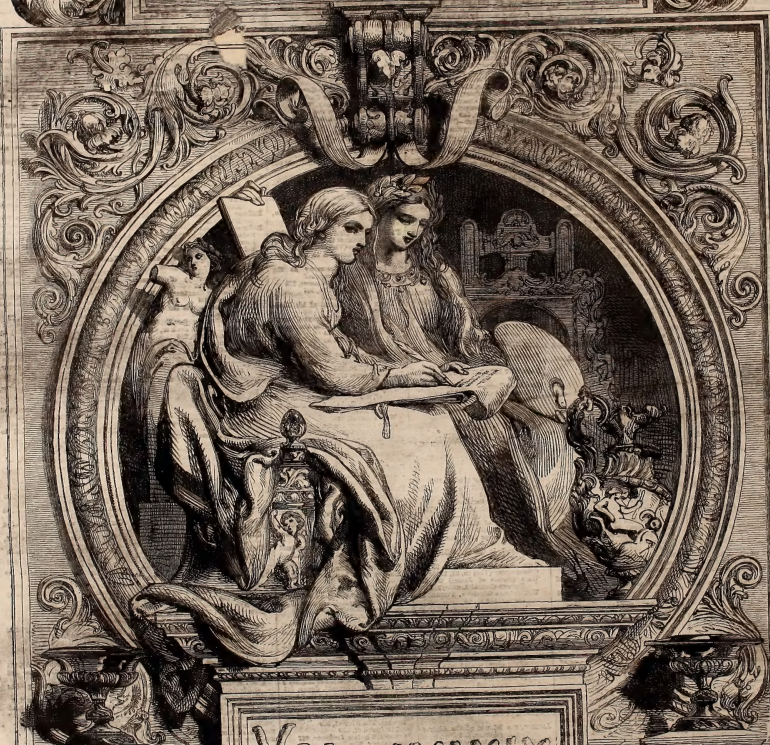




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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



VOL XXXIX  
JULY TO DEC.  
1861

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1097.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## "THE SICK MAN."

NICHOLAS, the late Emperor of Russia, hit the mark when he described the Ottoman Empire as "the sick man." Sick he is, unquestionably—sick, we think, beyond all prospect of permanent recovery. Certainly, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and probably Lord Palmerston, think otherwise. The first noble Lord stood for so many years in the relation of chief physician to the patient that we can well understand how both his sympathies and hopes should be just now excited. The ex-Ambassador of her Britannic Majesty to the Sublime Porte, if we gather up his precise meaning from the speech he delivered in the House of Lords on the death of the late Sultan, Abdul Medjid, still discerns in Turkey the elements of a prosperous empire. He seems to have convinced himself that if the Government of the present Sultan could but be persuaded to act upon the advice of the British Ministers, and to carry out in Turkey the principles of administration which commend themselves to the approval of Western civilisation, the ailing patient would infallibly restore "the sick man" to vigour, and those of his neighbours who are impatient to inherit his possessions would have to dismiss their expectations as a too flattering dream. Lord

Stratford may have reason for the faith that is in him—and it must frankly be conceded that no man in Europe is so rich as he in information on the actual state of Turkey. But there is another side to the case which, perhaps, he has not studied, and which is best seen by persons less familiar than the noble Lord with the daily habits, and, as we may say, the common life, of this invalid among European Governments. Comparative strangers will sometimes note more correctly the physical decrepitude of a man than his most intimate friends; and, in like manner, whilst first-rate British statesmen are cherishing the hope that Turkey is rapidly improving, and that she may ultimately rejoice in the complete restoration of her strength, the public, less conversant with details, but more alive to broad impressions, have been for some time settling down into a conviction that the house of Osman is irrevocably doomed, and that the Mussulman race will be compelled before long to retire into Asia.

The public, we think, if driven to account for this unfavorable impression, would be able to show that it is not wholly fanciful. The existence of the Turkish Empire in Europe, from its first establishment, has been an anomaly, but never before so

marked an anomaly as now. A wedge of Mohammedanism forced into the trunk of a Christianised continent, and utterly incapable of becoming incorporated with it, cannot be regarded as a normal condition of things. It is "a thorn in the flesh," which, if it cannot be forcibly extracted without too inconvenient a result, will necessarily in course of time rot out. That it has maintained its position for several centuries is due partly to the energetic and tenacious vitality which it originally possessed, partly to the inert habit of the heterogeneous mass in which it was imbedded, and, of late, chiefly to the mutual jealousies of the great Powers, who cannot agree as to how the gap is to be filled in the event of the Ottoman rule being withdrawn. The dominion of the Turk is one of suzerainty merely, and, but for external support, would very speedily cease to be. But no external support, not even that of Great Britain, can long counteract the active causes of internal decay which incessantly operate upon the body politic of Turkey, and are rapidly converting it into an intolerable nuisance. The national life which has its source and centre in the Koran can no more withstand the action of the life which springs out of the Bible, particularly when the first, as in the instance before us, is hemmed round on all sides by



CALLING THE ROLL ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN SHORTLY BEFORE HER DEPARTURE FROM THE MERSEY WITH TROOPS FOR CANADA.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 22.



the last, than can a limestone cliff ultimately resist the ceaseless encroachment of the billows which break upon it. The object at rest must eventually succumb to the element in motion—the waves of the sea. The same is true of the Turkish Empire. We suppose, all intelligent observers will recognize this as a primary and irreversible law of human progress, and it is really worth while to see what must be its practical effect in the case of Turkey in Europe.

A fixed belief in the unshakable decrees of fate, and a consequent apathy amounting to immobility of purpose—an ineradicable conviction that toleration is a crime created abetted by God and his Prophet—a social structure based upon polygamy and upon a denial to woman of both mind and immortality, these are the cardinal principles of the national character of the Turkish people. They are principles, as any one may see at a glance, which can only maintain themselves when the race which they mould and actuate are indubitably in the ascendant. But now look at the position to which the race is in Turkey in an exposed, and to the conditions by which it is surrounded. All the enterprise of Christian Europe, all the accurate scientific knowledge it has acquired and is acquiring, all its consequent commercial activity, all its penetrating intercourse, all its growing horror of persecution, all its reverence for the gentler and all its notions of family life, all its social instincts and habits, the outcome unquestionably of its Christian faith, may be said to lay around Turkey like converging lines of light and heat. How can mere fatalism, intolerance, and sensualism, already dispossessed from the position of ascendancy, stand the ground against an atmosphere so all-pervading and, to Islamism, so cordoning as this? It is impossible. It is contrary to the nature of things. Either the Turk must cease to be Turk, or he must, before the lapse of many years, cease to govern on the Continent of Europe. A country ended beyond all other countries with natural resources and capabilities, abandoned to the ruin which ever dogs the footsteps of pride and idleness—without a decent road extending twenty miles beyond the metropolis; the prey of rapacious and rapacious pachas, who squander its unshakable dominion in confusion; the prey which they obtain by fraud and violence; the ruling classes of which give themselves up to the most enervating sensualism, and the lower classes of which are indescribably degraded; whose best hope is a dead reliance upon the dominion of the Sultan, and whose administrative machinery is rotten from end to end, and whose sole political purpose appears to be to trample underfoot the glorious population over which it exercises its sway—a race and a government like this we say neither can nor ought to perpetuate itself in the position of a nation, and it is merely to determine what shall be done with it. They may succeed in warding off destruction from it for a while; but no earthly power, as it seems to us, can much longer avail to preserve this worst example of Oriental stagnation and degradation, and its conflict with the institutions, forces, and influences which, born of a purer religious faith, press powerfully upon it on all sides.

The history of Turkey during the last fifty years is, in fact, a history of an utterly unsuccessful attempt, in the part of its rulers to stave off its irreversible doom by adapting it, in some measure, to the adverse influences to which it is exposed. The Sultan Mahmud, the father of both the recently deceased and the reigning Sultan, had been brought up in the school of Russian Puritanism, but his destruction of the Janissaries, who fitly enough represented the unchangeableness and ferocity of Mussulman Puritanism, left him helpless against the rebellion of Mehmet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, whose victorious advance through Syria towards Constantinople, and the consequent threatened intervention of Great Britain, Abdul Medjid, the Sovereign whose death has so lately caused a sensation throughout Europe, proved a far more amiable reformer. Plant as was in the hands of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, he exhausted the vital force of his country in the Turkish Peninsula, and gave in return, for the assistance of the allies, a firm of religious equality to his subjects which, everywhere beyond Constantinople, has been systematically set at naught by his provincial satraps. Having exhibited this form of government, he left behind him a state of affairs which was a gross insult to his harem, and to lavish upon the stuporous extravagance of his wives and favourites the finances which ought to have supported his defensive establishments. Abdul Aziz, his brother and successor, was a more energetic ruler, and, as a natural consequence, he combined with his more virile strong reactionary, or, in other words, Mohammedan tendencies. It will be comparatively easy for him, should he so resolve, to reduce the finances of the empire to order, to construct a formidable navy, to bring his army into a more efficient condition, to keep his provincial pachas well in hand; but the more effectual his reforms in this direction, and the more independent of external assistance he can render himself, the less will he be disposed or able to temper down the ferocity of Islamism to the demands of the modern world. The more he perfects his Government, What is gained in one direction will be lost in another. Europe may have its tame tiger if it will consent to have a listless, spiritless, and utterly useless one—the more powerful it becomes, the more cruel and dangerous will the instincts it will develop. Between an apathetic and uneducated and a well-disciplined and persecuting régime of Government there can be no intermediate one, we fear, in Turkey.

Such, perhaps, are the main reasons which tell upon the public mind in England in support of a general apprehension that the sick man is destined to die. It is the pressure of the laws of the great Powers to give him every chance. But the laws of nature are seldom reversed by the fiat of statesmen or by the prescriptions of diplomatic physicians. Within Turkey the Christian and Mohammedan are not equal, and Mohammedanism is constantly declining. It may seem as perilous to expect the latter from Turkey as it sometimes is to draw out a

speared from the body which it wounds. But what man is afraid to do is often effected by a higher Power with difficulty. We look to some such solution of the Eastern difficulty. What we do not see is the thing policy can only succeed as a policy of transition. It may be possible, it may even be politic, to keep "the sick man" on his legs till the succession to his estates has been thoroughly settled on all hands, or till events prevent any attempt at settlement obviously supererogatory. But when the time comes, the Government of Turkey will be neither for the hope nor desired, and the best way will be to cherish for "the sick man" is that when his appointed time is come he may depart in peace.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The Emperor arrived in Paris on Wednesday, and presided at the Council of Ministers. He proceeded to Vichy on the following day. Count Persigny returned to Paris on Wednesday morning from London.

The Minister of Marine announced an Imperial decree nominating M. de Talleyrand Perigord Marquis Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Rome. He proceeded to Vichy on the following day. The Court of Appeal in Paris on Monday confirmed the judgment of the Tribunal de Commerce in the case of the Marquis de Talleyrand Perigord.

Thursday's *Messenger* says: "At Fontainebleau, on Tuesday last, the Emperor formally received Count Arves, who was invited to remain to him, by which Victor Emmanuel officially notified the Emperor of his intention to visit the Emperor of France in the time of King of Italy."

The Emperor of Austria, the Duc de Broglie for having had a book lithographed for private circulation has been abandoned. The copies that were made are also ordered to be returned to him.

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##### CONFERENCES BETWEEN THE PERSIAN AND THE ITALIAN CABINETS.

The despatches between the Courts of Persia and Turin relating to the recognition by France of the King of Italy have been published. The despatch of the Emperor attaches no conditions to the recognition, but insists on the request and wish of the King. At the same time he expresses his indignation of recent events and his determination to support the Italian Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion on the Papal States, and announces his intention of still occupying Rome with his forces. In reply, the despatch of the King of Italy, which was received by the Emperor of Persia, expresses the Emperor's sympathy in recognizing the Kingdom of Italy, and his determination to support the Italian Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion on the Papal States, and announces his intention of still occupying Rome with his forces.

##### ITALY.

The National Loan Bill has been passed by 212 against 14 votes. During the debate on the Loan Bill on Monday Baron Bissolati made a speech declaring the policy which he, as the successor of Count Cavour, pursued. He declared that he was in favour of the maintenance of the national territory, such as it actually is, but also to complete it, and to extend the Italian dominion to the frontiers of the Alps. He mentioned a census of Italian territory, but in the name of the Italian Government, he declared that he was in favour of the maintenance of the national territory, such as it actually is, but also to complete it, and to extend the Italian dominion to the frontiers of the Alps.

The Italian Parliament has had under an animated discussion upon the proposal to extend the war scale of taxation to the southern provinces of the Kingdom of Italy. The proposal was made by the Minister of Finance, and was supported by the Minister of War.

The *Gazzetta di Torino* says: "The Government have informed Garibaldi that attempts will be made to his life, and that measures have been taken to watching the security of his person. The Government have informed Garibaldi that attempts will be made to his life, and that measures have been taken to watching the security of his person."

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President, the receipt was quietly made. The receipt was made in the Upper House without disturbance.

A Council of Ministers was held in Constantinople on Wednesday night, the King presiding, at which, according to the correspondence of the *Telegraph*, certain points in dispute between his Majesty and the Sultan were discussed.

The informant gives in the affair of the late last having been confirmed by the Sultan, and the Sultan's account of the matter is to undergo his sentence of three months' imprisonment in the fortress.

##### TURKEY.

An Imperial *hatt* or edict, said to be received in a liberal spirit, has been issued by the Sultan, ordering the abolition of the *harem* system. The *harem* system, as maintained, all existing laws are confirmed; the *harem* system, as maintained, all existing laws are confirmed; the *harem* system, as maintained, all existing laws are confirmed.

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##### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The United States' mail-steamship has arrived at Southampton, bringing New York journals to the 22nd.

##### BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS ON SEA AND LAND.

The blockade is now effective at all the principal ports of the Confederate States. The first Confederate privateer, the *Alabama*, arrived at New York in charge of a prize crew we reported in our last issue. She was captured by the *Albatross* of the South Sea Squadron. Her crew, numbering sixteen, are in on board the *Albatross*. She was captured by the *Albatross* of the South Sea Squadron.

There has been no movement of importance in the neighbourhood of the Potomac. The *Albatross* has been captured by the *Albatross* of the South Sea Squadron. The *Albatross* has been captured by the *Albatross* of the South Sea Squadron.

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##### THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The New York journals continue to receive telegrams from the South by way of Louisville, the chief city of the central State of Kentucky, in which the people are reported to be in a state of excitement. The telegrams from the South by way of Louisville, the chief city of the central State of Kentucky, in which the people are reported to be in a state of excitement.

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##### MARYLAND AND WEST VIRGINIA.

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##### WASHINGTON.

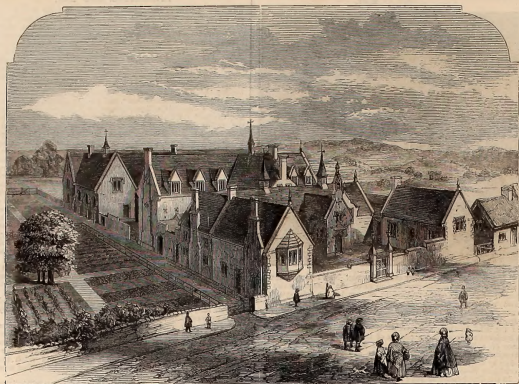
John Buchanan, the President's party state that Mr. Lincoln, in his last illness, had recommended the levy of half a million of men, and the creation of a debt of 200,000,000 dollars, to be repaid by the people of the United States.

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ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, CHARDEOTOCK, DORSET.

## ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, CHARDEOTOCK.

THE interest in Middle-class Schools so lately renewed by the advocacy of the veteran educationalist, Lord Brougham, induces us to give a view of one of the most extensive and successful institutions which have been set on foot within the last few years to meet the acknowledged want of a sound and liberal education for that class which all others has been the most neglected. In the little village of Chardeotock, in the remote borders of Dorsetshire, till lately far away from railways and fane, there has been quietly springing up during the last twenty years, under the hands of one energetic man, a group of schools, which, beginning from the nucleus of a very small parochial school, has now attained such a size and importance as to be dignified with the somewhat ambitious title of 'St. Andrew's College.' But, perhaps, no other name could so well designate the combination of buildings which, embracing National, Industrial, and Middle Schools in simple but effective form, give a new dignity and interest to the parish of St. Andrew's, Chardeotock. The difficulty of retaining any adequate number of his poorer parishioners at the good school which he had early provided, induced the Vicar, the Rev. C. Woodcock, to add industrial teaching to his national school; but, as housework for the girls who are trained for service could not easily be found without a large establishment, the greater part of the children are lodged and boarded in the village, and the whole of the cooking, washing, and house-cleaning is done by the pupils, under

the superintendence of a matron and housekeeper. Eighty orphan children who have been placed here by means of the Patriotic and Indian Mission Funds form the main body of the industrial division; but the chief feature of the institution is the Middle School, the examination of which came off last week previous to the breaking-up for the holidays, and proved, the fine weather aiding, a gala day for the neighbourhood. After Divise service, public examination, and hushen, the boys recited with great spirit a series of dialogues and speeches in English, French, and Latin, and received their prizes at the hands of the Principal and the examiners, the Rev. W. Davson and Rev. R. Hutchins, Rural Dean, who addressed the company of parents and friends gathered for the occasion with great effect, and testified to the excellent condition of the school both in scholarship and conduct, especially dwelling on the courteous and obliging behavior of the boys towards their examiners. Each branch of the establishment, though perfectly distinct, is made to assist and play into the others, and the harmony with which they work together for each other's mutual good is very striking—a result mainly attributable to the judicious management of the Head Master, Mr. F. E. Allen, a graduate of Exeter College, Oxford. The whole body, comprising, with scholastic and domestic staff, 230 persons, many of whom are quartered in cottages fitted up for the purpose in the village, which, by the uniform of the boys, and the band of fife and drum signalling all their movements, assumes a military character unknown to rural England till these volunteering days. The payments for each class are put at the lowest figure to make the establishment

hardly self-supporting; but the whole is a work of love in Mr. Woodcock and his family, who have, at great personal sacrifice, devoted their best energies to afford the county of Dorset a first-rate education for the sons of the middle classes, who aim at obtaining public school spirit without the exorbitant expense of exorbitant classmate of our older public schools. In the erection of the buildings they have met with much kind aid from neighbours and friends, but there still remains a debt on this account which should not be allowed to rest on the same shoulders that bear the burden of daily superintendence. The Marquis of Westminster, Mr. Digby, Mr. Brymer, Mr. Hoskins, and other county proprietors, have been most liberal benefactors. We have mentioned them more pleased than with the happy and animated scene presented on the Examination-day and, as the Chard Road station has now brought the college within three miles of the railway, it is within reach of all interested in this branch of popular education to go and judge for themselves what may be effected, in the most seemingly unpropitious soil by the energies of one earnest man; and they will doubtless meet

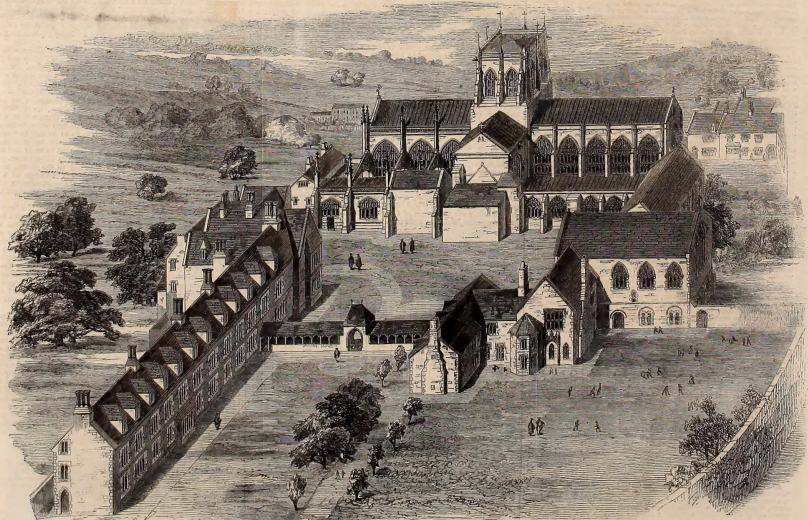


HALLSVILLE SCHOOLS, PLAITOW, BUILT BY THE VICTORIA DOCK ASSOCIATION.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 18.

with the same courteous reception which we ourselves experienced Mr. Woodcock's labours deserve to be mentioned by the side of Mr. Woodcock's, alike for their disinterestedness and success.

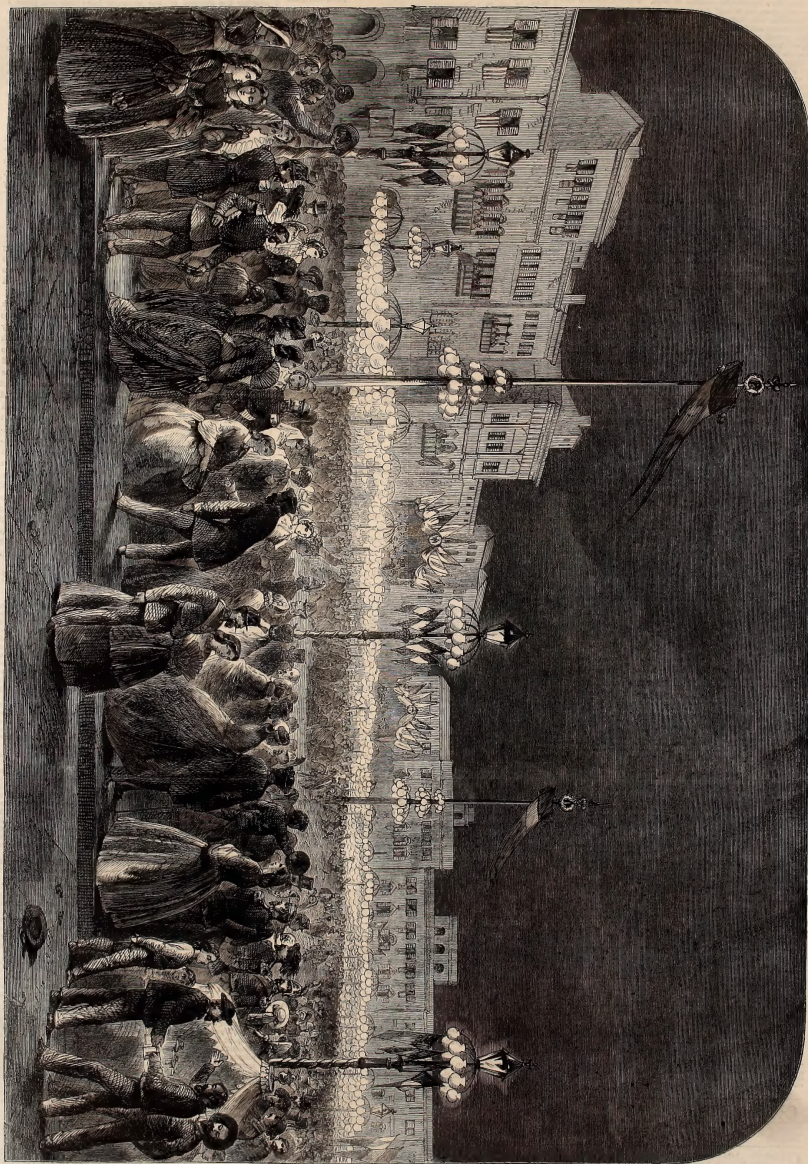
## KING'S SCHOOL, SHERBORNE.

WE give below an Engraving of the Sherborne School buildings, just completed. There is more than usual interest attached to them from their being formed to some extent from the remains of the Abbey of Sherborne; and, with the Abbey Church for the south side, they form a quadrangle which is probably unsurpassed by any similar group in England. The work has been a gradual one, extending over a period of about six years, and commenced with the restoration of the refectory, battery, Abbot's lodgings, and other portions of the abbey, including a fine old crypt, which have been converted into school and class-rooms, chapel, studies, and dormitories respectively. The past now completed, which finishes the work, forms the east side of the



KING'S SCHOOL, SHERBORNE.





CELEBRATION AT FLORENCE OF THE FIRST ITALIAN NATIONAL FESTIVAL—SEE SUPPLEMENT PAGE 16.

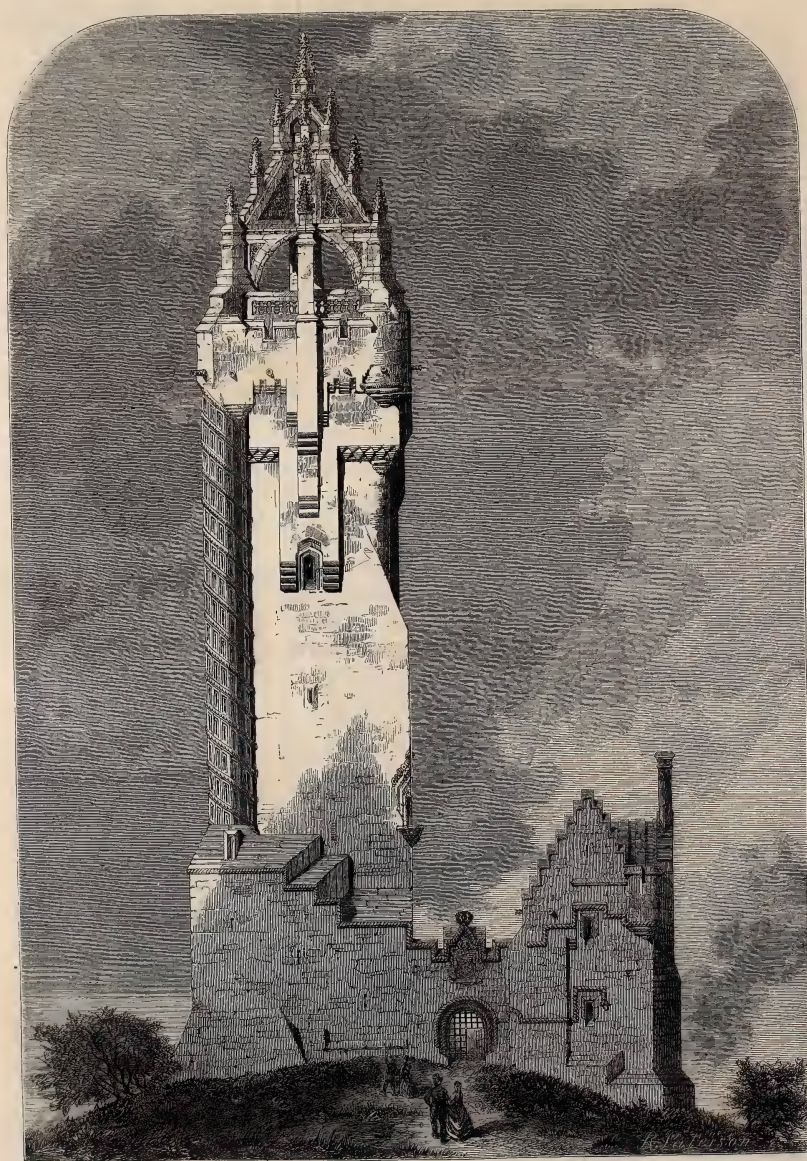


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THE NATIONAL WALLACE MONUMENT, ABOUT TO BE BUILT ON THE ABBEY CRAIG, NEAR STIRLING.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 18.



"A HERD ON THE ROAD TO THE FAIR" BY H. B. WILKS. IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY, NEW SPANISH, PAGE 11.







inter college on Friday and Saturday last week, and terminated against  
Inchester. The following is the score: Winchester 74 and 22; Eton 112

[illegible]

notations generally have been well supported. Bank of Egypt have sold a 55:1 Clearing of India, Australia, and China 303:1 Clearing of Monoculture

relations generally have been well supported. Bank of Egypt have sold a 200; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 200; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 22½ ex div.; London and Chartered, 36½; London and Westminster, 68½; and Union of Australia, 39½.

Cocan Marine Insurance Shares have been done at 2½ to 3½ prem.; Thames and Mercury Marine, 1 to 2 prem.; and Universal Marine 1 to 2 ds.

A fair amount of business has been passing in Colonial Government Securities.

Canada Six per Centes have realised 100 ex div.; New Brunswick Six per Centes, 104½ ex div.; New South Wales Five per Cent, 187½ to 187½ ex div.; Ontario 1888 and upwards, 97 ex div.; Nova Scotia Six per Cent, 104½ ex div. and Victoria Six per Cent, 105½.

The Miscellaneous Market has been devoid of animation. Crystal Palace Six per Cent Debentures have sold at 102½; National Discount, 81; North

On the whole, however, prices have been tolerably firm. The following

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Bristol and Exeter, 96½; Caledonian ; Eastern Counties, 49½; Glasgow and South Western, 167; Great Northern 87½; Great Western, 71½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 112¾; London Brighton, 120; London, Chatham, and Dover, 44; London and North Western, 222; Midland 150½; North British, 63½; North-Eastern, 100½; York

**PREPARED SHARE**—Great Western, 100; and a Half, 100.

div.; Ditto, Five per Cent Redeemable Preference, 10½ ex div.; London and Brighton Four per Cent Preference, 90; London, Chatham, and Dover Metropolitan Extension, 2½; South-Eastern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 30½. **INDIAN POSSESSIONS.**—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 94½ ex int.; Cape Town and Dock, 11½; Eastern Bengal, 13½ ex int.; Grand Trunk

and Meuse Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  ex div.

### THE MARKETS.

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CORN EXCHANGE, July 1.—The supply of English wheat in moderate. Selected samples of both red and white were disposed of during auction commanded very little attention, on former none of which was lower, except of slowly, at late, chronicle. to-day's market was one of all prices; but in terms. Foreign wheat, at least, was lower, at late, chronicle.

are in fair request for the Continent. Barley, both English and foreign, sold heavily, at fairly stationary prices. Fine Wares malted was steady; but other descriptions were a slow sale. Good sound oats command former terms. Inferior and heated samples, as well as beans and peas, were a slow sale. No change took place in the value of any kind of stock July 3.—The demand for wheat and all other kinds of produce was in a sluggish state, a scarcity's consequence.

32x, red, 34x to 43x; 36x, 38x to 39x; graining barley, 35x to 38x; distilling distel, 38x to 39x; malting distel, 36x to 36x; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 32x to 32x; brown distel, 35x to 36x; Kingston and Ware, 34x to 32x; Chesham, 32x to 32x; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 37x to 32x; potato distel, 34x to 32x; Youghal and Cork, black, 32x to 32x; white, 32x to 32x; tick beans, 32x to 34x; grey peas, 35x to 42x; mangel, 40x to 42x; mangel, 32x to 38x; bonnie, 35x to 35x per quarter. Town-made flour, 42x to 55x; town-made flour, 34x to 42x; country mangel, 32x to 35x per 500lb. American, 37x to 39x.

**Seeds.**—The demand generally is in a very inactive state, and prices are almost nominal. Linseed, English crushing, 50s. to 60s.; Calcutta, 55s. to 65s. 6d.; compressed, 44s. to 45s. per cwt.; sorghum, 14s. to 15s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 11s. to 15s.; ditto, white, 10s. to 15s.; tares, 10s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 75s. to 75s. per quarter. Glucose, cane, English, 45 10s. to 510 10s.; ditto, foreign, 45 10s. to 511; sugar cakes, 45 10s. to 5 often; raskay, 50s. to 50s. per quarter. Red clover seed, 45s. to 50s.; white ditto, 75s.

t week, besides the departure of the 30th Regiment for Canada, was the arrival on Thursday and Friday of the 53rd Regiment, under the command of

*English Grains Sold Last Week*—Wheat, 50,535; barley, 1,989; oats, 4673; rye, 6, 600; 3,535; peas, 90 quarters.

**Coffee.**—Plantation kinds have moved off somewhat freely, at full quotations. Otherwise the market is very inactive.

**Wheat**—Prices are supported, but the amount of business doing is trifling. Good white cereal has sold at 18s. 6d., and Ballan, 2s. 3d. per cwt.

**Provisions**—There is only a limited inquiry for Irish butter, at last week's prices. Foreign parcels are somewhat firm, but inferior qualities look heavy. English butter commands previous rates. The bacon market is firm, at from 70s. to 77s. per cwt. for Watercress. Most other provisions rule about stationary.

**Timber**—The market is steady, and P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 40s. for the last ship.

**Spirits.**—Demand is in moderate request, at full prices. Proof Lowlands, is, 9d. to 1s. 10d. and Red India, is, 9d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon. Brandy sells steadily, at from 6s. 9d. to 12s. 6s. per gallon. In the value of grain spirits no change has taken place.

*Hay.*—Best house coal, \$14 to \$16 50; second, the \$11 to the \$14; Hartley's, \$14. 50; 1st, \$15. 50; and Manufacturers', \$14 to \$16. 50 per ton.

*Hay and Straw.*—Old meadow hay, \$1 to \$1 50; new ditto, \$1 50 to \$1 75; clover, \$1 10 to \$1 50; and straw, \$1 10 to \$1 50 per load. A slow trade.

*Hops.*—The plantation accounts are still unfavourable, and the duty is called \$60,000 to \$70,000. Most kinds of hops are firm, as follows:—Mid and East Kent poskote, 20s to 21s per cask of 100 lbs, 80s. to 160s.; Sussex, 20s to 140s.; and Toulange, 120s. to 210s. per cwt.

**POULTRY.**—The supplies are only moderate, and new quotations are in fair request, at first \$2.50 a lb. per cent.

**NETROPOLIS:**Cattle Market (Thursday, July 4).—There was a fair average supply of cattle in to-day's market; nevertheless, all kinds moved off readily, at fully Monday prices. The general top figure was \$4., but some superior Soosie realized as high as \$4. per lb. The show of sheep was tolerably good, and the market trade was in a sluggish state.

At previous close, we have reports of a small sale for medium, at a narrow decline to sales of from 50 to 44, per cwt. Prices ranged from 55.40, to 54. per cwt. Calves in supply of which was good, sold heavily, at barely late rates, the extreme price being 53. 50, per cwt. There was very little business doing in pigs or mink over a former terms. For 40, to stick the offer:—Common and inferior counts, 53. 50, to 104; second quality diets, 54. to 54.; prime large ones, 55. 50, to 54.; prime counts, 56. to 104. to 56.; common and inferior sharp, 54. 50, to 53. 50; second quality diets, 54. 50, to 54.; extra counts, 55. 50, to 54. 50; extra counts, 55. 50, to 54. 50; extra counts, 55. 50, to 54. 50.

*Neogale* and *Leucogale*.—The supply of meat are moderate and the demand only moderate, as follows.—Beef, from 3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 5d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; large oxen, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; prime small cattle, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 8d.; large pigs, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; mutton small perkins, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; suckling pigs, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 3s. to 3s. 6d. Total supply.—Beasts, 18,000; sheep, 140; sheep and lamb, 15,640; calves, 540; pigs, 692. Foreign.—Beasts, 310; sheep and lamb, 1300; calves, 350.

3s. 6d.; real, 3s. 3d. to 4s. 3d.; pork, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. per cwt. by the carcass.  
ROBERT HENDERY.

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*THE LONDON GAZETTE.*

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.  
BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.  
J. I. COPELAND, Liverpool, merchant.  
BANKRUPT.  
B. HOOKE, Shoolans, City, baker.—G. JONES, Holloway-road, Edington, jeweller.—W. AYNER, Southwark, commission agent.—T. GERMAIN, Gracechurch-street, Ody, Italian.

McDonnough, J. and J. PARKIN, Cragly-bridge, near Sheffield, iron forgers.—D. K. AWBES, Peter-lane, wine and spirit merchant.—J. C. HARRIS, Old Swin, near Liverpool, named victualler.—J. ROSS, Duke-street, Manchester-square, wood carver.—W. H. HARRIS, Upper Kensington-lane, ale and porter merchant.

**SCOTT'S SEQUESTERATIONS.**

J. G. M'GREGOR, Glasgow, hawker.—J. HART, Falkirk-shaws, spirit merchant.—R. HUGHART, Invercargill, Ross-shire, steelcutter.

**TUESDAY, JULY 2.**  
**BANKRUPTS**  
J. A. MOWAT, Crawford-street, St. Marylebone, boot and shoe maker.—J. SUGDEN, Earls-terrace, Epsomham, builder.—J. GERRANS and F. A. TARRANT, Bricklayers, auctioneers.—S. BATLEY, Park-village, East, Regent's Park, timber dealer.

GREEN, Hounslow, Bucks., and Alton-terrace, Dalston. Importer of foreign goods.—  
RESTON, Kingsland-gate House, Kingsland, Tottenham. N. K. LLOYD, Barningham,  
Norfolk. J. JESSOP, Preston Bazaar, Birmingham. J. LEWIS, Walsall  
Agriculture, draper.—W. G. MARTIN, Ricks, Monmouthshire, draper.—H. DONLEY  
Barnum, York-shire, glass manufacturer.—M. GRIFFIN, Liverpool, leather dealer.—  
GREEN, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—J. MUSSOP, Liverpool, perambulator dealer. †  
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. FRASER, Glasgow, restaurant keeper.





HARLEY CASE. CALCUTTA (INDIA).

HARLEY CASE.

HARLEY CASE.

HARLEY CASE.

HARLEY CASE.

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HARLEY CASE.

GROUP OF ANIMALS LATELY RECEIVED AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK - SEE NEXT PAGE.

GARDEN.

GARDEN.

GARDEN.

GARDEN.

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GARDEN.



## THE NEW

## LORD CHANCELLOR.

THE Right Hon. Richard Bethell, Baron Westbury, of Westbury, in the county of Wilt, the new Lord Chancellor, is the son of Richard Bethell Esq, M.D., and is descended from the old Welsh family of Ap Ithell. He was born in 1809, was a Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, where he was first class in classics and second in mathematics in 1835, having taken his degree of B.A. before reaching the age of eighteen. In 1831 he was elected Victorian Fellow. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1833; became a Queen's Counsel in 1840; was Solicitor-General from 1845 to 1855, till November, 1856, and Attorney-General from that date till March, 1858. He was re-appointed Attorney-General in June, 1859. He at one time held the office of Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster. From a very early period of his career he held a prominent position at the Chancery Bar, and for many years has been acknowledged as its head. He sat in the House of Commons for Aylesbury from April, 1831, till May, 1839, when he was elected for Wolverhampton. In politics he is a Liberal, being an advocate for the ballot and the abolition of church rates.

Our Portrait of Lord Westbury is from a photograph by Mayall.

# ANIMALS RECENTLY RECEIVED AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

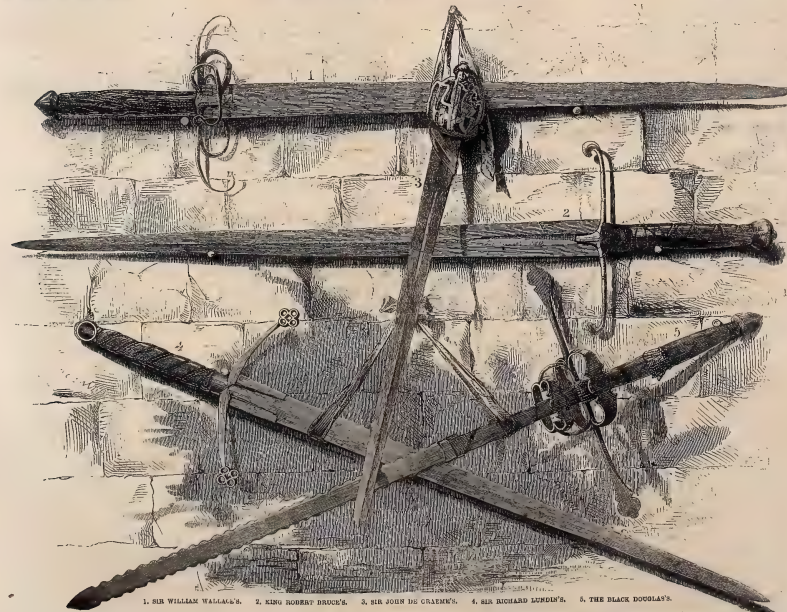
TWO accompanying group of animals represents the principal members of a valuable living collection lately received by the Zoological Society of London from Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Sir George has always been a liberal patron of the Zoological Society, and on his return to his government last autumn offered to take with him a collector and agent of the society for the purpose of conveying back to England from time to time such living animals as he might be able to obtain for presentation to the society's menagerie in Regent's Park Gardens. This offer was gratefully accepted.

About a month ago the first fruits of Sir George's Grey's liberality arrived in the shape of the fine series of animals, the more noticeable members of which we have

figured in the illustration on the preceding page.

The Burchell's zebra is a female, and particularly acceptable to the Society's collection, since they previously possessed only a male of this species. The blebok, grybok, ribbok, menbok, and so on, are five species of the beautiful family of antelopes. The hyrax, or rock rabbit of the Cape colonists, of which Sir George Grey has sent over numerous specimens, is a particularly interesting animal, as being a close ally of the Syrian hyrax, or rock-loving coney of the Holy Scriptures. This curious little animal has, however, nothing to do with the rabbits, nor, indeed, with the class of rodents to which the rabbits belong; but, strange to say to say, is most nearly allied in every detail of structure to the tapir and rhinoceros, and belongs to Professor Owen's class of Perissodactyls. Of the two cranes represented on the right hand of the engraving the society had previous examples of the Stanley crane in their gardens, but the beautiful carunculated crane of South Africa (*Grus carunculata*) had been absent from their collection for several years, and this specimen is a most acceptable addition to the already large living series of this group of birds. The island lion (from the island of Tristan d'Acunha) was perhaps, to naturalists, the most interesting object in the whole collection. It is a bird nearly allied to our common moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*), but, upon accurate comparison, readily distinguishable by its thick, strong legs and undeveloped wings, which render it incapable of flight. These and other anatomical differences have been described at length by Dr. Schöler, the secretary of the society, at one of the scientific meetings held during the past month, and the name, *G. senegalensis*, proposed for the bird—which was previously unknown to science—from the Greek term, *senegal*, "an islander." To the large and daily-increasing number of naturalists of the "Darwinian" school this bird is most interesting as showing the way in which animals are modified in accommodation to circumstances. The organs of flight would be of little use to a moorhen in the dry, volcanic, bush-covered rocks of Tristan d'Acunha, while speed in running becomes doubly valuable where there are no redgy freshwater ponds (such as ordinary moorhens love) to supply a ready means of escape.

LORD WESTBURY (SIR RICHARD BETHELL), THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.



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SWORDS OF SCOTTISH HEROES EXHIBITED AT THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE WALLACE MONUMENT AT STirling.—SEE PAGE 18.







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PARTS OF COTTON'S WHARF AND HAYE'S WAREHOUSE.



THE RUINS OF COTTON'S WHARF.

An account on Wednesday morning states:—"On this, the twelfth day of the fire, a more threatening aspect is presented by the burning ruins than a week ago. The flames may be seen through several openings for an immense distance, like an underground lake of fire." The following facts may help to form some conception of the ravages

of the great fire, and of the extent to which trade and commerce suffer thereby. We quote from the *Economist* of Saturday last. That journal says:—"About 17,000 bales of Surat cotton, and 6000 Tinnelly, are entirely destroyed, while the large quantity of bacon, about 2000 bales, either consumed or consuming in the burning ruins, has

augmented the price, and placed dealers in a very awkward position, not a bale of fine bacon being left in the market. 300 tons of olive oil, 35,000 packages of tea, 900 tons of sugar, 427 cases of castor oil, and 8000 casks of tallow, form but a few amongst many of the goods consumed, or now at the mercy of the devouring element."



VIEW FROM COTTON'S YARD, SHOWING THE SPOT WHERE MR. DRAIDWOOD WAS KILLED.





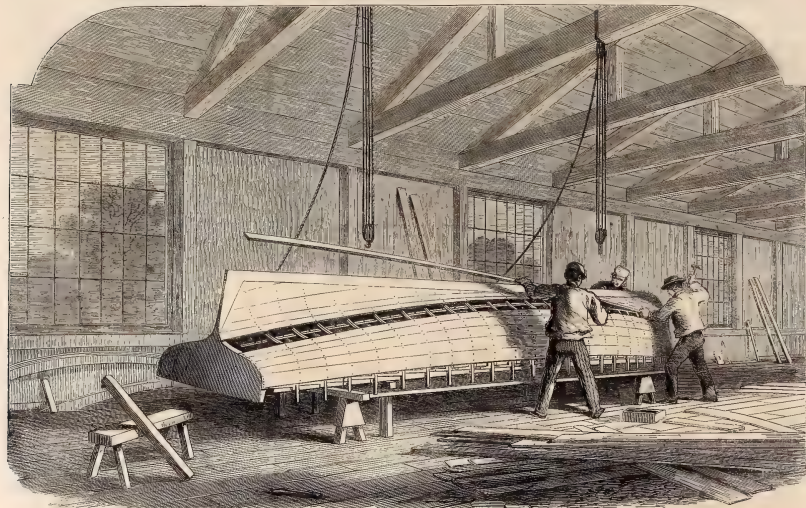
DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN FROM THE MERRY WITH THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT: THE SOLDIERS EMBARKING.—SEE FIFTY PAGE.







## THOMPSON'S BOATBUILDING MACHINERY.

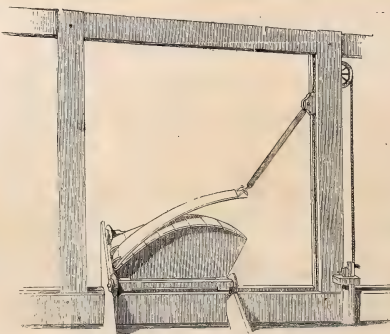


PUTTING THE PARTS TOGETHER ON THE ASSEMBLING FORM.

the same time a perfect fit throughout—I am of opinion that both the work and strength of the boats built by his process would be superior to that of the ordinary method, and also ensure a great saving of time and expense. The division of labour consequent on the machinery going on rapidly and without interruption, while every part of a boat is simultaneously manufactured, must necessarily reduce the cost of labour. And the dispatch of command would be greatly increased when pressing orders required executing." The following is an extract from a letter subsequently received by the inventor from the same gentleman:—"Your cutter, compared in cost of labour with one built by contract, would be a difference in your favour as 7 is to 32. I cannot speak too much in favour of your method of building boats, and have not failed in doing so even in heretofore."

Looking at Mr. Thompson's project through his testimonials, we are bound to acknowledge that he may fairly claim to have disarmed suspicion and silenced all objections. Investors who have secured the circumstantial evidence and support of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Sutherland, Sir John Lubbock, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel Sykes, Rear-Admiral Elliot, Richard Green, J. Scott Russell, William and Thomas Fairbairn, Frederick and W. O. Young, as well as many other persons equally honourable though not so universally known, must possess claims which cannot be ignored.

Twelve machines are used for turning out the different parts of a boat. First is the combination saw, for all kinds and dimensions of stuff, either square, bevelled, or angling, that can be saved with a circular saw, and to any desired width or taper without measuring. The second is the patented form for spiling, or giving the plank edge the required bevel throughout its entire length. The third is for giving the proper level to the stern-board, thwart, transom-iron, breast-hooks, rising, forward and stern ribs, canie, stern-wheel, gratings, &c. The fourth is for beading and rebating keels

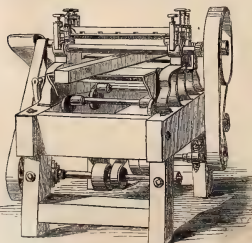


FOR BENDING AND GIVING THE RIBS THEIR PROPER CURVATURE.

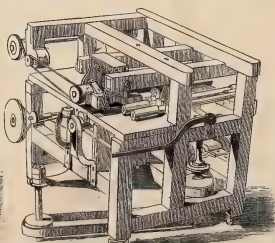
at a single operation, and in the most perfect manner. The fifth machine is for tenoning together. The sixth for marking and slotting gunwales to receive their tegrets and rowlocks. The seventh is the eccentric saw for grooving, grating, &c. The eighth for giving the ribs their required bevel. The ninth for planing a plank on both sides at one operation, at the same time giving its interior and exterior curve in the most perfect manner, and uniform in thickness throughout its entire length. The tenth is a machine for planing perfectly plain surfaces. The twelfth is for moulding tegrets, bottom boards, gunwales, and risers, and it cuts any bevel or irregular mould, or three sides, or planes three flat surfaces at a single operation. The twelfth is for beading the ribs to any form or size required in boatbuilding. We give engravings of a few of the principal machines employed in the new system of boatbuilding.

When the various parts of the boat have been perfected by these twelve machines they are put together by the aid of the thirteenth, which we also engrave. This latter is what the inventor calls his "patent assembling form." It is in reality the reversed framework or shell of a model boat—a kind of boat-mould, if one might employ such an expression. It is a frame adapted to receive all the parts of the boat, to hold them together firmly in their proper places, and to retain them there until the easy work of bolting and screwing has been thus expeditiously performed, and the perfected craft is lifted off the "assembling form," and pronounced ready for sea.

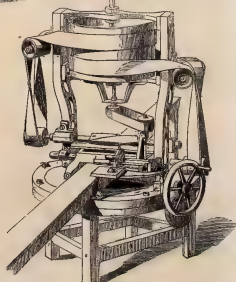
A company has been formed to carry out Mr. Thompson's inventions in this country, bearing the title of the National Company for Boatbuilding Machinery (Limited), of which the general manager is Captain John Vane Hall.



PLANE-SURFACE.



FOR KEEL BEADING AND REBATING.



FOR GIVING THE PLANK ITS EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR LOCAL CURVE.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1098.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

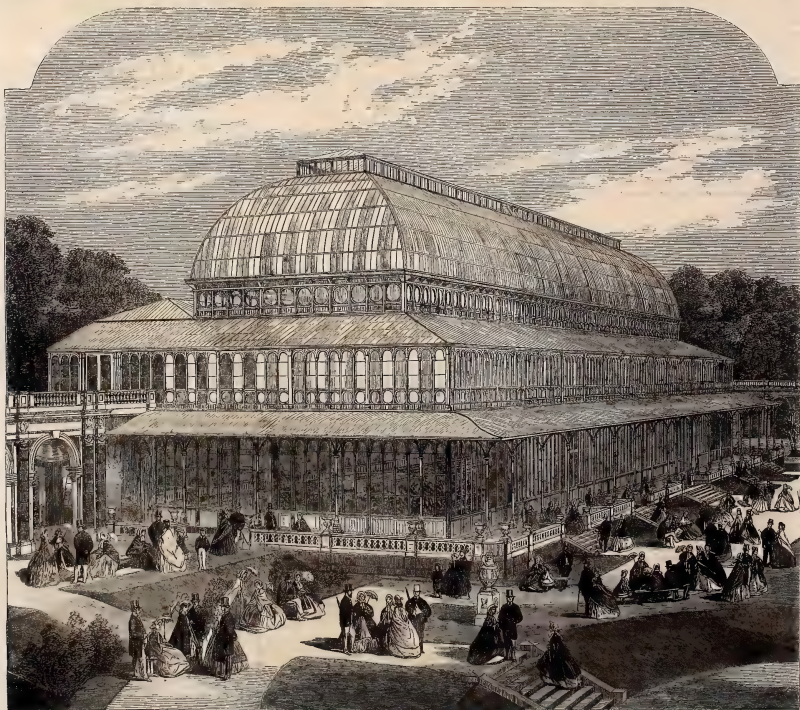
[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA.

THE trite proverb that out of evil comes good is only an epigrammatic mode of stating that almost all human affairs are based on a system of compensations. At this moment there are indications that out of the danger of two great calamities, viewed in reference to their bearing on the material interests of this country—namely, the Indian mutiny and the lamentable disruption of the United States of America—we shall pluck advantage. A very superficial glance at recent legislation and administrative reorganisation will show that our Indian

empire is passing into a new phase of existence and development. A debate in the House of Lords not many days since has afforded much information, and has directed public attention to what may be said to be the practical means of rendering India something beyond a glittering, a somewhat falsely glittering, adjunct of the British Crown. Already much progress has been made in the reformation of the legislative, financial, and governmental system of that country; and the raising of the question of public works, and especially of the important matter of irrigation, is a decided step towards the carrying

out of ideas and hopes with regard to our Eastern dependencies, which are every day taking at once a more enlarged and a more realistic shape. The most complex machinery and the mightiest fabrics are generally, if not always, dependent in the last resort on some single screw, or some late-driven nail. The clenching of the last bolt of the great tubular bridge in Canada represented some such image to the mind. Without reducing the notion to such a minimised point, it may well be said that when you speak of irrigation in India you have used what may be called the representative word. Two circum-



THE CONSERVATORY IN THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.









THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: HOW THE OUTLIER SENTRIES OF THE FEDERAL ARMY ARE KILLED BY SECESSIONIST SCOUTS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ORGANS of brutality, and even of assassination, are rife in the Unionist camp against the Secessionists, who, doubtless, have counter-charges with which they also could horrify us, had they, like their rivals, the ear of Europe; for all camps are sure to be infested with desperadoes who, under the garb of patriotism, prattle about to gratify their own evil purposes. The sentry duty at the front of the Unionist camp is, we are told, exceedingly hazardous and very

few of those who are posted at night expect to see another day dawns. The country all round is thickly covered with wood, and in the darkness the Secessionists, acquainted with every cranny, creep softly towards the poor fellow pacing to and fro on the road, taking advantage of every shadow, and profiting by the rustle of every falling leaf, until close upon him, where either the bowie-knife or a rifle-shot does the rest.

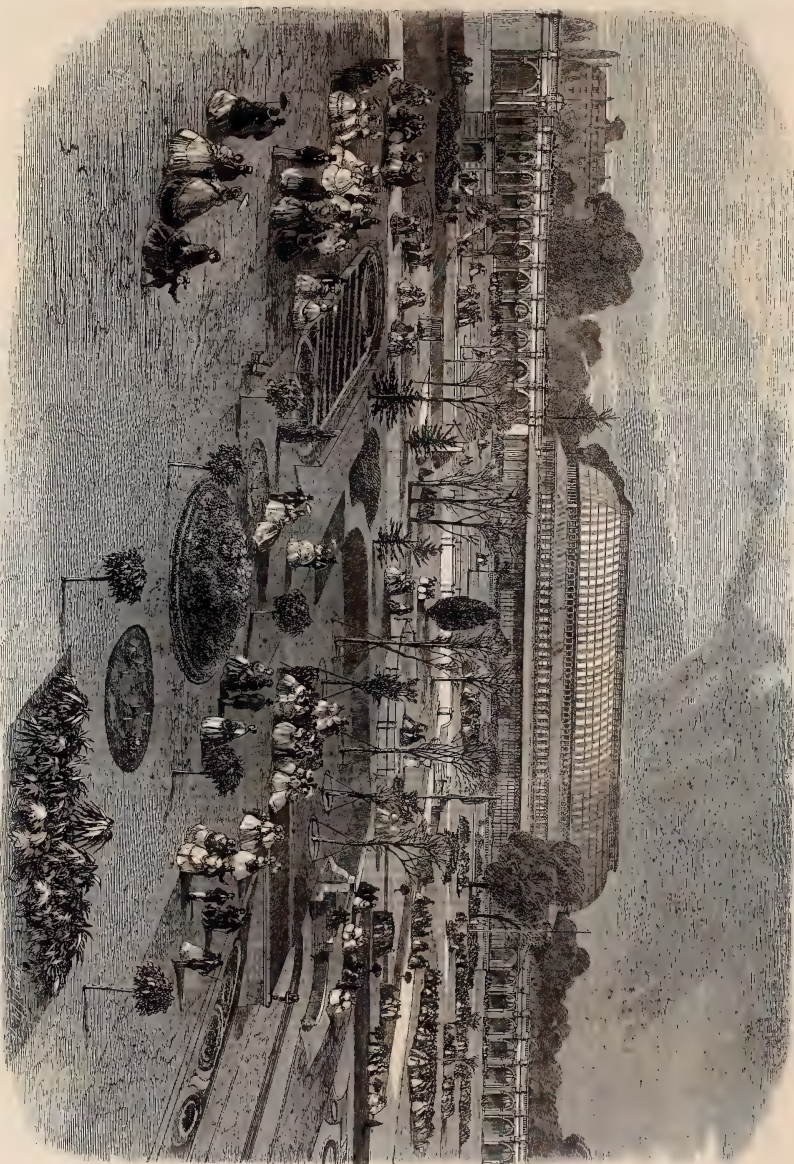
One night our Special Artist accompanied the scouting party, of which the annexed is an illustration, twelve miles into the enemy's country. The men were dressed in round slouch hat, rough flannel blouse, and carried revolvers and bowie-knives in their belts. Two in advance carried guns, ready cocked, keeping a sharp look out for ambuscades on each side among the trees. The Lieutenant is command and our artist was in the centre.



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: UNIONIST SCOUTING PARTY IN THE VIRGINIAN WOODS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ALEXANDRIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, SHOWING THE CONSERVATORY AND PORTIONS OF THE ARCADES.—EST. PAGE 26.









## NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING AT WIMBLEDON.



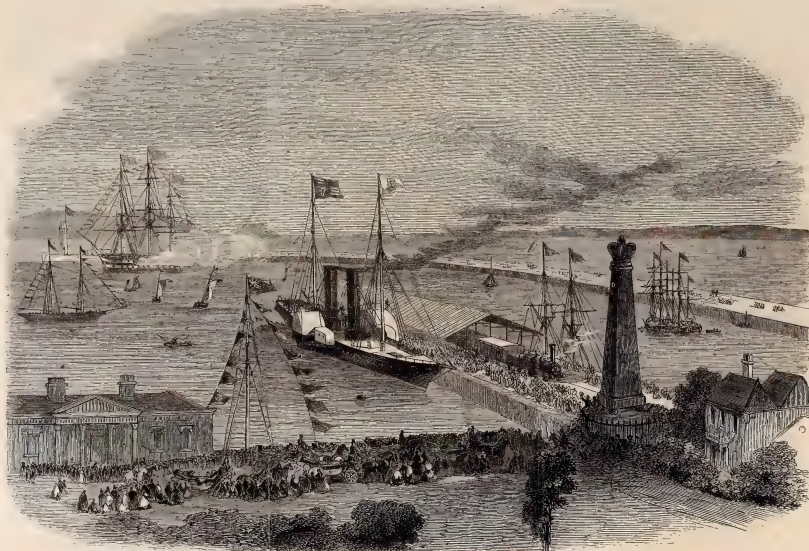
FIRING AT THE 200 YARDS RANGE ON THURSDAY WEEK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE GROUND AND TENTS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



## THE PRINCE OF WALES IN IRELAND.



ARRIVAL OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS AT KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.  
PART OF THE CAMP OF CURRAGH, KILDARE.ENGLISH CHURCH. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.  
NORTH VIEW OF A PORTION OF THE CURRAGH CAMP.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 42.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

[illegible]

The Committee were then occupied for the remainder of the night in making

*THE COURT.*

the Court has remained in comparative quietude.

the Court has remained in comparative retirement at Osborne since arrival of her Majesty on the evening of Thursday's night.

Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, Princess Louise attended Divine service, which was performed by Rev. G. Prothero. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting and the entire household were present.

Monday the Queen, the Crown Princess of Prussia, and the Royal

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, came to Carlsbrook. The Countess of Gainsborough, Lady Augusta, the Countess Brühl, Baroness von Döbenack, Count Fürstenstein, Lieutenant-Colonel von Obernitz were in attendance. Colonel the A. Hardinge accompanied the Royal party on horseback. On Wednesday the Queen took a carriage drive to the heights of the Hohenwerfen.

On 22 January the queen took a carriage drive, accompanied by the two Princesses of Prussia.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Wednesday her Majesty's birthday was celebrated in the metro-  
with all the customary marks of respect. An illumination of the

hold brigade took place on the parade in front of the Horse Guards,

Church bells were rung, and the Royal Standard was hoisted on the tower and other public buildings. In the evening the West-end was a

ate dinners were given on Wednesday evening in honor of the

by—Viscount Palmerston, as First Lord of the Treasury, at his

tion in Piccadilly, Lord John Russell, as Secretary of State for Foreign Department, at Lord Palmerston's official residence in

ning street; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official

for the Colonies, at his residence in Grosvenor-place: the Duke

Admiralty: the Attorney-General Sir W. Atherton to the General

sel and the leading members of the Bar, at the Albion, Alders-

street; the Earl of St. Germans, as Lord Steward of her Majesty's  
hold, at his residence in Dover-street: Viscount Sudbury

lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, at his residence in  
land square: Earl Sarnes, in Green of the

port, at Spencer House; the Marquis of Ailesbury, as Master of the

to the Queen, at his house in Pall-mall; and the Duchess of  
Barton, in her quality as Mistress of the Robes, at Anson House.

...ed by a grand reception.

the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, from September 1918 to 1920.

the Court has remained in comparative retirement at Osborne since arrival of her Majesty on the evening of Thursday's night.

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Monday the Queen, the Crown Princess of Prussia, and the Royal Highnesses, the Princesses of Prussia, the Prince Consort and the Prince of Prussia rode on horseback.

Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Crown Princess and Princesses of Prussia, and Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, the Countess of Cambridge, the Countess of Galesborough, Lady Augusta, the Countess Brühl, Baroness von Döbenau, Count Fürstenberg, Lieutenant-Colonel von Obernitz were in attendance. Colonel the Duke of Cambridge accompanied the Royal party on horseback.

Wednesday the Queen took part in the

**THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.**  
Wednesday her Majesty's birthday was celebrated in the metro-  
pol with all the customary marks of respect. An inspection of the  
militia brigade took place on the parade in front of the Horse Guards,  
church bells were rung, and the Royal standard was hoisted on the  
tower and other public buildings. In the evening the West-end was a  
scene of light, in loyal celebration of the day.  
The day's dignified were given on Wednesday evening by the theatre of  
the city.

by—Viscount Palmerston, as First Lord of the Treasury, at his residence in Piccadilly; Lord John Russell, as Secretary of State for Foreign Department, at Lord Palmerston's official residence in Downing street; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing-street; the Duke of Newcastle, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, at his residence in Grosvenor-place; the Duke of Somerset, as First Lord of the Admiralty, at his official residence at Admiralty; the Attorney-General, Sir W. Atherton, at the Queen's Hotel and the leading members of the Bar, at the Albion, Alders-

heret; the Earl of St. Germans, as Lord Steward of her Majesty's household, at his residence in Dover-street; Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, at his residence in Strand-square; Earl Spencer, as Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales, at Spencer House; the Marquis of Albury, as Master of the Horse to the Queen, at his house in Pall-mall; and the Duchess of Kingston, in her quality as Mistress of the Robes, at Apsley House, preceded by a grand reception.

**THE FARM.**

Next year's full-blooded third of what has been promised on its first day of next week it will give its name to the *annus mirabilis* of the Agricultural. The implement catalogue is reported to be more numerous than ever, and the entries of stock beyond the average of years, to say nothing of the competition for the £100 prize which Vortex (own brother to Voltigeur) is entered. Mr. James will send no Devons, Mr. Douglas no shorthorns, Mr. Barsinrop no folk, and Mr. Jones Webb no Southdowns; but still if these top champions are absent there are plenty to fill their places. The events of Warbury are hopeful that Spidley's Bride will bring "the

to grief this be, and that Mr. Richard Booth (who is much and able to drive about his farm) may win, both with her and our cows. Colonel Towneley is strong in young Royal Butterlies; cowers has a formidable yearling bull, Dr. Faustus, by Sultan; in Guntor and Mr. Alkerton are said to have good yearling heifers, Mr. Naylor a very likely Hereford cow. Besides the trial of ments, those who are curious about sheep-feeding can witness the Dog Club experiments in the neighbourhood; and a dog show, about 500 entries, will be opened on Monday or Tuesday. The

late Louis Berrick's herd of Herefords are to be sold by Mr. in the middle of September. There will be nearly 300 lots, and the sale will extend over two days. Some of the best have been bred at Leeds. The calves are, we believe, principally by Severn, still in the herd, of which Walford and Attingham were such in their day. Mr. Stratford will sell the rest of Mr. Pawlett's best stock, consisting of 50 shearing rams, 70 shearing ewes, and

Douglas's Rose of Athelstane, the winner of the three national as a two-year-old in 1857, has gone to the butcher. She retained so perfectly as to beat the Highland Society's prize cow, Lady Belstane, last August, for the head prize at Alnwick. The latter had a red and white heifer calf by Sir James the Rose, which was named Prize of Athelstane. Mr. Douglas will take his two-fold heifer, Rose of Cashmere, the yearling Village Belle (which to be one of the best he ever bred), and a dozen others, to the and Society's meeting at Perth. We hear that this society has

ted to Messrs. Pulton, the proprietors of that journal, as a recog-  
nition of the services they have rendered to agriculture, and a frosted  
copy of the bull Sir Collin is one of the principal ornaments.  
James Webb's sale, which was conducted jointly by Mr. Strafford  
and Mr. Carter Jonas of Cambridge, attracted a very large  
number of buyers, including flock-masters from North and South  
Africa, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Prussia, and other  
countries. The highest price (280 guineas) was given by Mr. J. C.  
Holtzclaud, New Jersey, U.S.A., for a two-year-old ram, for  
New Zealand.

The sum total of the sale was £10,922.

**Captain Parker Snow** held a farewell reception on board his ice vessel, the *Endeavour*, at Gravesend, on Thursday week, preparatory to his sailing on his Polar expedition in search of Franklin's lost companions.

**An insurrection** has broken out in the southern part of the province of Tunis, in Annam, and the inhabitants have refused the extraordinary levy for maintaining the war.





## MAJOR CHARLES NASMYTH.

THE obituary of the journals of June 7 contained a short paragraph, touching in its simplicity, which recorded the death of a very estimable man and a gallant soldier, Major Charles Nasmyth. The name is well known in art and also in science, and to a relative of the celebrated artist is the honour due of making it equally well known in war. Events, however, in our modern life succeed each other with such rapidity that it is probable that with some the gallant defence of Silistria—the first and most marked repulse sustained by the Russians, and the turning-point of the whole campaign—is almost forgotten. It is not too much to say that to the gallant officers Butler and Nasmyth, and at a later period to Lieutenant (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Ingleton, the Turks owed much of that spirit and determination which enabled them to support a long and arduous war against an enemy so much superior to them in discipline, material, and all the appliances of war.

Major Nasmyth was born in Edinburgh, in September, 1826. He was in 1845 nominated a Cadet in the East India Company's service. In 1846 he passed an examination for a direct artillery cadetship. He went out in the same year to Bombay, and served till 1853, when, his health declining through the effects of the climate and hard work, he was sent to England under a medical certificate. Proceeding to the Mediterranean for his health, he joined Omar Pasha's camp at Schumla, whence his letters as correspondent to the *Times* created great interest, and were widely read and approved.

From Schumla he visited the Dobruja, after it was vacated by the Turks, supplying information to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe regarding the state of the country. In May he arrived at Silistria to find the garrison in immediate expectation of being attacked by the Russians; and it was here that he and Butler so nobly sustained the honour of their country. Opinions were the attacks made upon Arab Tabia, a weak outwork of Silistria, but rightly considered as the key to the position, and under their gallant leaders, to drive the enemy back till at length the Russians, though vastly outnumbering the garrison, were forced to raise the siege and retire.

The way in which Silistria was defended was greatly owing to Nasmyth, who therein showed how much he owed to his education at Addiscombe. The ramparts and parapets, menaced by the approaches of the Russians were "retrenched," so that their exertions were rendered futile, and their advances not secured. The same stratagem was used by John of Ghibikula in his wild and fantastic defence of Jerusalem, when besieged by Titus; but with Nasmyth, and Butler, and the Turks, the result was far different, and successful.

Towards the end of the memorable siege Butler was struck by a spent ball, and his colleague's health was so broken by continual surprises, anxieties, and hardships, that he was for some time obliged to lay by at Constantinople. So unimpaired had been the efforts of the two Englishmen that during the siege hardly a day or night passed in which one of them did not go to head a sortie against their numerous and active invaders.

When the Russians had drawn away their defeated and harassed troops, and Silistria was saved, the services of both officers were acknowledged by the Turkish and English Governments, and Nasmyth, who had lost all his property, was transferred to the Royal Army. With that he served in the Crimea, and was present at the Alma and Inkerman; but his health, which he had only partially recovered again, failed, and he was invalided to England. He was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in the Kilikany Division, and afterwards Brigade Major at the Curragh and Brigade Major and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in Dublin. At the Curragh his health was further



THE LATE MAJOR CHARLES NASMYTH.

damaged, and, not rallying in Dublin, he was transferred as Brigade Major to Sydney. The change, however, did not restore him, and he was invalided home in the end of 1869.

He reached Paris, in the south of France, where he retired from the Army, and soon expectation was formed of his rallying, but his constitution had been too severely tested, and he died on the 2nd ult., at the 38th year of his age, meeting death with the same composure as when he had faced it before another and a weaker enemy.

Major Nasmyth had the Order of the Medjidie; the gold medal for his campaign of the Danube and siege of Silistria; English and Turkish medals for the Crimea, with clasp for Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol; and in acknowledgment of his services he had been presented with the

freedom of his native city of Edinburgh. He was one of the many Englishmen who exhibited the true strength and worth of the race, nobly and modestly, as a hero should do.

The Portrait we engrave is from a photograph by Lock and Whistler, of Regent-street.

## KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

THE new works at the King's College Hospital are now drawing to a close. The second contract will thus be completed, and the institution will subsequently once more have to baste themselves, and furnish the sinews of building, in order to rebuild upon a uniform plan the old block at the corner of Portugal-street.

We gather from the *Building News* some particulars of the new building—

The elevation towards Portugal-street is very plain, and built principally of brick. It is altogether six stories high, and the basement. The windows are simple openings with headed arches and flat gabled arches. The keys of the arches are stone, as also are the quoins, strings, and the block modillion cornice over the fourth story. A flight of some eight or ten Portland stone rounded steps leads to the entrance, which is flanked by 4 Doric columns and pilasters, with vermiculated heads. These columns and pilasters are elevated on pedestals; over each of them, in the frieze, there is a shield with the hospital initials, and on the frieze between them the respective records of the foundation, incorporation, and rebuilding of the hospital—1851, 1861, and 1861.

Passing through the principal doorway, we find ourselves in a hall 25 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft.; it is very quiet and homely; decorated; the single inclined line at the sides of the trusses are evidence as sure of an elevated hall as if they were extensively elaborated. The three arches in front mark the line of a corridor which runs 2 ft. wide to the right and left of them. The floor of this corridor is laid with square slabs of Warrickshire blue, bordered with York stone.

On the opposite side of the corridor to the hall there are a series of reception-rooms for the hall, with a bath-room, and two lifts which communicate with the wards on every story above, and by which means a patient is gently transported to the locality assigned to him. To the left of the entrance hall entered from the corridor before mentioned are rooms which will be devoted to the clerks' and secretary's offices; but space to the right of it will be appropriated to the board-room, 20 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft. 6 in. This board-room has an oval panel ceiling; the enrichments show no marked originality, but, instead thereof, a general elegance in every line and moulding which is, perhaps, even more pleasing. The corridor leads, on the right, to a suite of two or three rooms appertaining to one or other of the hospital officers. This arrangement is repeated on each floor, so that the chaplain, the resident surgeon, the lady superintendent, &c., inhabit respective floors in the western wing of the building. There is a bath-room attached to each suite of rooms.

The corridor leads, on turning to the left from the entrance hall, to a vast hall and staircase, 43 ft. by 21 ft. 6 in. As the stairs, 6 ft. 6 in. wide, rise next the wall on one side, the whole extent of the hall is at once exposed to the view. At the first glance, a good deal of space appears lost in this hall; but on a more detailed survey we find that it is the centre of communication between the several portions of the hospital: one door leads to the old buildings at the corner of Portugal-street; another opening conducts us to the block rebuilt in Curry-street; another to the out-patients' department and to the lecture and operating theatres; and, lastly, which leads to the Grand-cour. Besides the facilities thus afforded, stone galleries, carried on trusses and led into the walls, are continued along the remaining three walls, and are connected on each floor with the principal stairs. Thence access is gained to the different wards, with the advantage of open instead of close corridors. This feature is



KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, PORTUGAL-STREET, LINCOLN'S INN.





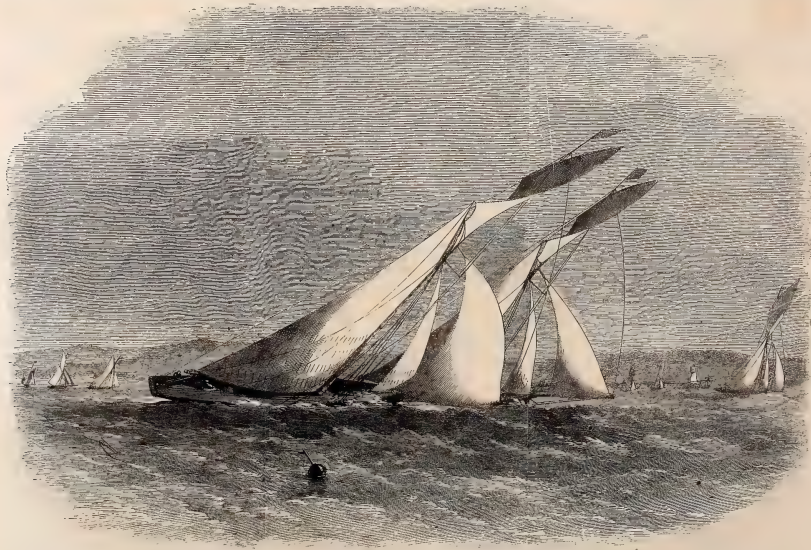
TESTIMONIAL TO C. J. BRIDGES, ESQ., MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

preserved on each story, for, apparently, a very sensible reason—that there was the same requirement for it, each of the three upper floors being planned in a precisely similar manner. They each consist of a long ward over the reception-rooms which we noticed on the ground floor, 85 feet long by 24 feet wide, lighted by nine windows in the rear. On the opposite side of this ward—i.e., over the entrance-hall, board-room, and secretary's offices—are three large rooms, one 85 feet long by 23 feet wide, and two each 30 feet long by 35 feet wide.

## TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BRIDGES.

THE splendid testimonial of which we here present our readers with an engraving was recently presented to Mr. Bridges, managing director of the Great Western Railway of Canada, on his return from England, by the citizens of Hamilton, Canada West, and the employees of the railway. The Great Western Railway of Canada is one of the most important lines of communication on the North American continent,

being a portion of the principal through route from New York to the Far West. It is connected with the American system of railways by a remarkable engineering work, the Niagara Suspension Bridge, which crosses the gorge and rapids of the Niagara just below the Great Falls. The Great Western Railway is considered by all travellers to be the most complete and best-managed railway on the western continent, as on this line the peculiarities and advantages of the American and English systems are skillfully combined.



PHANTOM. QUEEN.  
ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB MATCH: THE STRUGGLE AT COALHOUSE POINT.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 43.

CHEVYSEBEL.













"GALLANT ACT OF COMMANDER W. N. HEWETT BEFORE SEBASTOPOL," BY DESANGES, IN THE VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY.

#### THE VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY.

M. DESANGES has, for the third season, reopened his Victoria Cross Gallery at the Egyptian Hall, illustrating the acts of heroism which have won the Victoria Cross, with several new subjects of considerable historic interest. No. 10 represents a party, consisting of Major Hobson, Major C. Gough, V.C., Captain Hugh Gough, V.C., and Captain Ward, dislodging a party of rebels from a house at Khartoum, where they had taken up a position on the 15th of August, 1887, in which action Captain H. Gough, receiving wounds, fell, and would have lost his life but for his brother's intervention. No. 15, a well-painted picture, commemorates the gallant conduct of Sergeant O'Connor, V.C., 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at the Alma, in saving up the colours of his regiment after Lieutenant Ansteth, who had borne them, was mortally wounded, and persisting in carrying them till the termination of the battle, notwithstanding he had been shot in the breast; for which service he received a commission. No. 16 commemorates the interesting scene where Mr. Ross L. Mangels, of the Bengal Civil Service, who had volunteered to serve with the troops dispatched to the relief of Arara, persisted (notwithstanding a wound he himself had received) in carrying for several miles a wounded soldier of the 37th Regiment, and, after binding his wounds under a murderous fire, bearing him safely to the boats. No. 17 exhibits the dashing feat of Lieutenant and Adjutant Arthur Moore, V.C., and Lieutenant John Grant Macdonald, V.C., 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, on the occasion of the breaking of the 17th square at the battle of Koolah on Feb. 8, 1867. No. 18 shows the gallant episode of

Colour-Sergeant H. McDonald, Royal Engineers, V.C., Knight of the Legion of Honour, on the 10th of April, 1856, in persisting in carrying on the sap against the Russian rifle-pits in front of Sebastopol, in spite of the repeated attacks of the enemy. No. 19 represents the memorable act of self-devotion of Thomas Henry Kavanagh, Esq., V.C., Assistant Commissioner of Oude, on Nov. 5, 1857, when, serving under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram at Lucknow, he volunteered on the dangerous duty of passing through the city to the camp of Sir Colin Campbell for the purpose of guiding the relieving force under the latter to the Residency—a feat which mainly contributed to the successful issue of that momentous expedition.

The subject which we have selected for engraving is (No. 21) that representing an act of bravery by Commander William Nathan Hewett, V.C., R.N., before Sebastopol. On the occasion of a repulse of a sortie of Russians by Sir De Lacy Evans's division on Oct. 25, 1855, Mr. Hewett, then acting Master of her Majesty's ship *Beagle*, was in charge of the right Lancaster Battery before Sebastopol. The advance of the Russians placed the gun in great jeopardy, their skirmishers appearing within 300 yards of the battery, and pouring in a sharp fire from their Minie rifles. By some misapprehension the word was passed to spike the gun and retreat; but Mr. Hewett, taking upon himself the responsibility of disregarding the order, replied that "Such orders did not come from Captain Lushington, and he would not do it till it did." Mr. Hewett then pulled down the parapet of the battery, and, with the assistance of some soldiers, got his gun round, and poured upon the advancing column of Russians a most destructive and effective fire. For the

gallantry exhibited on this occasion the Board of Admiralty promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant. On the 5th of November, 1884, at the battle of Inkerman, Captain Lushington again brought before the Commander-in-Chief the services of Mr. Hewett, saying, "I have much pleasure in again bringing Mr. Hewett's gallant conduct to your notice."

#### "THE LAGO D'ORTA." BY W. C. SMITH.

One of the noblest efforts of poetic landscape-painting that has ever been achieved through the medium of water colours is that of the "Lago d'Orta," by Mr. W. C. Smith, now in the exhibition of the Water-colour Society (5th), in Pall-mall. In grandeur of effect, both as to outline and atmospheric medium, it more than realises the poetic account of Byron; it comes up to Nature itself in its most stupendous forms—

I saw their thousand years of snow  
On high—about wide long lake below;  
I saw the white-walled distant town,  
And whiter sails go skimming down;  
And then there was a little lake—  
Which on my very foot did smite—  
The only one in view.

The bold Alpine range, with Monte Rosa towering above all in the background, carries the eye away through a nicely-graduated distance to the right, whence, travelling homeward, it at length reaches a delicious terrace foreground, shaded by a few trees, and peopled by a few picturesque groups of figures amongst which is one most striking





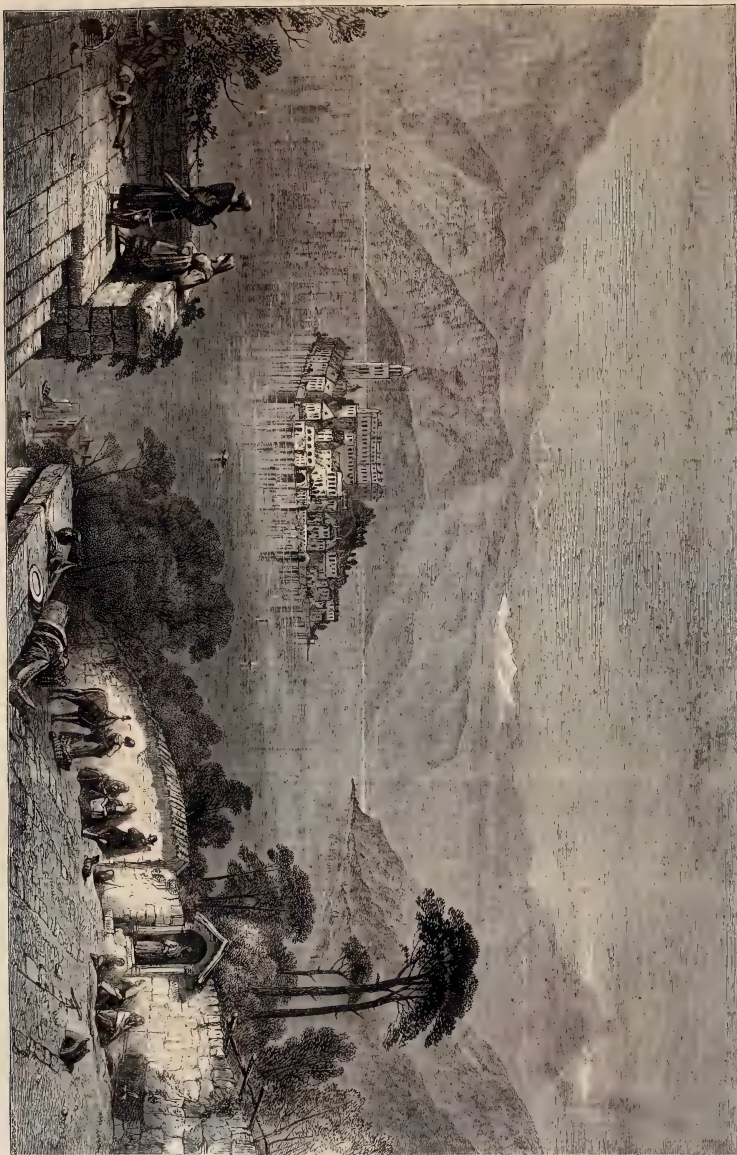




"A REHEARSAL, CAIRO," BY CARL MAAG, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 45.



THE LAGO POINT. BY W. G. SMITH, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 41.







# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1099.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## FRANCE AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

FOR some time past the Government of Napoleon III., while professing, and, no doubt, quite sincerely, to hold the slave trade in abhorrence, and, in fact, to treat it as piracy, have pursued a system of procuring labourers for the French colonies which almost equalled that infernal traffic in its baneful results. The affair of the Charles et Georges suddenly rent the veil which screened from the gaze of Europe, and probably from the knowledge of the Emperor himself, the hideous resemblance which this immigration scheme bore to the trade which France had concurred with Great Britain and America in reprobating as piracy. While many English journalists thought they could detect in the facts of that celebrated case a design on the part of our neighbour to revive the African slave trade under specious and flimsy pretences, and, under illusory forms and regulations, to legalise a crime which she had publicly denounced, the Emperor himself remitted the whole subject to the searching investigation of a commission of inquiry, and it is upon their report, we imagine, that he bases his letter to his Minister of Marine and of the Colonies, dated Fontainebleau, July 1, 1861, in which he has finally abolished the immigration of African labourers into the French colonial possessions, except from those parts of Africa which, belonging to the Empire of France, are under the restraints of French law. The Emperor announces in

the same letter that he has signed a treaty with her Majesty Queen Victoria, by which labourers for the French colonies may henceforth be procured from India on the same terms and under the same restrictions as regulate our own coolie immigration.

The beneficial character of this act is far greater than appears upon the face of it. Whatever may have been the intention of the Emperor in giving his sanction to the immigration scheme which was being carried into operation on the eastern coast of Africa, there can now be no doubt whatever that its effect was to stimulate all along that coast all the atrocious evils which accompany the slave trade, *par et simple*. The immigrants, it is true, were not purchased: the term of servitude for which engagements were made with them or in their behalf was limited to five or seven years at most; and the colonial employer, who got possession of these labourers was bound to restore them to their native soil at the close of their term of hiring, at his own cost. The wants of the French colonies are probably too contracted to require a very extensive supply of hands; and to the credit of French planters it must be admitted that their treatment of their negroes is more humane than is that of other Anglo-Saxons, Spaniards, or Dutch. With all these abatements, however, the cruelty of the system did not fail to exhibit itself. Fraud and violence often presided over the origin of the contract; insufficient sustenance and

overcrowded ships produced many of the revolting agonies of the mid-passage; and avarice in the masters too often prompted them to evade their undertakings when the limit of their engagements had been reached. The evil may not have attained to such frightful proportions as distinguish it in Cuba, and as formerly characterized it in Brazil. But it had already developed into a tolerable, or rather intolerable, approximation to the condemned slave trade; and, had no other consideration prevailed, a mere regard to the inhumanity inherent in the system may well have sufficed to induce Napoleon to decree its total and permanent suppression.

But, in reality, the immigration from the eastern coast of Africa, even if it could have been carried out with little personal suffering by, and less personal wrong to, the immigrants themselves, became responsible for practices along the coast and reaching far into the interior which are justly looked upon as constituting the direct curse which cleaves to the slave trade itself. The premium paid for a limited contract, putting the negro into the planter's possession for a term of years, was precisely the same in amount as the purchase-money paid down by the Spaniard or Portuguese for a slave outright; and it can hardly be matter of surprise that the swartzy natives, wholly unskilled in drawing fine distinctions, failed to detect the difference between the one transaction and the other. The French immi-



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: ATTACK ON THE PICKETS OF THE GARIBOLDI GUARD ON THE EAST BRANCH OF THE POTOMAC.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The treaty with Great Britain, of which Napoleon makes mention in his letter, will no doubt receive, as soon as it is published, all the attention which it deserves. Its purport, however, is summarily described as procuring the French to make a cession of the islands of Mauritius and Réunion to the British Crown, on the same conditions as those observed in the case of English colonies. If we do not think quite so highly as our statesmen appear to do of coolie immigration, if we are not so ready to suppose that the French have made no use of the labour of the natives of the islands to which, and the conditions under which, China has been secured for service in our colonies are devoid of all taint of fraud or violence, we are happy to admit that the system cannot, either encouragement, nor it is liable to degenerate into, a modified form of slavery. But we are not prepared to believe that the "Passenger Acts" have worked so well for Chinese and coolie emigrants that "the returned labourers, going back with their savings to the country of their birth, have spread confidence among those vast populations, and have excited an emulation to work for the benefit of their country." The result of the search is so highly coloured if it had been drawn with the

pencil of a cool-headed but, at any rate, we both hope and believe it is a sufficient representation of actual facts to justify us in regarding the system it is designed to illustrate as essentially and in principle different from the slave trade. Such defects as cleave to it if it is in our own power to remove, and it will be our interest to remove as effectually and speedily as possible. Meanwhile it is a satisfaction to us to know that whatever advantages the system can be made to yield will be as much at the disposal of our neighbour as at our own. It is an additional strand in the tie which binds France to great Britain—a further proof and pledge of international amity.

ATTACK ON THE PICKETS OF THE GARIBALDI  
GUARD, EAST BRANCH OF THE POTOMAC.

Own Special Artist writes as follows respecting the Illustration on the preceding page:—"A few nights since I was sleeping in a tent close by the camp of the Garibaldi Guard, when there was an alarm. A party of Secessionists had crossed the river under favour of darkness, and were firing on the pickets. I turned out with the rest, and came up with the supports in time to see the Secessionists retire to the woods. One of the Garibaldi Guard received a bullet wound in his leg. This corps is made up of Germans, Italians, French, and Swiss, with a few Hungarians. Their uniform is a close imitation of the Sanitary

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS

## FRANC

The resignation of Count San Martino has been accepted, and General Cialdini appointed in his place, with the title of Lieutenant-General of Naples. The Royal troops have been engaged in several conflicts with the brigands in the southern provinces, and inflicted on them very great losses.

## AUSTRIA

The Austrian Government has given orders to various manufactories in Bohemia for 30,000 iron camp-bedsteads, which are to be sent within a short time to the confines of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia.

PRUSSIA

**TURKEY.**  
The installation of the new Sultan took place on the 4th inst. at the Sacred Mosque of Eyoub, with every accompaniment of barbaric splendour and parade.

... a great

INDIA.  
Heavy rains have fallen in Bengal, the North-west Provinces, and the Punjab; and it is hoped that the coming crops will be good, and that the dearth will be terminated.

## CHINA.

Matters in China are very quiet. Great hopes are entertained of the results to arise from the new trade with Hankow and the towns on the Yang-Tze-Kiang.

## AUSTRALASIA

At South Australia a Ministerial crisis, which is generally the only thing to disturb the quietness of this unusually quiet colony, has been averted. The Government, after a long and fruitless search for a new Premier, have decided to resign. The resignation of the Premier, Mr. Sturt, was made, the estimates were laid on the table, and another adjournment for a week took place. The Census returns, which have just been made up, give the population of this colony in 1861 as 127,000 souls, of which 63,000 are females. There is increase, as compared with the returns of last Census, of only 9000 souls.

Tasmania has been taken by surprise at the conduct of the Governor in dissolving the Parliament. There are already several candidates in the field for the new Parliament.

On May 11 we learn that the New Zealanders are preparing to renew hostilities. A general native insurrection is anticipated.

## COUNTRY NEWS

The South-Western Railway Company are laying down a double line between Wool and Wareham, on the Dorchester line, and building handsome waiting-room at the Poole station on the same line.

Mr. Sands Cox, the Dean of the Faculty, has presented the donation of £100 towards liquidating the temporary difficulties of the Queen's College, Birmingham. Liberal donations have been received from the Lord Lieutenant of the county, from the Duke of Devonshire, and others.

The great Orange anniversary, on the 12th of July, has passed off quite peaceably in Ulster. There were some Orange processions, with music, banners, and triumphal arches, but the Roman Catholic party did not interfere.

An inquiry is being held at Cambridge into the circumstance attending the death of a youth named Rimelow, whose body was found a few days ago in the River Cam. It appears that another youth, named Biles,

named Charles Wright, was tried before Mr. Justice Williams on a charge of setting fire to two stacks of wheat. The value of the property destroyed was about \$450, and the prisoner acknowledged that he deliberately set them on fire, although there appeared to be no chance of any realisation of them.

proceedings were of a peculiarly interesting character, and attracted a very large assemblage of persons. The statue was unveiled by Lord Shaftesbury who delivered an address, and the Mayor and the civic authorities also attended to do honour to this immortal monument.

been fully described in our columns) has been remanded on several other charges of a most serious character. He is accused of having murdered the steward of a ship which he commanded before he was transferred to the *Reform*, and of having inflicted frightful sufferings on three other convicts.

that had taken place. A Coroner's jury has returned a verdict of "Wife murder against Ann Wilson, she being of unsound mind at the time of the murder;" and she has been committed to take her trial at the ensuing Lincoln Assizes.

youngman, named Barnett. Barnett was much older than Miss Hodge, but he seems for a time to have been resolved on acquiring her "for better, for worse." He was at last accepted, but after a tolerably long and very arduous courtship he withdrew from his engagement. When she finally was being

good-looking girl of eighteen, also named Whittier, it was the defendant and intended bridegroom. The eyes of every one in the Court were, of course, immediately turned upon the party indicated, and when the witness replied that he was the defendant there was a loud burst of laughter, in which the

Monday's *Moniteur* publishes the letter addressed by M. Girard, President of the Institute, to M. Thiers, informing him that they had sanctioned the academy's decision conferring on him their decennial prize of 100,000 francs.

In the metropolis of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha there has been a very remarkable meeting of the German shooting guilds and of the wide-spread associations for gymnastic exercises, or the "tourners." This fraction of the

GOOD TIMES FOR "GENTLEMEN."—The *Press* of Vienna, of the 7th, says:—"A quarrel lately arose at Maroth, in Hungary, between a

the butcher was condemned to pay a fine of 100 florins, because, being a Jew, he had insulted a gentleman and refused to give him credit.<sup>18</sup>







ST. PETER'S CHURCH, GREAT WINDMILL-STREET.—SEE PAGE 58.

# STATUE OF MR. ROBT. HALL.

THE memory of this gentleman, whose great abilities and social and public virtues are held in merited esteem by his townsmen and constituents in Leeds, has been handed down to posterity by the erection of a statue in the Victoria Hall, at the Leeds Town-hall. The work is colossal in size, is of the purest white Carrara marble, and has been executed by Messrs. Lee and Webb, sculptors, of Leeds. It is, perhaps, the largest and finest statue yet executed in the province. The deceased member is represented in his official costume, his right hand stretched out, in the act of speaking, while his left holds a roll of paper. At his feet, upon a volume of the statutes, is the inscription—**ROBERT HALL, M.P., Leeds, 1857.** The statue was presented to the Municipal Council, on behalf of the subscribers, on the 11th instant, by George Skirrow, Esq., M.P., one of the present members for Leeds, who succeeded Mr. Hall upon that gentleman's sudden and lamented decease in 1857.

# BOATS IN REGENT'S PARK.

THE attractions of Regent's Park have recently been increased by the addition of pleasure-boats for hire, which have been placed on the ornamental water with the approval of the first Commissioner of her Majesty's Works. A floating pier has been constructed for the convenience of those who wish to avail



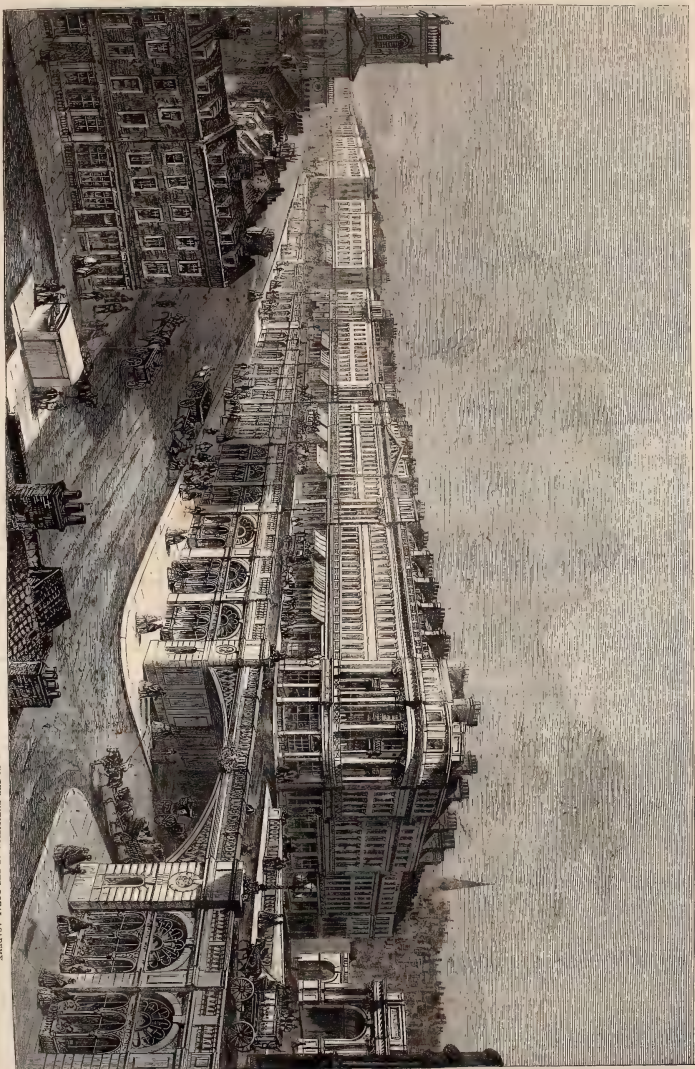
STATUE OF THE LATE MR. ROBERT HALL, M.P. FOR LEEDS, AND RECORDER OF DONCASTER.

themselves of this new source of health and recreation. The boats may be hired every day (Sunday excepted) at a charge of one shilling an hour for skills, and eightpence an hour for party boats, or half-a-crown with a man. Each boat is provided with a life-preserver, and those of the lighter sort are not to carry more than two persons, so that the safety as well as the amusement of the public is duly provided for.



PLEASURE-BOATS ON THE ORNAMENTAL WATER IN REGENT'S PARK.





VIEW OF THE PROPOSED HOSPITAL ROAD OR VANDYCK FROM ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH TO HATTON GARDEN, LOOKING WEST, BY F. MARSHALL, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

# PROPOSED VANDYCK FROM ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH TO

HATTON GARDEN, BY F. MARSHALL.

The improvement of the condition of the roads in the neighbourhood of St. Sepulchre's Church, and of the proposed road from the church to Hatton Garden, is a subject of great importance to the residents of the district. The road is now in a very bad state, and it is proposed to improve it by widening it and by paving it with stone. The proposed road is to be 20 feet wide, and it is to be paved with stone. The road is to be 20 feet wide, and it is to be paved with stone. The road is to be 20 feet wide, and it is to be paved with stone.

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THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING ON WIMBORNE COMMON: SHOOTING FOR THE QUEEN'S PRIZE ON WEDNESDAY WEEK.—(SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 61.)





"DINAH'S PRAYER," BY J. BOSTOCK, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. Bostock has in this little picture given an impressive rendering of one of the most striking and pathetic incidents in the able and popular romance of "Adam Bede," which cannot but be familiar to most of our readers. They will immediately recognise the scene where the high-purposed and pious Dinah comes to her friend Hetty in the midst of her trouble, and brings her to a proper feeling of her situation.

The passage runs:—"Hetty obeyed Dinah's movement, and sank on her knees. Then Dinah said, 'Hetty, we are now before God. He is waiting for you to tell the truth.' Still there was silence. At last Hetty spoke in a tone of beseeching, 'Dinah, help me; I can't feel anything like you; my heart is hard.' Dinah held the clinging hand, and all her soul went forth in her voice."

The little group is full of fervour and passion—of dismal, heart-rending grief and humiliation and of bright hope in heaven. The upturned face of the single-hearted, earnest Dinah is charming—none the less that the artist has adhered in it to the homely character of the author's creation. We have seldom seen a little incident of the kind more artistically and at the same time more naturally treated.







## BUST OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

BY M. NOBLE.

There have been almost as much controversy and uncertainty about the portraiture of Oliver Cromwell, the great Protector, as about that of Shakespeare; for although several portraits exist of him by Walker and Kneller, and one by Lilly, none of them are considered exactly to fulfil traditional descriptions of the countenance of this extraordinary man. As a general observation, it may be stated that in the opinion of those who define the character of the man the portrait of him surviving hardly do justice to his greater qualities.

Evans wrote an epigram on one of these portraits by Walker, running—  
By lines of thy face and language of the eye,  
We find him thoughtful, resolute, and shy.

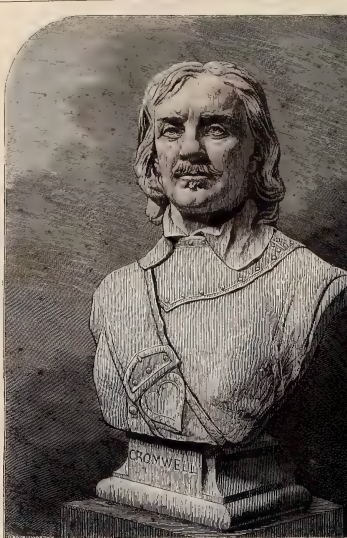
And, as evidence of the grossness and vulgarity of taste attributed to him by his adversaries, it is recorded of him that he ordered one of the artists who was about to paint him to represent every purple hair, and other eccentricities, under penalty of receiving nothing for his labour on default.

Under these circumstances an attempt to produce an ideal presentation of the hero of our Republican period, conformable with all the written accounts of him, assisted by existing portraits, was a task both of interest and difficulty; and such Mr. Noble has attempted in the bust before us, which is now exhibiting at the Royal Academy. In this head, which displays a noble breadth of treatment, the artist has endeavoured to combine the wisdom of the legislator, the firmness of the ruler, and the heroism of the soldier, and yet preserve the general type of acknowledged likeness—the whole effect being such, we think, will be satisfactory to all the admirers of the great original.

This bust is the result of a commission from Mr. T. B. Potter, of Manchester, who intends to present it to the Peel Museum at Balford.

## ST. PETER'S CHURCH, GREAT WINDMILL-STREET.

Yesterday week the Bishop of London consecrated the new district church of St. Peter, Westminster, in the presence of the Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, M.P., the Duke of Marlborough, and a large number of the nobility and gentry of St. James's, in which parish it is situated. The Bishop, who was attended by the Rev. W. H. Freeman, M.A., Vicar of Lewknor, his recently-appointed chaplain, arrived at the church shortly after eleven o'clock, and was received by the Rev. J. E. Kemp, M.A., Rector of St. James's Chapel; the Rev. Dr. Beer, Incumbent of St. James's; the Rev. Augustus Waite, M.A., Rector of St. Anne's, Soho, and a large number of the local clergy. This spacious and convenient structure, which is one result of a scheme of church extension in the parish of St. James, inaugurated a few years ago by the Rector, owes its erection mainly to the munificence of the Earl of Derby, who gave £3500 towards building, and £1000 towards the site. Among other liberal contributors to the fund are her Majesty and the Prince Consort seated in Great Windmill-street, and the district which has been assigned, has been taken out of the parish of St. James, and contains



BUST OF OLIVER CROMWELL, BY M. NOBLE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The church is a population of 4000, by far the greater portion of whom are of the poorer class. The Rev. George Smith, M.A., has been appointed to the incumbency.

The formation of two new bishoprics an absolute necessity. They were both endowed by voluntary subscriptions, the interest of which will produce a clear income of £1000 currency per annum. The

The church is entered at the west end through a triple arched porch, communicating right and left with an inclined lobby so as to prevent as much as possible cold draughts of air. It is divided into chancel with apical end, nave, north and south aisle; a small south transept, in which it is proposed to place the organ; a vest gallery for children, and two vestry-rooms, in which accommodation for about eight hundred and fifty worshippers. The general dimensions of the church are one hundred by fifty feet; total height, fifty-five feet. The style of architecture is that known as Early Decorated. The roofs are all what are termed open timber roofs—that is to say, all the timbers are seen from within the building, and are wrought, moulded, carved, and framed so as to blend and harmonize with the architecture. The walls, generally, are constructed of brick. The west end is faced with Bath stone; and all windows, doorways, piers, arches, moldings, corbels, crosses, pinnacles, string, piers, and finials are constructed in the same material. The contractor, Mr. George Myers, has carried out the works from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Raphael Brandon.

## THE LONG BRIDGE OVER THE POTOMAC AT WASHINGTON.

This bridge, which connects Washington with the Virginia shore, is a mile long, and shows a quarter of a mile of the centre part is built of masonry, with low parapets, and resembles a country road. The remainder of the bridge is of wood. It is sufficiently wide to take three carriages abreast, and has two draw-ways—one on the Washington and one on the Virginia side. These are nearly always open for the passage of small armed propellers, with which the Potomac swarms. A company of flying artillery is stationed on the bridge every night near the Virginia shore, with the draw raised in front of them. By day the passage across the bridge is unobstructed, and wagons are constantly passing and repassing, although, for form's sake, a company of soldiers is stationed at the extremity of the bridge, and sends a salute to and fro.

## THE FIRST BISHOP OF THE NEW DIOCESE OF ONTARIO, IN CANADA.

This great British province of Canada, which now contains some two millions and a half of inhabitants, is divided into five Church of England dioceses—Quebec, Montreal, Ontario, Potomac, and Huron. The bishoprics of Huron and Ontario are of recent origin, and are both situated in Upper Canada. The diocese of Huron takes in the western portions of the upper province, including the city of London, the rest of the new one. The diocese of Ontario is formed from its eastern division, and which includes the cities of Kingston and Ottawa, and the towns of Brockville, Belleville, Perth, Cornwall, and Prescott. Until lately these dioceses formed part of the diocese of Toronto; but the rapid growth of the population and the fall (in proportion) now rapid increase of the membership of the Church of England rendered the formation of two new bishoprics an absolute necessity. They were both endowed by voluntary subscriptions, the interest of which will produce a clear income of £1000 currency per annum. The



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: THE LONG BRIDGE OVER THE POTOMAC AT WASHINGTON, GUARDED BY UNITED STATES' ARTILLERY.





THE RIGHT REV. JAMES TRAVERS LEWIS, LL.D., FIRST BISHOP OF ONTARIO, UPPER CANADA.

Bishops of these dioceses are elective, and chosen by a diocesan synod composed of the clergy and laity, who vote in separate chambers, a majority of each chamber being necessary to a choice. Some ten years since the Rev. Dr. Croxson, a native of the city of Kilkenny, in Ireland, was elected to fill the see of Huron. On Thursday, the 13th of last June the synod of the diocese of Ontario, assembled at the city of Kingston, chose the Rev. Dr. Lewis, Rector of Brookville, as their Bishop. The vote was almost unanimous, only one clergyman dissenting.

The Rev. Dr. Lewis, like the Rev. Dr. Croxson, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and from which he obtained his degree of LL.D. about five years since. He is now thirty-four years of age, and is probably the youngest of all the Church of England Bishops. He is a native of the county of Cork, in Ireland, where his father was formerly Rector of St. Anne's, Shandon. He graduated as Senior Moderator in Exhibitions and Logic, and held the distinguished position of Gold Medalist. He was ordained Deacon in Cambridge by the Bishop of Chester in 1845, and subsequently priest by the Bishop of Down, and appointed to the curacy of Newtown Butler, in the county of Fermanagh. On his arrival in Canada he was appointed to the county parish of Hawkesbury, on the Ottawa River, by the Bishop of Toronto. In 1854 he was translated to the Rectory of Brookville, where he has distinguished himself

as a faithful and efficient minister. His election as Bishop has given great satisfaction in the diocese of Ontario to Protestants of all denominations. On his return to Brookville, after the synod had adjourned, the bells of the town rang out a joyous peal, and he was escorted to his home by a large number of his parishioners.

#### MARBLE FONT FOR WITLEY CHURCH.

WITLEY CHURCH adjoins Witley Court, the princely residence of the Earl of Dudley. In the restorations and additions which have been made in the church his Lordship has spared no expense. The walls,

and especially the ceiling, are covered with paintings and gilded ornaments in relief. It has been entirely restored with richly-carved wainscot oak, cushioned, and French polished. The Font—the subject of our illustration—is executed by Mr. James Forsyth, of Edward-street, Hampstead-road, who is also doing sculptured subjects in oak for the pulpit. The angles and bowl of the font are in pure statuary marble; the plinth is of black Irish marble; the bowl is neatly semicircular in form. The entire decorations are resplendent in character, to be in harmony with the style of the church. On the top of the cover, instead of a finial, is a figure of John the Baptist. The whole of the works in Witley Church have been designed and carried out under the superintendence of Mr. S. W. Dunkes.



"THE DESCENT OF THE DANES," BY MR. BELL SCOTT.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 64.



NEW FONT FOR WITLEY CHURCH.



"THE SPUR IN THE DISH," BY MR. BELL SCOTT.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 64.

















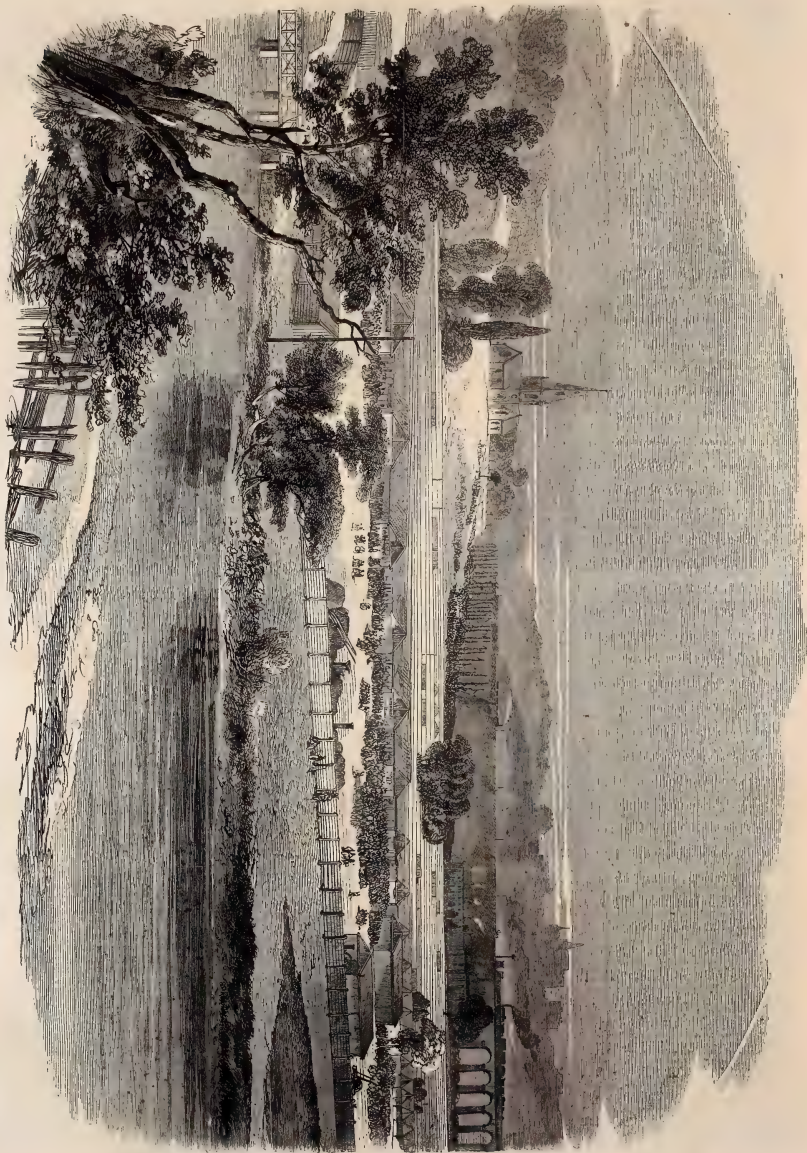




THE REVIEW ON SATURDAY LAST AT WINNEBALDON COMMON: SKIRMISHERS FORMING SQUARES TO RESIST CAVALRY.—SEE PAGE 54.



VIEW OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT LEEDS THE CATTLE AND IMPLEMENT SHOWS AS SEEN FROM ANLEY-HILL-SIDE-345-277-PAGE







### DEADLY AFFRAY IN NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET

[illegible]

## CHES

TO CORRESPONDENT

facilities, three years thereafter his successor has declared the line to be open to public traffic. The Seinde Railway is 114 miles in length, and is the first

### ATTEMPT AT MURDER BY A FOREIGN NOBLEMAN

[illegible]

**THE SCINDE RAILWAY**—The Scinde Railway was formally

the book on which to swear, but he then upon the witness stand. He then said that, painful though it was, it was his duty to commit the witness to prison for a limited time. At present he would send him to prison for seven months, but he would consider what course would be taken in reference to him later. The witness was then released by the judge. He appeared to be terribly shaken, and his face was of a deadly pale color, as object of deep sympathy on the part of all who were in court. A song was then sung by the choir, and the court adjourned for the day. Alfred de Villal was again brought into court and placed in the witness box. Mr. Corrie, in addressing him, said that he had determined on allowing him to live with his friends until Friday, by which time he hoped he would have recovered from his illness. He then asked the witness to give evidence in reference to his giving evidence, which was a duty he was to accept, and

# INAUGURATION OF CAVOUR'S MONUMENT AT PISA.

Funeral ceremonies and other such mode of expressing the feelings of the people for the loss of the great Italian Statesman have been common, almost universal, in all parts of the peninsula. There is scarcely a little obscure cemetery among the remote slopes of the Apennines—in those parts of Italy where Italians can now speak their thoughts—which has not sought to honour itself by some formal participation in the national mourning for Cavour's memory. But nowhere has the feeling of the people shown itself in no picture more significantly a form as in the time-honoured university city of Pisa. In no part of Italy, not even in his own Piedmont, has the devoted Statesman been mourned with more true and genuinely popular sympathy than in Tuscany. That privileged and choice garden of Italy, the true heart and kernel of the country, and of strictly Italian feeling, has never been much troubled by the turbulence and mischievous theories and exaltations of the red party. The superior cultivation and proverbial Tuscan good sense of that part of Italy has instinctively rejected them. But special circumstances have concurred to render the Pisan ceremonial especially remarkable. Pisa has an ancient university with a large body of professors and teachers attached to it; it has, also, one of the finest cathedrals in Italy, and a Cardinal Archbishop; and lastly, though very far from Pisa, is in importance on this occasion, Pisa possesses in her celebrated Campo Santo the most storied, the most remarkable, and the most beautiful burying-place in Europe. And all these peculiarities in different ways contributed to the remarkable character of the Pisan ceremony on the 21st of June.

When the university and city of Pisa manifested the intention of honouring the memory of Cavour by a public ceremonial the Archbishop declared that no function of any kind should be performed in the Cathedral, or in the most hallowed and most important church of the city. On remonstrance being made, and a reason demanded for a refusal to permit so ordinary a religious function as a mass for the soul of a person who had died with due administration of the sacraments of the Church, the Archbishop answered that, as he had reason to believe that Count Cavour had died a Christian, he would permit a mass to be celebrated in the little church of the Carmine. The theory on which a decision that a mass might, under such circumstances, be said in a small church and not in a big one, one rest must be left to the learned in canon law. Such was the Archbishop's decree; coupled, however, with the condition that neither the university nor the municipality should attend the function in their corporate and public capacities. The two bodies in question declared their determination to act in defiance of this prohibition. In that case, responded the Prelate, the celebrating priests will have orders to abstain from pronouncing the blessing, with accompaniment of holy water, incense, &c., in the



THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING ON WIMBLEDON COMMON: THE MARKERS AT THE BUTTS.—SEE PAGE 61

public manner usual on similar occasions. On further demand for the motives of this privation, the two corporations were told that, as being aiders and abettors of the designs which had deprived the Pope of his temporal dominions, they must be held to be excommunicated persons. With this decision the university and the municipality seem to have been quite contented. The funeral service was performed in the little church of the Carmine, the professional body of the university in their black gowns, and the corporation in their scarlet gowns, with their respective benches, and all other State appearances, duly attended, and did retire at the end of the service unobscured, un-holy-watered, and unsummoned.

But, if the Cardinal had it all his own way at church, the two unimpaired corporations determined to have a far more striking and significant celebration of their own at the Campo Santo—a celebration which should be in no wise ecclesiastical but wholly civil in its nature.

Few persons have ever been in Italy without seeing the Campo Santo of Pisa; and, assuredly, not one who has ever seen it will have forgotten it. It is far too well known for it to be necessary that we should describe the unique building. This largest, most magnificent, and most beautiful of all the churches ever built was a place of special sanctity to medieval Italy from the fact that the soil within its quadrangle was brought by the old Pisan galleys from the Holy Land; that the citizens of the Republic might lay their bones in that hallowed

drew forth the most enthusiastic proof of nationality, it is to be observed, that in which he spoke of the great statesman's efforts in favour of liberty of conscience.

That such an occasion, so celebrated in such a place, must have been in no ordinary degree striking and moving will be easily felt and understood. For the coup-d'œil as it presented itself to a looker-on we must refer our readers to the engraving from the sketch taken on the spot by our artist. He has chosen the moment when the long procession of academic and civic dignitaries, passing up the centre of the matchless chancel, defiled, on turning into the western corridor, on his left hand, as he stood facing eastward, in the newly-placed bust, with its inscription beneath. Around, on the walls, or isolated on pavement, are the thickly-placed memorials, mortuary or other, of the every epoch of Italy's past life and past grandeur in every department.

It must in truth have been an unimpaired speaker who should have failed in eloquence in such circumstances, and a dull and unimaginative audience which should not have been deeply moved by his words, and the associations of the time and place. But, neither one nor the other shared the full significance of this truly unique ceremony, and few of those who had the good fortune to be present will ever forget the placing of Cavour's bust in the Campo Santo of Pisa.

earth. And to modern Italy the spot is hardly less valuable from the inestimable treasures of early art which adorn its walls, and which are the most sacred of the nation's treasures, and the most precious of Italy's greater ones.

But henceforward, as long as those gloriously painted walls and minutely graceful arches shall stand, the most sacred of the nation's treasures, and the most precious of Italy's greater ones, shall be the building so wondrously filled with great monuments of all sorts, the most frequently and most fondly visited by every son of Italy, and by every lover of his kind, of what clime or race he may, will hold his place of veneration which holds the bust of Cavour, and is inscribed with the record of a nation's gratitude for his services and devotion at his loss. There is the place, well and significantly chosen, just underneath those huge old chandeliers, which once served to close the Port of Pisa against her neighbouring enemies; which Cavour victoriously carried off as a trophy of her triumph over a sister Republic, and which, as an inscription testifies, were solemnly returned to Pisa by her former enemy, in token and celebration of the new era of Italian unity and friendship between all the children of the land.

The task of pronouncing an appropriate oration was intrusted to Signor Villari, the Professor of the Philosophy of History in the University, and well known to the literary world of Europe by his admirable history of Savonarola. Such a man might be trusted to turn such an occasion to the best account. His oration was much applauded, but the passage which



INAUGURATION OF CAVOUR'S MONUMENT IN THE CAMPO SANTO AT PISA



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1100.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861.

[TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

EUROPE is suffering from an overproduction of Presidents' Messages. Instead of the ordinary rate of one a year, the last seven months have brought us three Messages and one Inaugural Address, all on the same theme, and each one differing materially in its conclusions from all the rest. First, there was Mr. Buchanan's Message, declaring against the constitutional right of secession, but favouring the right of revolution, and elaborately proving that the Constitution gave no power to either President or Congress to "coerce" a State. Secondly, there was Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural, denying both the constitutional and revolutionary right of secession, affirming the right of using force to regain possession of the forts and arsenals, but disclaiming any intention of subjugating a State or transcending by a hair's breadth those limits which the Constitution imposed

on the executive branch of Government. Third in order came Mr. Jefferson Davis's Message to his Congress, repudiating the idea that there was any revolution (much less rebellion) at all. According to him, Secession was a reserved right, and its exercise had been as legal and constitutional as any normal operation of Government. Latest of all, we have Mr. Lincoln's second manifesto, in which he admits having ventured upon measures which, "whether legal or not, were ventured upon under what appeared to be a popular demand and a public necessity, trusting then, as now, that Congress would readily ratify them." There is no longer any equivocation about not invading or subjugating a State, and there is an entirely new view of the relations between the States and the Union—namely, that the latter created the former, and not the former the latter, as was the universal previous opinion. Nor is this all. On the 20th inst, the

Confederate Congress met at Richmond, unless, indeed, the sanguine anticipations of the Northerners have been realised and Richmond was then in their hands. The reassembling of this Congress will have extracted another Message from Mr. Davis, who will hardly fail to improve the opportunity to demolish in the eyes of the world the novel constitutional theory of Mr. Lincoln. In the complicated and interminable suit of "Jardyce v. Jardyce" none of the advocates retained could speak for five minutes on the case without being irreconcilably at issue with every other advocate on every point of fact and law. It is the same in the complicated and costly suit of South v. North, only that in this there seems to be superadded an inability in any leading counsel to be consistent even with himself.

However much they may differ in their premises and conclusions, all these constitutional arguments have a wonder-



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: CAPTURE OF A UNITED STATES' DRAGOON BY GUERRILLA HORSEMEN OF VIRGINIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE







# MR. JOHN LAIRD, AND THE BIRKENHEAD IRONWORKS AND DOCKS.

MR. LAIRD has been connected with steam navigation since 1821, his father having been one of the originators of the St. George's Steam Packet Company, and the Dublin Steam Navigation Company, formed at that time. The Birkenhead Ironworks were commenced in 1824 by his father, the late Mr. William Laird, and the first iron vessel built at those works was in 1829. Great difficulties were experienced in persuading shipowners and the public to adopt iron vessels, and iron shipbuilding made but slow progress until 1835, when the Admiralty ordered the first iron steam-vessel for her Majesty's service from Mr. Laird. This vessel has been at work twenty years, has required very small repairs, and is now in most efficient condition.

At the Birkenhead Ironworks the first vessels for the United States of America, for the River India, for the Nile, Euphrates, Tigris, and other important rivers of the East, were built. The first steam-frigate ever constructed for the Admiralty was also built there—the Birkenhead, of 3,600 tons and 900 horse-power. From 1829 up to the time nearly three hundred vessels of a total gross tonnage of upwards of 100,000 tons, have been constructed at the above establishment. There are now firm two to three thousand men employed there, a large number of vessels being in course of construction in addition to the Galway vessels, the Hibernia and Columbia, which are undergoing heavy repairs.

A portion of the works is now set apart for engine and boiler making, and a large number of marine engines of various sizes, from 50 to 450 horse-power, are now being constructed.

Mr. Laird's brother, the late Mr. Macgregor Laird, was the first to take an iron vessel as a voyage, the *Edinburg*, a vessel built by him, forming one of the African expedition vessels, with which he accompanied the Niger in 1841. From that time it is well known that gentlemen took a most lively interest in all that concerned the welfare of Africa, and originated the African Steam-ship Company, which is now working so successfully from Liverpool to the coast of Africa every month. He also planned and carried out, at his own cost and risk, with the assistance only of a very small subsidy from Government, the African Inland Navigation and Trading Company, in which he continued to take great interest until his death, which happened a few months ago.

The Birkenhead Docks were first projected by the late Mr. William Laird, father of Mr. John Laird, in 1827; but the Corporation of Liverpool having purchased all the property to prevent his plans being carried out, no progress was made until 1841, when the commissioners of Birkenhead brought a bill into Parliament for constructing docks at Wallasey Pool. Many difficulties attended carrying out this scheme, but in 1867 Parliament decided to amalgamate the docks on both sides of the river in one trust, called the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, giving power to the Government to nominate four members of that board. Mr. J. Laird was the first appointed by Government, and has continued in office since the Act came into force. The first Act for forming a local body for managing the affairs of Birkenhead was passed in 1838, Mr. J. Laird being one of the first commissioners named under that Act, and he has continued in office as a commissioner, with the exception of a very short time, since then. He was chairman of the



MR. JOHN LAIRD, OF BIRKENHEAD.

commissioners repeatedly before, but he has occupied that post continuously for the last six years, and was unanimously re-elected for the seventh time in succession a few weeks ago. The commissioners are the owners of the ferry and ferry rights,

of the gas and water works, the market, a great public park of 180 acres, a cemetery, a large quantity of land and other property in the township; and no doubt all these properties will be greatly enhanced in value in a few years, the receipts of the ferry alone last year being upwards of £20,000. The township rates received in 1881 amounted to £100 per annum, and in 1861 to more than £17,000, showing an increase of upwards of 100 per cent in ten years.

For the last thirty-five years Mr. Laird has taken a most active part in all matters connected with the interests of Birkenhead, both as regards the docks and the township, and has by means of his shipbuilding and other works expended enormous expenditure of money among the working classes during that period. Mr. Laird is a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for the county of Cheshire, a member of the council of the National Rifle Association, and Deputy Chairman of the County of Cheshire Rifle Association. He has taken an active part in the volunteer movement since its start in 1859, and has three artillery companies formed among his workmen, consisting of 70 men in each company, or 210 in all—his eldest son and partner, Mr. William Laird, jun., being Captain Commandant.

In 1857 a presentation of plate of the value of £600 was made to him by subscription among all classes in the township, in testimony of the general approbation of the services he had rendered for the township and neighbourhood.

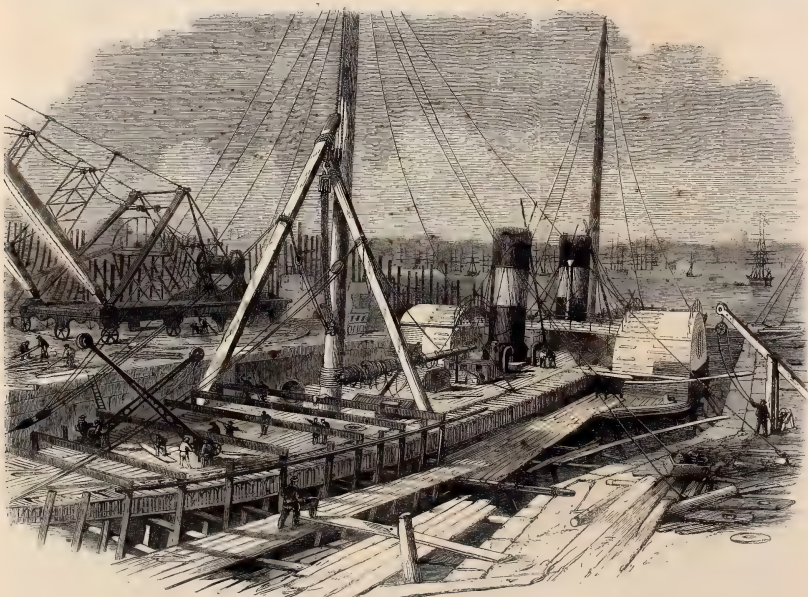
Birkenhead, which had a population of only 500 in 1824, only 2,000 in 1841, and of only 8,200 in 1841, now numbers 36,000 inhabitants, and it is one of the proposed new boroughs. Mr. Laird is a candidate for its representation.

Our portrait of Mr. Laird is from a photograph by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins.

## CHINESE GUNS.

THROUGH the kindness of Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., F.R.S., Director of the Topographical Branch of the War Department, we are enabled to present our subscribers with an engraving of a gun that was captured during the operations in China in August last. A consignment of between 300 and 400 of them arrived recently at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in the transport *Clementine*. Many of these are highly interesting specimens of workmanship, as showing the progress made by the Chinese in the construction of heavy ordnance. The one which forms the subject of our illustration is a very large and heavy bronze gun, mounted on an imposing carriage. Its principal dimensions are as follow:—Length from muzzle to base ring, 10 ft. 11 in., extreme, 11 ft. 6 in.; diameter at muzzle, 31 in. Its calibre is 8 in., or as nearly as possible the same as one of our own 64-pounders; and it weighs not less than 5 tons 19 cwt. The construction of this gun is peculiar, as it has been cast upon a table of wrought iron about 2 inches thick; and this latter now forms the interior of the bore.

The carriage upon which the gun is mounted is of tank; its construction is rough but substantial; and the wheels are decorated with a profusion of iron nails with large rounded heads. At the extremity of the trail there are small iron trucks, to enable the gun to be moved with greater ease. Twenty-three of the guns are very similar in size and weight, though no two of them are exactly alike in pattern; and the metal of which



LAIRD'S GRAVING DOCKS AT BIRKENHEAD: THE HIBERNIA UNDER REPAIR.



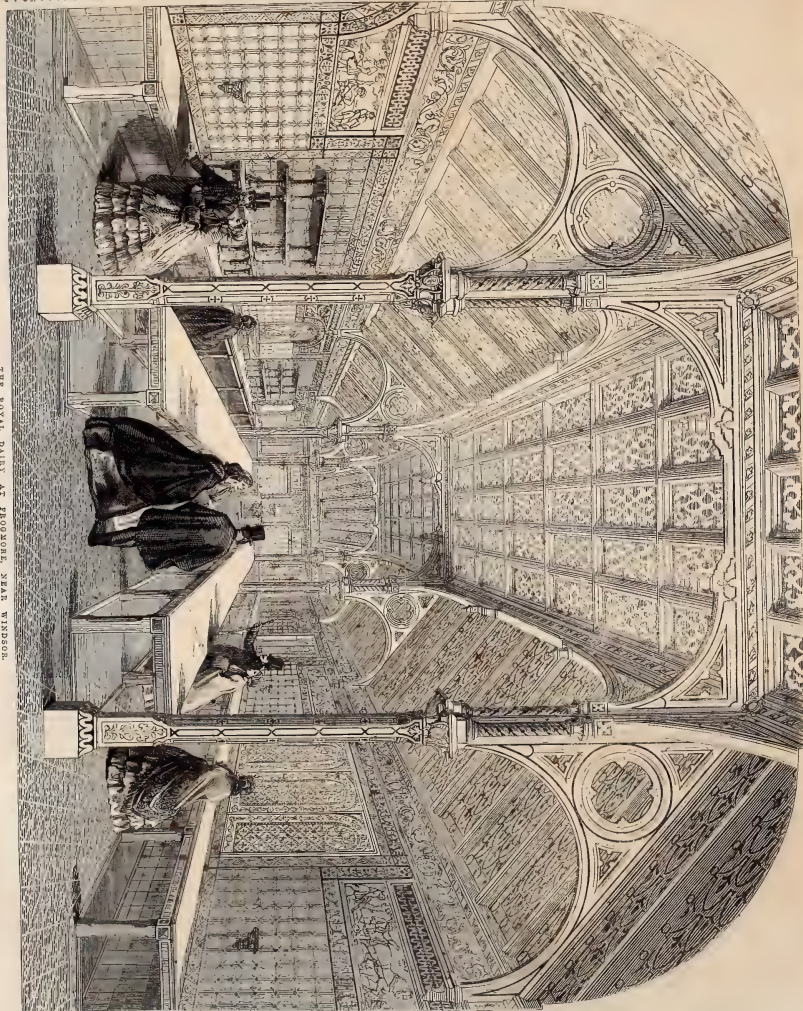
One of them is a rather remarkable specimen of a broom-lender; but the rest of the apparatus belonging to it is wanting. Another is furnished with two rings. A bamboo passed through each of these enables the gun to be easily carried by four men. The whole of these iron

guns were found in the forts; but none of them appear to have been used in any of the late actions.

It is worthy of remark that among the guns captured were several British naval pieces which fell into the hands of the Chinese after the Peking attack of June, 1850. These, it appears, were all mounted in the north of Taku Fort, and took part in the defence.

## 786

ROYAL DAIRY

[illegible]

THE ROYAL DAILY AT PEOMORE, NEAR WINDSOR

[illegible]









1. Mr. Holman's first prize Shropshire ram.

2. Mr. Dendy's first prize Leicestershire ram.

3. Lord Fawcett's first prize southern bull, Shropshire.

4. Mr. James Webb's first prize agricultural cart mare, Basingstoke.

5. Mr. W. Isaac's first prize long-eared mare.

6. Mr. Dendy's first prize Leicestershire cow.

7. Lord Fawcett's first prize southern bull, Shropshire.

8. Mr. H. Richardson's first prize Ormsby mare, Golden Horn.

PRIZE ANIMALS AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW AT LEEDS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 88.



was unanimously in favor of Fowler's plan, to be worked by a common Howard had £25 for their steam-cultivator, to be worked by a well-known "It is in ploughing and *digging*," says a well-known authority, "that Mr. Fowler is so pre-eminent. With his Congress moul-board he throws over the soil as completely as if it was done with spade husbandry." Many an order for his £200 engine and big tackle was booked by

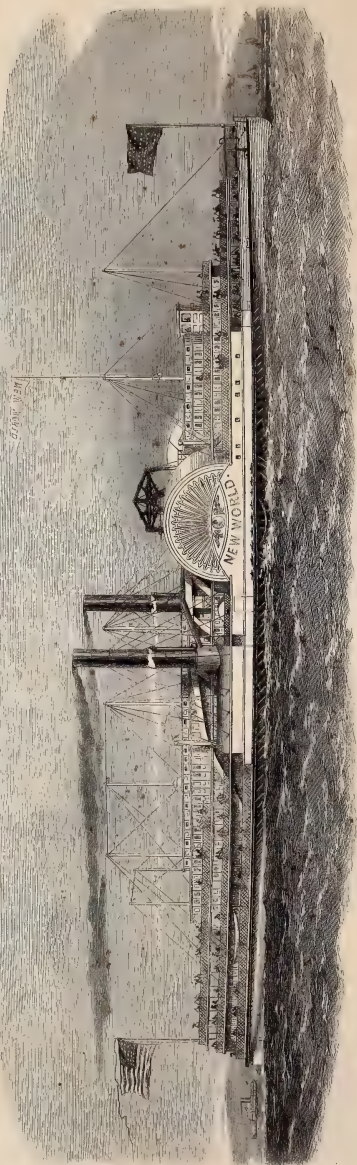
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land) Act Continuance, County Doss (Ireland) Act Continuance and Local

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THE NEW WORLD, ONE OF THE HUDSON RIVER STEAMERS.

the fact from London-bridge, must be in every respect such a sufficient sea in her fifth voyage to Brooklyn, Oahu, Rotterdam, or East, she may have to encounter winter as bad as it not worse than any she might fall in with in a passage to New York.

## AMERICAN STEAMERS.

BEFORE the introduction of railways facility of communication, upon which steamers a matter of such vital importance that all the naval came faced to the utmost to construct the most perfect class of steamers to be adapted to the English trade of the coast and to the West India trade. The English trade and the West India trade have given the present form and character to the vessels used throughout the United States and the British possessions.

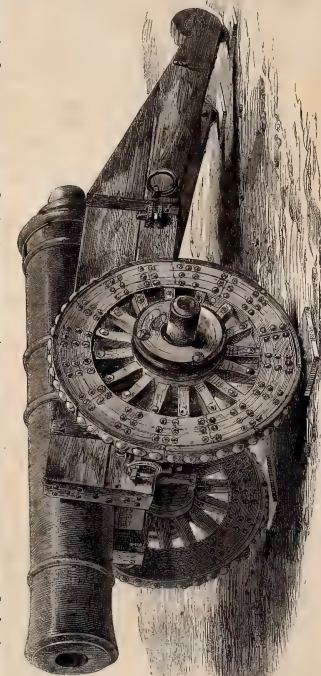
An examination of the construction of these vessels, and the one a very high idea of the mechanical skill and ingenuity which pervade the whole of the naval architecture of the United States, the latter ship, the *Invincible*, everything that can be done in the way of naval architecture, and the *Invincible* which appears to have been the most perfect ship of the kind. We cannot say that we have observed the same attention to such work and only to attain perfection in it. In England the perfecting the hull, rigging and fittings of the deck, and double masts, which costars in design, and think, takes many months, and it is a fact that the *Invincible* is a vessel of the most perfect kind, and it is a fact that the *Invincible* is a vessel of the most perfect kind, and it is a fact that the *Invincible* is a vessel of the most perfect kind.

The latter steamer is nearly always running long passages on the coast, and great numbers of passengers being of that class, and the *Invincible* is a vessel of the most perfect kind, and it is a fact that the *Invincible* is a vessel of the most perfect kind, and it is a fact that the *Invincible* is a vessel of the most perfect kind.

Some navigation in America commenced upon the Hudson. It is about that was the first steam-vessel was then running in England, and only one little steam-vessel was then running in England, and only one little steam-vessel was then running in England.

One of the first steam-vessels, the *Swampscott*, was then running in England, and only one little steam-vessel was then running in England, and only one little steam-vessel was then running in England.

In the important point of speed the Hudson River boats have been the first to be built, and the *Swampscott* was then running in England, and only one little steam-vessel was then running in England, and only one little steam-vessel was then running in England.



BRITISH 74 CAPTURED FROM THE CHINESE DURING THE OPERATIONS IN AUGUST LAST.—SEE PAGE 74.

by steamers. In the important point of speed the Hudson River boats have been the first to be built, and the *Swampscott* was then running in England, and only one little steam-vessel was then running in England, and only one little steam-vessel was then running in England.

World are as follows:—  
Length over all .. 200 ft.  
Breadth of beam .. 30 ft.  
Depth of hold .. 13 ft.  
Length of masts .. 40 ft.  
It has 400 tons of coal, and 1000 tons of water.





THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: "CONTRABAND OF WAR."—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

UNDER the head of "Contraband of War" our Special Artist has forwarded to us a characteristic sketch (herewith engraved) of a party of slaves seeking protection in the Federal camp. It appears that the

slaves from the different plantations in Virginia are continually going through the pickets of the Federal army, as fugitives from their masters, and when it is proved that their owners are fighting in the Boonemist make the slaves are treated as contraband of war. The incident depicted on the first page—the Capture of a United

States' Dragon while on Picket by Guerrilla Horsemen of Virginia—happened near our Special Artist's camping-ground at Chapin Mill, in the Federal Camp. The man, while dismounted, was suddenly set upon by seven or eight of the Confederate cavalry; and, though he made a gallant defence, was carried off.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST, —SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 54.

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## THE CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITIONS.

TO-DAY the exhibition season closes. The three thousand and odd specimens of the graphic art which during three months and more have decorated the walls of the Royal Academy, the Suffolk-street Gallery, the Portland Gallery, and the two Water-colour Galleries will be dispersed to the four quarters of the compass: some to their fortunate purchasers, some back to the parental studio, and the great outer world will, with few exceptions, hear of them no more. Upon the whole the art-campaign just closed, though by no means a brilliant one in achievement, has, we believe, been successful above the average in point of sales. The public, therefore, are not to be blamed if art does not prosper amongst us. That there is a strong and growing feeling amongst the masses of the painting class of society for the cultivation of art and an improved taste for it also, both as regards subjects and their mode of treatment is undeniable. It will be for the artist worthily to meet this increased call upon his labour, and to keep pace with the intelligence which dictates and guides it. If the profession or a body has done little in vindication of the character of the British school during the past season, and if its imaginations have done least of all, let us hope that it is only in accordance with the proverb "Reculer pour mieux sauter," and that the year 1882, when the art of Europe will hold its congress upon its metropolis, will find them prepared to meet all comers, and to come off with honour in the great competition.

We paid passing visits within the last few days to all the exhibitions, and besides selecting several subjects for engraving, which enrich our present Supplemental Sheet, found in the case of the Royal Academy, occasion for one or two personal remarks as well as some special notices of works which had hitherto escaped our observation.

And first let us congratulate the lady artists upon the advance which they are making in the higher branches of art—setting flower and still-life aside—which threatens to make some of the mightiest of their male competitors look to their laurels. Miss E. Osborn's "Escape of Lord Nithsdale" we have already spoken of with honour; it is one of the very best pictures in the exhibition. Miss Solomon's "Arrest of a Deserter" also is a work which singled itself out as one of no ordinary merit, full of dramatic power, and admirably composed. Another name also should be mentioned, but with feelings of sorrow and regret, for it is that of one who has passed away from life ere the exhibition closes upon her performance. "Peep-hole" by Mrs. H. T. Wells (whose death is recorded elsewhere), is a work full of nature and feeling, painted in a manner which shows at once a womanly delight in her subject and a strong feeling for art. "The Yucca," by the same



"THE PATH TO BLACKDOWN AND THE SURREY HIGHLANDS," BY J. W. WHYMPER, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 28.

hand, being the study of a female head, with the peculiar Venetian golden hair, and treated in the Venetian style of colouring, though rather stern in aspect, is of considerable cleverness. Miss J. E. B. Hay has treated the subject of "Zobias Restoring the Eyesight of Tobit" in an impressive manner, with great correctness of drawing, an eye to harmonious colouring, and a true feeling for the dramatic style of art. "The Cloister of the Convent of San Domenico, near Fieschi," the humble retreat where Fra Angelico lived and worked, is treated with all the poetry which that time-honoured name inspires. In an obscure corner of the north room we discovered and much admired a very pretty domestic subject, entitled "A Devon Interior," by Miss E. Maclean.

"The Last Days of Queen Anne," by J. Z. Bell, showing one of the scenes of disputes between Lord Polingbroke and Oxford about the Treasurer's stick, which hastened the death of that Sovereign, is better in drawing than colour, and having a little hardness, is a meritorious production. J. Archer's "Playing at a Queen with a Painter's Wardrobe" is a pleasant comical, worked out with considerable humour in a rich tone of colour. J. Watson's little girl "Resting" is a clever study from life, and a nice bit of colour. H. Le Jones's "Autumn" exhibits a joyous group of children carrying home firewood, painted in a fresh line, in the French style of treatment. A work which demands a better place than where it is hung, near the middle door in the south room, as W. W. Nicol's "The Harbour near St. Malo—Newhaven Fisherman's Cottage." The fisherman's wife, a fine, buxom woman, dressed in a jaired calico, the pattern of which is most conscientiously elaborated, is sitting hard at work mending one of her husband's nets, which comes across the face of the little chubby child asleep on her knee. There is evidence of a feeling of sympathy in her half-averted eye and contracted brow, but still she goes on with a will at her work. At the open window, and craning his neck round the corner on the look-out for his father's boat, is a little boy, his face beaming with health and intelligence. The picture in every part is replete with life and admirably painted.

In landscape-painting let us do duty justice to McCallum's "Spring—the Outskirts of Barnham Wood." It is a charming bit of Nature—a tangled covert, with struggling trees, their boughs not yet in leaf, sending long broken shadows on the ground in the early sunlight. Some young lads gambolling about give life and realism to the situation. Another admirable glimpse of "Barnham Beeches," but under a severer aspect, is given by G. Sans, in a carefully studied and most ably painted landscape. In portraiture are one or two which claim commendation for their truth-



"THE WOODLAND GLADE," BY G. CHINTIN, FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—SEE PAGE 29.

[illegible]



## SCIENTIFIC NEWS

Although several works have been recently pub-

the most which the interest of Brazil seems to

has been set down.

in English department in every public school







"DAR-THULA," BY HENRY TIDY, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLORS. — SEE NEXT PAGE.

prison. Ten acres of land, cultivated by one man and a boy, would produce 100 lbs. of cotton, which would be sold for £10. The man and boy would be paid 10s. for their labour, and the man would be put in the chair at Mr. Jordan's first lecture at the Polytechnic, that they might be certain to realise an average of 1s. 4d. per lb. for their Queenanoid cotton. This would produce, allowing 1d. per lb. for freight, which Mr. Jordan had ascertained would cover it, £750 for the sale of ten acres. But this was not all. The Queenanoid Government would, besides this, give a bonus of the value of the cotton, with the man and boy, of £100 for every acre of land together £380 as the proceeds of ten acres of land cultivated by one man and a boy. Supposing the land to be their own, there would in this case be no







"A SURREY CONFESSION" BY V. COLE. FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—(SEE PAGE 94.)





"THE FRANCISCAN SCULPTOR," BY H. S. MARKS, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 91.

[illegible]







"WANT OF CONFIDENCE," BY G. H. THOMAS, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"WANT OF CONFIDENCE." BY G. H. THOMAS.

MR. THOMAS dispenses a very pretty notion of the mixed curiosity and bashfulness of child life in this little picture. A little boy has been lured by his elder sister to gather some wild flowers and choose herbs to feed the old horse in the neighbouring field, but when he comes to the act of presenting them his courage almost fails him—he wants confidence to place them in the gaping mouth of the harness animal who stretches forward to receive them. The sister, by placing her hand on the faithful creature's head, would indicate that there is no ground for alarm, but the little unchin is still deterred by a "want of confidence." The grouping and execution of this little affair are very pleasing. Exhibited at the Royal Academy.

"THE PATH TO BLACK DOWN, AND THE SURREY HIGHLANDS." BY J. W. WHYMPER.

WE are obliged to Mr. Whympere, as we are obliged to Mr. Vient Cole in our present theme, for introducing us to some of the beautiful scenery in which the neighbouring county of Surrey abounds, and which, as it were, is close to our door. The points of vantage which gladdened the eye and reward the toil of the tourist at every turn in this favored territory would almost exhaust the power of enumeration and defy any attempt at elaborate description.

"Surrey comprises," says Dr. Maccall, "an area of about 750 square miles. A chain of chalk hills, called the North Downs, extends through the country from east to west, and presents an elevated plateau of variable breadth, intersected by numerous valleys, and divided transversely by deep ravines, through which the River Wey and the Mole, from the south of the Downs towards the north, and discharge their waters into the Thames—in the manner as the rivers of Saxa-

traverse the South Downs in their passage to the British Channel. To the south of the Downs a valley of clay (the Vale of Holmstead) occurs, which is succeeded by a range of sand hills, running parallel with the chalk, and gradually increasing in altitude as they proceed towards the west, attaining at Leith Hill an elevation of nearly 1000 feet. To the west of the chalk hills the country gradually descends to the level of the alluvial valley of the Thames, its surface being diversified by mounds or hillocks of clay, loam, and gravel of inconsiderable elevation. The Surrey Downs, as we have stated, are noteworthy for their agreeable scenery. From Leith Hill there is a prospect of unsurpassed beauty; Box Hill has long been the admiration of poet and artist; Cooper's Hill is immortal in Debenham's vigorous verse; and Richmond Hill has excited the muse of Thomson, and of a greater than he—William Wordsworth. Other eminences, scarcely less deserving of praise, are Sandhurst Hill, near Croydon, the Runnymede, St. Anne's Hill, associated with the memory of Fox; St. George's Hill, near Esher, with its Roman camp; Tisbury Hill, near Godalming; and the heights of Hindhead, Haslemere, and Haslemere. The hilly road from Albury to Epsom, continually unfolds to the tourist fresh scenes of beauty, and a noble panoramic view may be enjoyed from the summit of Ashtedbury.

Of the particular region to which Mr. Whympere resorts for the landscape before us some more detailed account may be acceptable. Black Down is a mild, barren, sandstone hill, about three miles from Haslemere, in Surrey, which is now easily reached by the Direct Portsmouth Railway, though formerly but little known or frequented. It is seen rising to the left of the railway when proceeding towards Portsmouth, about three miles and a half off, and has generally a somber appearance, from which, probably, it derives its name. It is nearly as high as Leith Hill, and commands a yet more glorious panoramic view. From its highest point, where a kind of summer-house

has been erected for the accommodation of visitors, the eye travels on one side as far as the sea, thirty miles off, and on the other through a noble vale thirty miles in breadth and sixty miles in length. Probably there is not a more delicious rural prospect in the world of hill and dale, rich woods of finest timber, interspersed with fields of corn and pasture, and when, as just at present, the atmosphere heightens and divides its charms, the long cloud-shadows increasing its space, the scene is one of unrivalled magnificence and interest. The individual note which Mr. Whympere has chosen for the extreme of his pencil is of that peculiar beauty and wild suggestive richness which almost creates a new sensation as you gaze upon it. The rugged hill, covered at the top with a light mist, the columns of the wooded retreat beneath, peopled by just sufficient of life to show that the spot is one within reach of the abodes of civilization; and the air which envelopes the trees and pervades the whole scene, all combine to make this little but a gem of landscape, both in conception and execution. Too much cannot be said of the sympathetic feeling with which Mr. Whympere has taken up his subject, and the delicate and appreciative finish with which he has invested every detail. This little work was one of the most attractive of his numerous exhibits at the gallery of the New Water-colour Society.

"THE WOODLAND GLADE." BY G. CHESTER.

IT is a pleasing but weather it is delicious to fall upon such a cool, calm retreat as that represented in Mr. Chester's clever landscape, "The Woodland Glade," exhibited at the Royal Academy, consisting of water, rock, and wild scattered trees, in admirable disorder. It has obviously been taken from nature, and selected with a fine eye for the picturesque.





"CRAB-CATCHERS," BY E. DUNCAN, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.

"THE VALLEY OF THE LLEDR." BY J. C. REED.

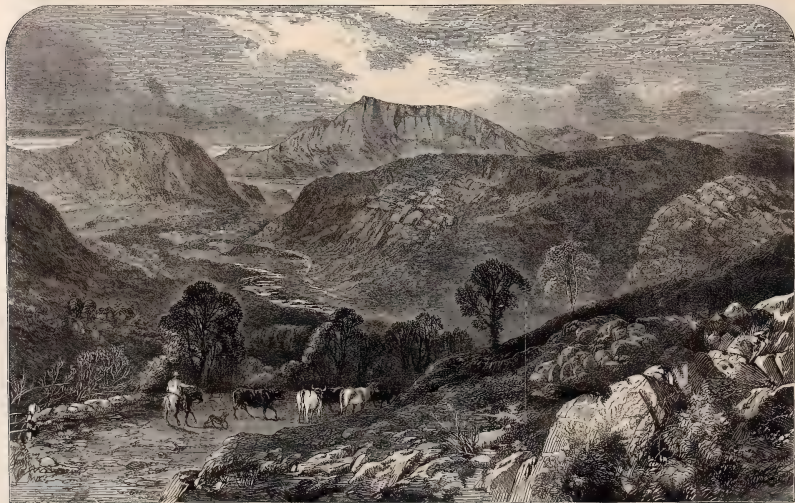
THE 'application of water-colour painting to the realisation of the gradual features in nature is successfully exhibited in this landscape, which was exhibited on the walls of the New Water-colour Society. The huge broken mountain range, whose granite surface is partially covered with thin herbage, is depicted with admirable truth, both as regards texture and colour. In the valley below, winding like a silver

thread is a small streamlet. In the foreground, on a broken road, are some cattle going out to pasture. A few stunted trees directly the view, which is picturesque in the highest degree.

"THE CRAB-CATCHERS." BY E. DUNCAN.

MR. DUNCAN'S scenes of rural life and sea life are as endless in variety as inimitable in performance. Now we have him in the happy rural

homestead, with sheep and heavily-laden wains; now in the raging tempest on the inhospitable shore; now, as in the case before us, illustrating a peculiar branch of industry on the seacoast at low water. This little production is remarkable for its truth and keeping. We almost smell the seaweed in those rocks and in those little pools where industrious exploiters are seeking their prey. In the distance is a bold expanse of sea, slightly agitated by a breeze. This fine little picture was exhibited in the gallery of the Water-colour Society.



"THE VALLEY OF THE LLEDR," BY J. C. REED, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.









PROGRESS OF THE BUILDING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1902.

## THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1902.

The building for the Great International Exhibition of 1902 is proceeding under Messrs. Kulk and Lucas in real earnest, and with marvellous rapidity. But a few weeks ago the first indications of an intended building were shown by the erection of scaffolding-poles for marking out the ground; now the form of the building appears traced out in its full proportions, the brick walls, when our artist visited the spot, having risen to some 30 ft. from the ground, whilst the iron portions were proceeding with even greater expedition, having attained in parts the height of 50 ft. The rows of iron pillars which stave the ground are being rapidly absorbed into the structure, and so admirable use the contrivances brought into use on the occasion that almost as by magic they are acted, elevated to the places they are to occupy, and secured in almost less time than it would take to describe the operation.

Some idea of the massive character of the brickwork of the Future Gallery may be formed from the fact that nearly twenty millions of bricks will be used in constructing them. The flooring has been laid, and was tested, first, by being weighted with bricks laid equally over it in all parts five deep—equal to 140 lb. on the square foot—and, subsequently, with a weight increased to 200 lb. on the square foot, a weight greater than under any circumstances it can be supposed to be required to bear. This gallery, as at present arranged, will not be the unbroken line of flat-roof surface from end to end which it was anticipated to be; there will be two compartments of 225 ft. long, each one of 150 ft., two of 75 ft., and four of 50 ft. The subdivisions, however, will be slight, being made only by lofty brick arches, similar to the slight framing of the same description which were used at the Manchester

Art-Treasures Exhibition with such good effect. Beneath the middle of the future gallery will be one of the main entrances to the basement of the building; and such is the solidity of the structure that at this part there are four piers in the walls which are no less than 17 ft. wide by 10 ft. deep, and 10 ft. high, all of solid brickwork.

In the nave and transverse the columns on both sides are double, one square and one round, each being 12 in. in diameter. The other columns for the side courts for exhibitions are 8 in. in diameter. These columns are calculated to be able to bear a weight ten times as great as can ever possibly come upon them. The trusses, girders, which support the floor of the galleries, it is estimated might possibly under extraordinary circumstances be called upon to bear a weight of from 25 to 30 tons. A number of them were tested, and shown to bear a weight of from 72 to 76 tons; but, even this not being deemed satisfactory by the conscientious and wisely-cautioned contractors, it has been resolved by them to increase their thickness so as to make 50 tons their minimum breaking strain.

No work of the kind which has ever before been undertaken has the same amount of skill and ingenuity in the laying out of the work, and for facilitating the rapid operation and precision of labour been employed, as in the present stupendous building. The picture presented is that of a building being put together by rapid but imperceptible movements, almost without the appearance of manual exertion.

Traverse of two miles of little transverse interest the ground in all directions, and along these a couple of men can move a truck with four or five tons of goods at a far greater speed than six or eight horses could move them in a wagon. With the same view a small powerful steam-engine is placed in the centre of the works, and connected by a network of ropes passing through pulleys over all parts of the ground. By means of these leads are drawn about the transverse, columns and girders hoisted and bolted in their places with amazing rapidity and ease. But the most astonishing and the most extensive of these labour-saving contrivances is a gigantic travelling scaffold, which has been built on twelve wheels, to run on rails up and down the whole length of the centre nave. This huge structure is 60 ft. square and 100 ft. high, and weighs nearly 300 tons, yet so equally is it balanced, and so smoothly do the wheels work, that four men with levers can move it with a certain amount of rapidity to any part of the works. It will be used in hoisting the upper columns, the huge circular wooden ribs of the roof, for painting, or, indeed, for any purpose connected with the building where many men have to be employed at a great height. For the end transverse, as being much lower, this contrivance will not be necessary.

The annex or shed for the exhibition of machinery in motion is progressing with astonishing rapidity, and in a few weeks it is expected to be ready for footing in. The framework of this shed is such and so dexterously adapted for its lightness, simplicity, and solidity. At the north end of this annex, farthest away from the main building, some fine trees are growing, which will be suffered to remain, and a garden for refreshment will be formed under their shade, where those disposed to smoke may enjoy the weed without let or hindrance.

Altogether the progress of the building has been such up to this point that Messrs. Kulk and Lucas are confident that they will be able to hand it over to the commissioners completely finished before the stipulated time—perhaps as early as May next.

Messieurs are repairing other arrangements the aspect of affairs is in every respect satisfactory, and not less so in the fact that the commissioners have been able, and are in active operation throughout the scheme, as well as at all the centres of industry and intelligence abroad. With respect to the probable number of exhibitors—in 1901 there were at the opening of the building 8000 exhibitors—for 1902 the Commissioners have already received applications from upwards of 6000. Some of the demands for space are to the extent of fourfold what can probably be provided.

On the Continent the intended exhibition is received with the utmost fervour, France, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Belgium are especially active in the cause. In Russia

the Emperor has appointed two commissioners, one for the north and one for the south of his gigantic empire. Only three countries or Turkey, Roumania, and Morocco. Strange consternation of States blind to the claims of civilization and the advanced intelligence of the age! Nothing is expected from America. The commissioners communicated with the Federal Government some time since, but the usual notice has not, we believe, been sent round to the Government of each State, as it was not thought wise to do so in the present unhappy state of affairs. France's demand for space has not come in, and it is not likely to come in much before November. As a set-off to the secession of Turkey, the Government of Egypt is carrying itself warmly, so that, on the whole, all is going well and with good promise.

## THE BUTCHERS' MARKET, HAARLEM.

THE BUTCHERS' MARKET, HAARLEM, is not equal to Leyden and scarce other towns in Holland, its streets are remarkably clean, planted with trees, and traversed by numerous canals. Among its public buildings the most remarkable are the townhall, a handsome structure; the palace, or the Prinsenhof; and some of the churches, especially the cathedral, the largest church in Holland, in which is the celebrated Haarlem organ. Another of its noteworthy edifices is the meat market, situated in the great market-place. It was erected in 1650. The facade is ornamented with sculptures representing loads of cattle, sheep, &c., the roof not gables being enriched with designs in leadwork. The basement is used as a military magazine. Our architects, who have lately considered the roof an important feature in their design, may gather valuable hints from this edifice and from many others in Holland.



THE PUBLIC LITERARY INSTITUTION.—SEE PICTURED PAGE.



THE BUTCHERS' MARKET, HAARLEM.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1101.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## THE HAPSBURG RESCRIPT TO THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

WE are about to lay before our readers a specimen of the raw material out of which revolutions are made—an illustration of dynastic pride, obstinacy, and infatuation such as drive nations mad—a sample of the kind of policy, if policy it deserves to be called, which has latterly kept Europe in a ferment utterly incompatible with the natural progress and expansion of the arts and enterprises of peace.

There is strange excitement in the city of Pesth. It is not noisy, but it is intense. It does not gesticulate, but it is painfully visible. It may be seen everywhere, anxiously as the outward signs of it are suppressed. The representative city of the kingdom of Hungary awaits the answer of the Emperor of Austria to the Address of the Diet. That Address set forth in unflinching but respectful language the historical and constitutional rights of the kingdom, the manner and extent to which they had been arbitrarily violated by the autocratic Imperial policy of the last twelve years, and the demands founded upon them. It had been modified in form from that originally passed by the Diet, and transmitted to Vienna, which had been returned as offensive to the Emperor's dignity as a *de facto* Sovereign, the Diet, on second thoughts, wisely resolving to deprive Francis Joseph of every merely personal ground of quarrel. The sub-

stance of the amended Address had been left untouched. The document had been carried up to the Emperor by the Presidents of the two Houses, had been presented, had been graciously received, and an answer to it promised in the shape of a Rescript. There is delay. It is known at Pesth that warm debates have been going on in the Imperial Cabinet; it is not yet known with what result. The city, unanimous and resolute as it is, waits with nervous anxiety the Emperor's reply, for on the tenor of it the future of the ancient kingdom of Hungary depends. Who can wonder at the visible signs of profound agitation during the awful suspense?—signs answering to the quivering muscles, the restless eyes, and the blanched but firmly-compressed lips, of individual patriotism as the moment approaches for deciding the alternative whether it is to do or die.

Francis Joseph, probably, has not formed a very accurate estimate of the people who now await his Imperial Rescript; albeit his armies, not many years since, were driven by them clean out of Hungary, and could only return in the wake of Russian battalions. It is clear that he has never yet sounded the depths of the national spirit, nor computed the enduring resistance of their love of freedom, nor measured the force of their patriotism. They have historical recollections much older than any which belong to his Imperial ancestry. They have habits which are the deposit of several centuries of the action of

cherished institutions upon national character. They have a courage which would be strengthened, even if it were not inspired, by a long succession of glorious annals. They inhabit a country of far greater breadth, and of far samlper and more varied resources, than any of the provinces of the Austrian empire, and they outnumber several times over the German population now striving to dominate over them. They constitute, if one may so say, the body of Austria, while other peoples associated with the empire are but limbs. In devotion to freedom, and in fitness to use and enjoy they it, they resemble Anglo-Saxons. In military vigour may claim equality with their Polish neighbours. There are in Hungary, as elsewhere, differences of religious faith, and varying shades of political sentiment; there are there, as elsewhere, strongly-marked social grades and conditions the interests of which, although really identical, are often seemingly conflicting; but, strictly speaking, there is but one party—namely, the party of Hungary. This is the people with whom Francis Joseph essays to deal, in order that he may break them into submission to his will; and the question between them, summed up in few words, is this—whether these nine millions of people shall preserve distinct and entire their ancient nationality, with all the proud memories, the political guarantees, the institutions and privileges, which are



THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AT PETERSBURGH: ENTRANCE TO THE NAVE OF THE CATHEDRAL, BY S. READ.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 120

of last year, and 2,630,240 dols. in 1859.







FIGURE OF A NYMPH IN THE ROYAL FAIRY, WINDSOR.  
BY J. THOMAS.

We have great pleasure, by the gracious permission of her Majesty, in giving an engraving of the figure of a Nymph, in marble, by J. Thomas, which serves as a fountain in the Royal dairy, just completed at Frogmore, a view of the interior of which we published in our last Number. The figure is light and symmetrical in form, the attitude being eminently graceful. The nymph stands on a lotus plant, and has aquatic leaves bound round her head; in her hands she carries a vase from which flows a stream of sparkling water. The workmanship is of the highest and most careful finish. Placed in a little niche, composed of marble, the general effect of this little figure is extremely beautiful.

#### NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, LEWISHAM.

This church, the foundation-stones of which was laid by the late Mr. Alderman Wain, is situated on the high road at the corner of Brookley-lane. It is built in the Gothic style. The plan consists of an entrance-vestibule, with apse, and a gallery, nave, north and south aisles, with transepts on each side, and chancel. At the end of the chancel is placed the school-room, with commodious vestries attached. Internally, the building is of considerable importance, the nave being divided into five bays, by arches springing from carved capitals, supported by light and elegant piers; over each arch is a tracery window, at the side of which the being exposed to view, and stained in imitation of oak. The transepts open into the nave by bold arches, and, together with the chancel-arch, screen, and other fittings, present a pleasing combination. The ceiling throughout the ground floor and gallery are in the form of open bays, and are of comfortable elevation and description. The tower opens into the church by an archway, and in this space the organ is placed. The strong fittings are suitable with the general style of the building, and present altogether a satisfactory combination.

Externally, the church is built with Kentish ragstone, with Bath stone dressings to the windows, doors, buttresses, copings, and other

ornamental work, the whole forming an imposing structure. The architect was Mr. Henry E. Cox, and the builders were Messrs. Dove Brothers, Islington. The entire works are carried out in a sound and substantial manner.

#### NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN THE CITY.

YESTERDAY week a drinking-fountain, which for some months has been in course of erection in front of the Royal Exchange, was dedicated to public use by Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., whose gift it is. It consists of a pedestal and a circular basin 5 ft. in diameter, composed of polished granite, supported by three dolphins in bronze. Upon the basin is a circular plinth of white marble, forming a base for a half-draped female figure in bronze, representing Temperance, in the act of pouring water from a vase. There are four arcades of water—ones from the base of the figure and three from the plinth upon which it stands, with so many elegantly-shaped drinking-cups of white metal and gilt inside, chained to the masonry. The fountain, erected at a cost of about £300, is placed in the centre of the area in front of the Exchange, between it and the Duke's stairs. Care has been taken in constructing the drainage to prevent the splashing of the water upon the pavement, and the foundation is surrounded by a rim of perforated ironwork, inserted in the ground, for carrying off the spilled water. The work has been done with the permission of the Court of Sewers, who engage to supply it with water; but the property in the fountain itself remains with Mr. Gurney, or the Metropolitan Free Drinking Association, of which he is the chairman. The design is by R. F. Walsford, honorary secretary to the association, and the modelling by Messrs. White Brothers.

#### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP MOOLTAH.

THIS last addition to the noble fleet of this celebrated company has lately left our shores on her first voyage. The Mooltah has been built to run between Southampton and Alexandria. She was designed by Mr. James Ash, and built by the Thames Iron Company. Her size, length, and tonnage (3600) are for the present dry of almost an ordinary standard, for the strides by which companies and shipbuilders are advancing to vessels of almost Great Eastern proportions are great and rapid. The United Company are building ships of upwards of 4000 tons, and even the Warrior, of nearly 7000 tons, though large certainly, is thought by no means out of the way for ordinary sea-going merchantmen, as is evidenced by the Government having now under consideration a scheme for a line of 3000-ton steamers as troop-transports and mail steamers between this country and India via the Cape. The Mooltah is 270 feet long (only five feet shorter than the Himalaya), 31 feet deep, and 39 feet wide. Such a width for such an immense length may at first appear disproportionate, but little has this ship built to accomplish a high rate of speed with a small consumption of fuel, these dimensions were almost unavoidable. She is ship-rigged, and her appearance in the water gives one more the idea of a costly yacht of immense size, so exquisite are her fine lines and her graceful proportions. Light, however, as the hull, the hull is of enormous strength, and broad diagonal struts of iron so cross the ship in both sides and deck in all directions that she may be considered, for her size, as strong as the Great Eastern herself. Inside she is fitted up with a suitably and splendour which have not been seen in the finest vessels of this company. Everything on the upper-deck which is not of polished mahogany is of polished teak, and the expenditure in crum-

NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN FRONT OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

mental fittings would appear to be carried to an extreme, if they were not also all solid and serviceable. The decorations of the state saloon might be pointed to as a model for good taste and elegance of what a ship's fittings would be in this respect.

All connected with the machinery and hull are novelties, though nearly a million sterling for coals, and their efforts, therefore, have been constantly directed to the encouragement and development of machines that will do the most work with the least consumption of fuel. Speed in ships with great power is always attainable; but the cost of an extra knot on a seagoing steamer is something enormous, and companies have found that, like other things, speed may therefore be bought too dear. By the application of the superheating apparatus to their vessels, the Peninsular and Oriental Company have already effected a considerable saving of fuel. With one applied by Mr. Penn to the Valenta the consumption of that ship has been reduced, we believe, from sixty to forty tons a day. With the Mooltah, however, the company are trying to achieve still greater results, and, by certain modifications in the plan of the machinery, hope, with only four small boilers, engines of 400-horse power, and a consumption of one ton of coals per hour, to make this vessel average a speed of 10 knots an hour. To average this on all her runs the Mooltah must be able to do 12, or 13 knots in anything like fair weather. The engines have been fitted by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant, and are, for their power, unusually compact, not occupying a greater width in the ship than the diameter of the large cylinders. The cylinders are jacketed, as it is termed—that is, there is an outer pair of 24 in. diameter, in which the dry steam is first used, at a pressure of 20 lb., and an outer cylinder of 36 in. diameter, when it is worked expansively and afterwards condensed and returned to the boilers. The boilers contain only 2800 ft. of surface, and 180 ft. of fire-brick. For a seagoing steamer of 400-horse power the Admiralty requires boilers containing 7000 ft. of surface and 2800 ft. of fire-brick. The stroke is only 3 ft., the diameter of the screw 17 in., and the pitch 2 ft. The whole weight of the engines, with water in the boilers, is 350 tons. Mr. M. Humphreys guarantees with time to work up to four times the nominal horse-power, to do 12 knots at the nearest tide, and at the average as 10 knots. In her passage from the Thames to Southampton, in spite of a strong head wind to Dover and a strong tide against her all the way, except during three hours, the Mooltah averaged over nine knots, and in a run of twenty-four hours only consumed 20 tons 10 cwt. of coals. The fuel used was so patient, so that a count tally of every block put on could be kept. For nearly seven hours only 15 tons were used, and while the screw was going at 20 revolutions, and the engines indicating between 1100 and 1200 horse power, the vessel was going through the water at nearly 10 knots, not a complete ton, it is stated, was used in any single hour. Of course, the engine is superheating, being fitted with Lamb's apparatus in the bottom of the fire-brick, and from this the steam passed at the rate of 250 tons to 320 into one cylinder—the pressure being 20 lb. being 20 lb., in the engines from 17 lb. to 18 lb. Her official trial-trip at Stokes Bay averaged 12.3 knots at the measured mile.

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NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT LEWISHAM, SURREY.





"COMING HOME BY THE SHORTEST WAY."—DRAWN BY J. GODWIN.

# "COMING HOME BY THE SHORTEST WAY."

BY J. GODWIN.

MR. GODWIN has here produced a joyous little picture which it glads one's eyes to look at. A party of village children have been out gathering wood and wild flowers, and, shooting with glee, are making their way home by a short cut through a close-tangled copse. The eldest of the party carries master bulby on his shoulders, whose head is smothered in flowers. On before struts the penultimate of the family, with a basket of flowers slung round his neck, and carrying a small bough as a parasol. Three others are playing a sort of game of hide and seek behind. Simple as this little production is, how true is it in feeling. How suggestive of Nature in the levity of life, teeming with gladness in happy innocence! We fancy we hear the hilarious voices echoing through the almost pathless wood, and sniff the fragrant air which hangs about the cool and shady nook, distant of the boiling mid-summer's sun, and feel the crisp herbage crunch and spring beneath our feet as we accompany the late replicating party in their homeward ramble. The artist has realised this pleasant little episode with a free hand, and in a thoroughly congenial spirit.

## GODSHILL CHURCH, ISLE OF WIGHT.

NEARLY midway between Newport and Black-water, in the centre of a champagne country of great luxuriance, suddenly rises a picturesque and somewhat precipitous hill amid a wealth of foliage—a quiet and prosperous village clustering round its base. On the summit of this hill hails a grey and ancient church, of considerable architectural beauty, and its sides are dotted with green graves and time-worn tombs, wherein the "forefathers of the hamlet sleep." The village derives its name, Godshill, evidently enough, from the singular position of its admirable church on this lone, sloping hill. We give from *Yonah's "Guide to the Isle of Wight"* some particulars of the village and church—  
"There are few prettier villages than Godshill

to be seen anywhere in England, and the neighbourhood is rich in lovely country walks. The church (of which the old tradition is told, no common elsewhere to explain the position of sacred edifices on elevated or otherwise inconvenient sites, of spirits, either good or evil, transporting the materials from the valley below during the night, until the builders were constrained to acquiesce in the change of

situation) stands on an isolated knoll, whose broken sides, rich in colouring and profuse vegetation, offer many tempting shades to an artist. Hollow lanes burrowing in the red soil wind up its flanks, on which the pretty grey-stone thatched cottages are scrambling in picturesque defiance of order. In the spring the abundance of wild flowers adds materially to the charm of the place. The view from the churchyard is one of the loveliest in the island; though not so extended as those from the higher elevations the isolation of the knoll affords unbroken prospects on all sides. The Church of All Saints, like many of the island churches, of which it is one of the largest and best, consists of two equal-gabled aisles, with no constructional distinction between the nave and chancel. The east end, with its double gable and decorated window half overgrown with ivy, is a picturesque object; at the west end of the north aisle stands the pinnacled tower, of Perpendicular date, probably the work of the same artist as the neighbouring towers at Chale, Gatcombe, and Cariswold. A small transept chapel projects on either side and breaks the length. On the gable of that to the south is a *Devote's Bell Cot*. The walls of the church are incrustated with many-coloured lichens—red, orange, black, white, and grey, which afford a real treat to the student of this humble but most interesting form of vegetable life. The interior is spacious, the aisles divided by six well-proportioned arches rising from octagonal piers. The monuments are more interesting than usual, and deserve examination. Tradition assigns the foundation of the church to the time of Edward the Confessor; certain it is that it was in existence immediately after the conquest, when it was one of those bestowed by Fitz-Osborn on the Abbey of Lure. On the dissolution of the alien priory it was given to Sherne, and reverting to the Crown, was presented by Charles I. to Queen's College, Oxford. The church was struck by lightning in January, 1778, and considerably damaged. The lightning descended the tower, loosening the masonry, and, entering the church, proceeded along the whole length of it, where above it arched to Sir John Leigh's monument, where it dislodged a portion of the mouldings, and made its way into the ground below the east windows."



GODSHILL CHURCH, ISLE OF WIGHT.

## CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES

A memorial clock has been placed in New Brighton Church tower by two ladies to commemorate the death of a sister.

The inhabitants of Chelsea have presented the Rev. R. Burgess, Vicar of Upper Chelsea, with a free-will offering of £1950.

A new church is about to be erected in the district of Christ Church Marylebone, which contains 20,000 persons and but one church.

The parish church (lately rebuilt) of St. Mawgan, Cornwall, was consecrated on Thursday week by Bishop Trower, on behalf of the Bishop

The foundation-stone of the new church of St. Paul's, Huddlesden, Over Darwen, was laid last Saturday by the Bishop of Manchester in the presence of a large number of spectators.

The Bishop of Durham is progressing favourably, and it is anticipated that his health will be fully restored in a few weeks. His Lordship's Primary Visitation has been postponed.

Her Majesty has confirmed the decision of the Judicial Com-

On Monday the mausoleum which has been built in the grounds of Frogmore House, and which is to receive the remains of the Duchess of Kent, was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford. An Engraving of the Mausoleum is published in the Standard.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham have made an additional donation of £1000 towards the building of St. Cuthbert's Church, in the parish of St. Margaret, in that city; £300 towards building a new church at Spittal, in Northumberland; and £50 towards building schools at Castle-rides, in the parish of Lancaster.

The first stone has been laid of a new church at Port Adelaide South Australia, and the church at Gilewski is also about to be enlarged. A very fine church for the colony is being built at Gawler, twenty-six miles north of Adelaide, and an imposing ceremony was held there on last Wednesday, on the occasion of laying the centre stone of the eastern arch.

The Bishop of London on Monday morning consecrated the beautiful new church of St. Anne, Ronger-lane, Stamford-Hill, Middlesex, built by the munificence of F. Newnam, Esq., of Stamford-hill. The parsonage and schools adjoin. The whole comprise one of the handsomest piles of building in the diocese of London. Mr. Newnam is said to have spent £15,000 in this noble work.

St. Luke's Church, Burwood (about seven miles from Sydney), New South Wales, was consecrated by the Bishop of Sydney on the 1st of May. The church is a substantial brick building, in the Gothic style, and presents a purely ecclesiastical appearance. The pews, reading-desk, and fittings, are of cedar wood. On the following Sunday the Bishop consecrated a small church at Castle Hill, about seven miles from Parramatta.

A new Church in Upper Garden-street, Westminster, founded by the daughter of Dr. Monk, the late Bishop of Gloucester, as a memorial, was consecrated on Wednesday by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Bishop of Oxford. This church is built in the style of the thirteenth century, and the materials used are mainly red brick, stone, and marble. The interior decorations are very rich.

**PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The Rev. J. Mee, M.A., of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has been appointed to the deanery of Graham's Town, South Africa, and not to the deanery of Cape Town, as stated last week; the Archdeaconry of Exeter has been conferred upon the Rev. C. A. St. John Midway, Rector of Chelmsford. *Retireries:* The Rev. G. Bennett, Chelmsford; the Rev. J. H. St. John, Exeter.

Chaplain to the Bishop of St. Helena, to Jamestown, St. Helena; Rev. J. Burrowes, Warrington, Kent; Rev. F. B. Shepherd to Margaret Roding, near Dunmow; Vicarage: The Rev. E. Bennett to St. Paul's, St. Helena. Chaplains: The Rev. A. Alston to Mr. Twentyman, Sheriff-elect of London; Rev. N. G. Pilkington to the Middlesex Industrial Schools, Fulham. *Incurmentes*: The Rev. N. G. Garry to St. Mark's, Lakenham; Rev. E. Spooner to Trinity Episcopal Church, Kilmarnock; *Aux. Curacies*: The Rev. H. J. Boddy to Looe.

**PROPOSED PROTESTANT CHURCH IN VORARLBERG, AUSTRIA.**  
The new law for the Protestants in Austria has given spirits and hopes to the professors of that faith scattered throughout the empire. At Bregenz, the chief city of Vorarlberg, a society has been formed, and a church is to be built on the site of an old Catholic church, which was destroyed by fire in 1845. The society has a membership of 150 persons, and has already collected £1,000 for the purpose of building the church. The church is to be a simple structure, and is to be dedicated to the memory of the Reformation. The church is to be a place of worship for the Protestants of the district, and is to be a place of instruction for the children of the district. The church is to be a place of refuge for the poor and the oppressed, and is to be a place of comfort for the sick and the dying. The church is to be a place of joy and of peace, and is to be a place of love and of kindness. The church is to be a place of hope and of faith, and is to be a place of courage and of strength. The church is to be a place of light and of truth, and is to be a place of life and of glory.

the capital of Vorarlberg, an Austrian circle at the western extremity of the Tyrol, in which it is officially included, a meeting of Protestants has recently been held for the purpose of seeing what can be done in the way of building a Protestant church, and a school in connection therewith, for that province. Baron Pöcknitz, who is married to a Scottish lady, gave the use of his house for the first general meeting. The Baron is a Bavarian, but he and his family are staunch Protestants, and he is taking the lead in this important movement.

movement. He is warmly supported by the Protestant millowners near Bregenz, who have formed themselves into a committee of management. The Austrian Government requires 30,000 florins (£3000) to be secured before a congregation can be formed, or an annual income of 1600 florins (£150); and the meeting at Baron Pöcklitz's was to try how much towards this sum could be obtained, and what further steps should be taken in furtherance of

their object. The sum of 12,000 florins was signed for in the room, and about 2,000 florins more in the shape of yearly subscriptions. In addition to the money subscribed, Mr. Jany, a spinner and printer, near Biberach, has given and for the church and school to the value of 3000 florins. The committee hope that the deficiency will be made up by friendly Protestants elsewhere; and many surely will be found willing and able to add a little to the fund.

**UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**—Oxford: The Rev. H. Hensell, M.A., has been elected to the Fellowship at Magdalen for the diocese of Norwich, and Mr. C. W. Chute, B.A., of Balliol, to the open Fellowship. Mr. Rutson has been elected actual Fellow.

There was a strong muster at Eton College Election on Saturday, to participate in the festivities, when the customary Latin speech was given in the quadrangle by Austen-Leigh, K.S., "captain" of the collegers for the ensuing year. At the termination of the speeches, all of which were delivered with considerable animation and spirit, most of the visitors adjourned to the college chapel, to inspect the improvements effected in that sacred edifice.

During the last few years. Among the principal of these are the magnificent stained-glass windows, the gift of the Rev. J. Wilder, one of the Fellows of the college. The usual election dinner took place in the college hall, at three o'clock, where covers had been laid for about 150 guests, the collegers being also among the number. The principal event of Election Saturday is the usual procession of boats from Windsor-bridge to Surly Hall and back, and

Accordingly some thousands of spectators assembled in the Brocas to witness the start, and the usual display of fireworks took place from the spot on the flames. The vacation commenced yesterday, at the close of the examinations. The boys of the lower school return on Sept. 18; those of the fifth form, Sept. 19; and the remainder on Sept. 20. There are now considerably more than 800 boys in the school, and additional buildings are in progress to accommodate the increasing numbers.

On Tuesday afternoon the distribution of prizes to the pupils of King's College School took place in the large hall of the college, before a large and fashionable assembly. The names of the new scholars are:—J. H. M. Weirrecht, first-class classical; W. T. T. Dyer, first-class mathematical; E. Heath and G. E. Saintsbury (nephew), second-class classical; J. D. Pincock, second division; A. L. Watkinson, second division mathematical; W. J. Brooks, third

are, division A; W. C. Philpot, fourth-class, division A; E. G. Hall, fifth-class, division A; and S. Hall, sixth-class, division A. The prizes were then distributed as follows:—Prize for a Latin Essay, given by the Council, J. H. I. Weitzrecht; prize for Greek Iambics, given by the Council, E. Fynes-Monland; prize for Latin Verse, given by the Principal, E. Heath; prize for English Verse, given by the Head Master, J. H. M. Weitzrecht; prize for an

The distribution of prizes at the City of London School took place the same year, when, after the declamations in honour of the founder, the Lord Mayor, on the reports of the Examiners, distributed the principal prizes as follows:—  
 Cauffman Scholarship, G. S. Brown; Salomons Scholarship, E. Powell;  
 G. S. Brown Scholarship, G. S. Brown; Jacobson Scholarship, W. H.

Germain Scholarship, W. H. Gray; Lambert James Scholarship, W. H. Gray; St. Thomas' Medical Scholarship, A. C. Maybury; Carpenter Scholarship, T. Peacey; William Tite Scholarship, C. E. B. Reed; Dr. Conquest's gold medal, T. S. Abbas; Sir James Shaw's classical medal, G. S. Brown; Beaufoy mathematical medal, C. J. Lambert; Bikins memorial prize, R. T. Hale; Sir G. Carroll's medal for French, C. M. Nelson; Sir G. Carroll's medal for German, A. Kittlingbury; Alderman Hale's medal for

On Thursday, St. James's Day, the prizes were distributed at Forest School, Withamstow. The Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Lubana, Rev. Dr. Eldredge, Principal and sole trustee, and most of the neighbouring clergy and gentry were present.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Islington Proprietary School took place yesterday evening—the Vicar of Islington and Rural Dean occupying the chair. The Head-Master, the Rev. B. W. Bush, M.A., read a long list of the honours gained during the year by pupils of the school at Oxford, Cambridge, King's College, and in the Government Competitive Examinations. Mr. T. Bennett has been elected Head Master of Penance Grammar School.

The Telford medals of the Institution of Civil Engineers have been awarded to W. H. Preece, G. P. Bidder, jun., and F. Fox; and premium-tokens to F. Brathwaite, G. Hurwood, and W. Hall.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the International Exhibition

1976 have received a communication from the Italian Government indicating that commissioners have been appointed to represent Italy in the coming exhibition.







MR. WELCH'S JAPANESE DOG.

MR. DURDELL'S SETTER.

MR. PEARSON'S TOY TERRIER.

MR. LAURY'S MANDY.

MR. BROWN'S PUG.

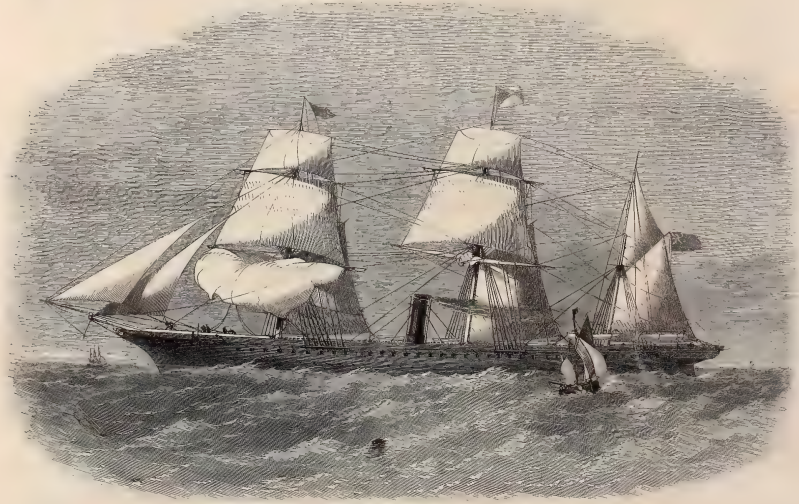
PRIZE DOGS AT THE LEEDS SHOW.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 120.

#### REVIEW OF FEDERAL TROOPS BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND GENERAL SCOTT.

On July 4, the anniversary of America's Independence, 20,000 troops belonging to the State of New York alone were passed in review

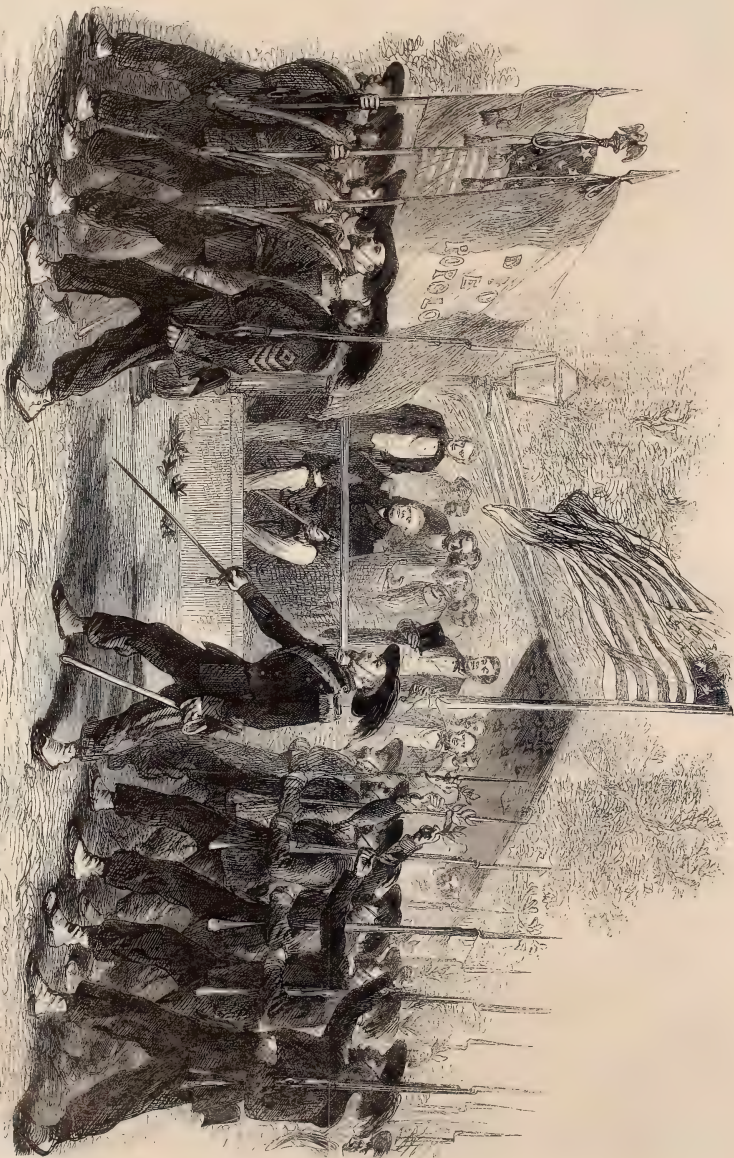
before the President and General Scott. Many of the different departments were present, among whom Mr. Sewell occupied a prominent position on the right of the Commander-in-Chief. The moment taken by our Special Artist for his sketch of this imposing ceremony, engraved on page 111, was when the Garibaldi Guard was

marching past. As each company came in front of General Scott the men took the green sprigs they had fastened amid their cock feathers and threw them towards the old chieftain. The Garibaldi Guard is composed of Hungarians, Germans, Swiss, Italians, and French, and they are uniformed after the fashion of the Sardinian Bersaglieri.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP MOOLTAN.—SEE PAGE 106.





REVIEW OF FEDERAL TROOPS ON THE RIM OF FORT BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND GENERAL SCOTT. THE CLERKMAN STANDS FIRST FROM A SEAT BY THE SPECIAL ARTIST—SEE PREVIOUS PAGE.



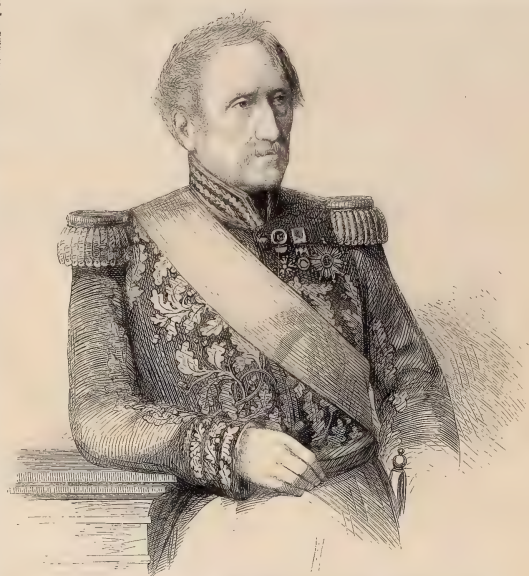




# COUNT ORSANO, THE NEWLY-CREATED MARSHAL OF FRANCE.

The suddenness with which the important ceremony of the final interment of the remains of Napoleon I. in their magnificent resting-place under the dome of the Invalides was decided upon deprived this great historical event and "closing scene" of much of the éclat that would otherwise have attended it. The proceedings may be said almost to have passed simply *ex familia*; the Emperor, the Empress, the Prince Imperial, these Princes of the Bonaparte family, and the great State functionaries assisting at the solemnity of transporting the coffin of the First Napoleon from the chapel wherein it had hitherto lain to the porphyry sarcophagus so long in preparation for its reception, and about which for a time, while it was a question of burying the Emperor at St. Denis, some uncertainty existed as to its future occupancy. The four or five hundred veterans drawn up in four lines in the Cour Vauban to await the arrival of the nephew of their first Emperor served, as it were, as the link between the two, and their cry of "Vive l'Empereur," although as unimpassioned as a reverberation, was but as the feeble echo of the exclamations of their younger days, pronounced enthusiastically by the conquerors of Marengo and Austerlitz on the field of their grand victories.

However quietly the last honours may have been paid to the greatest chief of modern times, the founder moreover of an Imperial dynasty, we are convinced that all those who were present were fully imbued with the solemnity of the occasion. Around that tomb and about its precincts the living debris of the companions of the illustrious Corsican were gathered to witness the final consummation of his remains. To mark the occasion in the annals of the Invalides the Emperor distributed a number of crosses of the Legion of Honour to some of the oldest of the pensioners, and promoted General Count Orsano, Governor of the Hôtel des Invalides, to the rank of Marshal of France, conferring upon him the highest military dignity of France, not only one of the oldest soldiers of the first Empire, but, perhaps, the only officer in Europe who can boast of having served during nearly half a century in the capacity of General of Division. Philippe Antoine Orsano was born at Ajaccio on the 17th of January, 1783, and entered the army as an officer of dragons at the early age of sixteen. After the Matengo campaign, during which he was attached to Desaix's division, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Leclerc, whom he accompanied on the expedition to San Domingo. He was soon afterwards placed in com-



COUNT ORSANO, MARSHAL OF FRANCE, FROM A PAINTING BY HEUS, AT THE HOTEL DES INVALIDES.

mand of a battalion of Corsican chasseur, at the head of whom he had the good fortune to capture several pieces of cannon at the glorious battle of Austerlitz. The intrepidity of the young officer obtained for him the approbation of the Emperor, from whose hands he received the Cross of Honour on the field of battle. It is not our intention to recapitulate the different campaigns in which Count Orsano

took part: we should have to cite almost all the military events of the First Empire. Suffice it to say that he fought with equal distinction in Portugal (1809), in Russia (1812), in Germany (1813), and in Paris (1815), where, as a youthful General, being then only in his thirtieth year, he was charged with the command of the army of reserve, amounting to 100,000 men, and intended for the protection of the French capital. His reinforcements constantly required to be sent off to the Grande Armée reduced this reserve to a mere fraction; so that on the morning of the battle of Paris General Orsano had but 6000 soldiers, with which small force he contributed to the brilliant defence of the capital. He afterwards rejoined Napoleon at Fontenoy; and when the Emperor, seeing that his conditional abdication in favour of his son was not accepted by the Sovereigns, thought of falling behind the Loire and continuing the war, Orsano received the command of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard. He was at Fontenoy when, at the moment of Napoleon's farewell and, if he did not figure at his master's final struggle for power on the plains of Waterloo, it was because a severe wound prevented him from being present on the last battle-field of the Grande Armée. In his seventy-eighth year Count Orsano not only enjoys the advantage of good health and a high military reputation, but also the most coveted distinction to which a French soldier can aspire, the title of Marshal, appropriately conferred upon him on the 2nd of April, 1861, by the Emperor Napoleon III., in the presence of the remains of the founder of the Bonaparte dynasty. The Count is, moreover, a senator, Governor of the Invalides, member of the Council of the Imperial Family, and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, of which he was also at one time the Chancellor.

**ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE.** MARTINIQUE, or Martinico, is one of the French West India Islands in the windward group. It is mountainous, and contains several extinct volcanoes. The numerous small rivers are used to turn sugar-mills. About a fourth of the surface is covered with dense forest. The soil is fertile, the chief products being sugar, coffee, and cotton. This island, called by the natives *Madiana*, was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493. The French founded a colony on it in 1635. It was taken by the English in 1762, but resigned in 1763; they again occupied it from 1794 to 1809, and it was finally given up to France in 1814. The capital of the colony is Fort Royal, but St. Pierre is the most populous town, and the centre of commerce. Prince Alfred was magnificently entertained in this city on the occasion of his Royal Highness's visit to Martinique in March last. St. Pierre is said to be the handsomest town in the West





THE NEW INDIA MUSEUM, WHITEHALL-YARD.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 125.

India. Besides three gayous streets parallel to the beach it has several transverse streets. Streams of water are conveyed through the principal streets, imparting a degree of freshness to the air most

desirable in so warm a climate. St. Pierre has numerous public buildings and schools, a theatre, and a botanic garden. Its population is over 30,000. The Empress Josephine, first Queen of Napoleon I. was

born here in 1763. Although St. Pierre is the principal place of trade in the island, its roadstead is open, affording very indifferent shelter to shipping, but it is defended by several forts.



EAST INDIA HOUSE, LEADENHALL-STREET.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 125.

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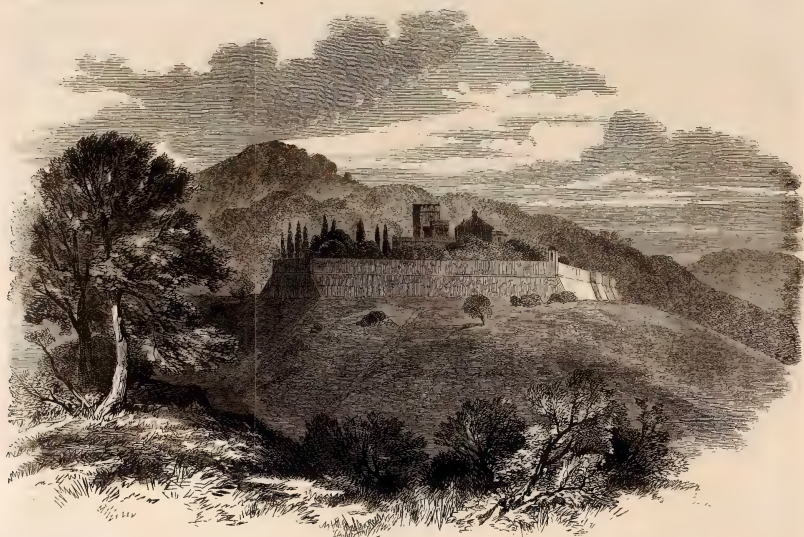
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BROLIO, THE ANCESTRAL SEAT OF THE RICASOLI FAMILY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



LONDON-BRIDON RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



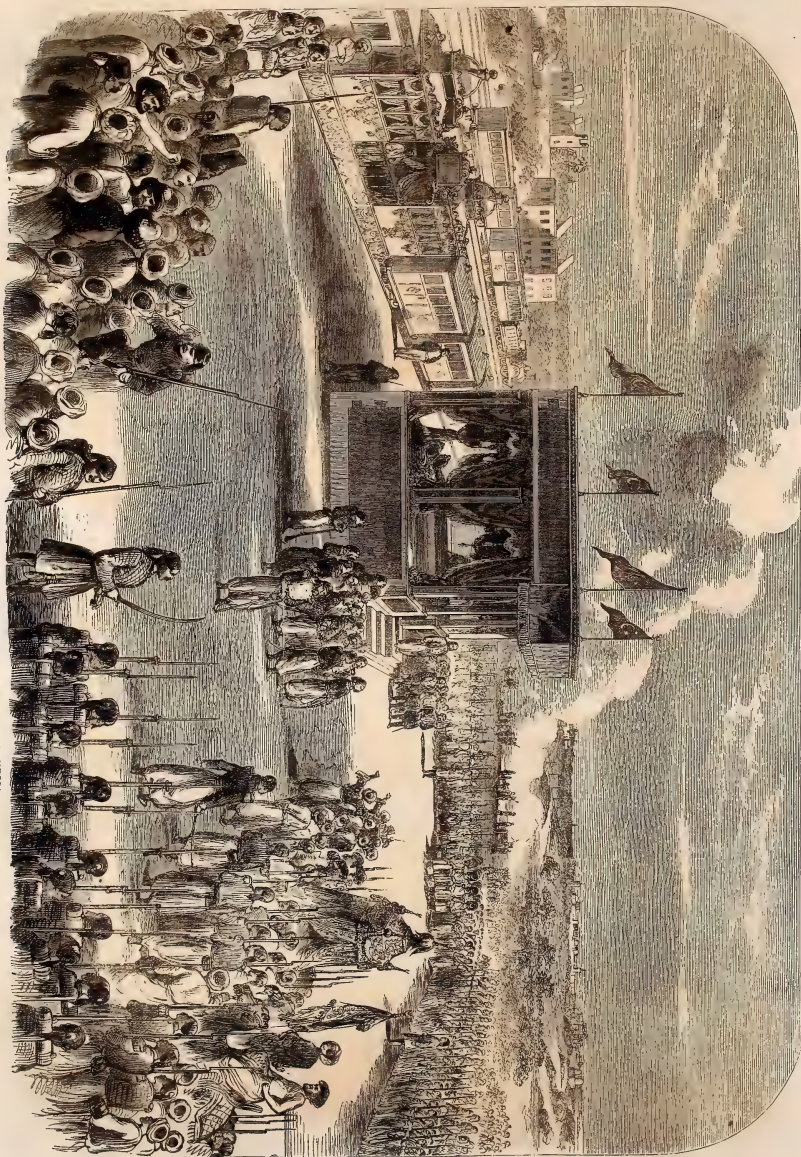


The Italian greyhounds made up a small but select class of six, and the honours fell on Clara, aged seventeen months, the property of Mr. Foster, of Newark-on-Trent, while Yorkshire held its own with





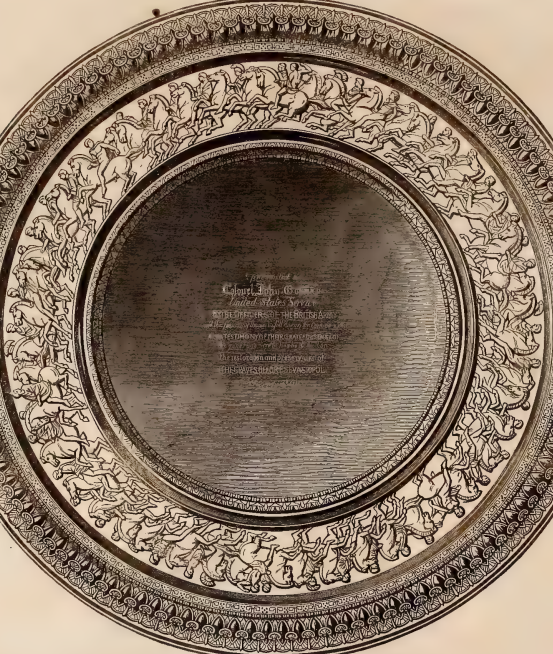
DISPATCHING THE MARSHAL OF HOLY CARPET, FROM CAIRO TO MECCA.











TESTIMONIAL TO COLONEL JOHN GOWAN, OF THE UNITED STATES' SERVICE, FOR THE CARE BESTOWED BY HIM ON THE GRAVES BEFORE SEBASTOPOOL.

council of India. On the staircase are hung the valuable pictures which were formerly in the possession of the East India Company. The library formerly occupied by Lord Liverpool is now filled with the mineral products of India; the dining-room is stored with raw products and manufactures in jewellery and Japan wares; the drawing-room has been fitted up with rufous cases, and in it are displayed the silk and jewelled dresses of the East, which present a most gorgeous appearance. A small room adjoining is filled with models of agricultural implements and of the various craft for navigating the seas and rivers of India. The large collection of models illustrating the manners and customs of the people will be shown in a corridor adjoining. The six bedrooms on the upper floor are stored with birds, which have been most carefully classified by Mr. Moore, and are arranged very ingeniously, so as to take advantage, in the best manner, of the unfavorable light which the small and inconvenient rooms afford. The kitchen of the establishment is filled with antiques, stags, hogsheads, and other large stuffed animals. A fine collection of the Elliot marbles, consisting of alaba, cornices, panels, and other portions of the sculptures from the ruins of Anuravatti, are arranged in the grounds of Fife House. These marbles have not yet been exhibited in this country, and they are remarkable for the extreme delicacy and minuteness of their finish. The subjects represented are connected with the worship of Buddha; and the marble formed at one time portions of a magnificent temple, of which the ruins now alone remain to tell of the potent skill of its founders. A more interesting collection of sculpture does not exist, and many of them will bear favorable comparison with the Egyptian marbles in beauty of design, while they greatly exceed them in point of finish and careful execution. The large collection of ethnological specimens, containing ethnographic casts of the faces, feet, and hands of every tribe of Northern India, Ceylon, and Thibet, in the completion of which the accomplished Mr. Schlegel has lost his life, are arranged in the entrance hall, together with many of those remarkable specimens of Indian sculpture which were formerly shown in the sculpture gallery of the India House. There is no branch of industry or manufacture, and scarcely any

description of raw produce, which is not illustrated in this most interesting museum. Some very considerable imports were made into the collection by the trustees of the British Museum, who were authorized to take any specimens they thought proper, and they availed themselves of the liberal offer to the extent of clearing off nearly all the specimens of natural history. The India Museum is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

#### TESTIMONIAL TO COLONEL GOWAN.

Colonel John Gowan, of the United States' service, having bestowed great care in preserving and restoring the graves of our deceased countrymen before Sebastopol, a subscription has been raised by British

officers and relatives of those who fell during the Crimean War in order that a testimonial might be presented to him by his countrymen to mark their grateful sense of his generous care. Lord Frederick Paulet and Colonel Hudson were the chief movers in the matter. The result of their exertions has been a silver-gilt shield, of which we give an engraving. This fine work of art, the production of Mr. Hancock, of Bevington-street, is 9 inches in diameter, and weighs 500 ounces. The border is richly chased with aquarians and other figures, subjects taken from the Egyptian marbles, the whole having been executed from models by Tassanau, and the centre bears an appropriate inscription. The plate has been forwarded by her Majesty's Government to Captain Clapperton, English Consul at Theodosia, for presentation to Colonel Gowan.

#### TESTIMONIAL TO MR. F. WEST.

At the twenty-first anniversary meeting of the Stationers and Papermakers' Provident Society, recently held, a testimonial was presented to Mr. Frederick West, who has been the hon. secretary of this society for more than ten years. Mr. George Chasler, the treasurer, addressing Mr. West, said he felt a pleasure in presenting, in the name of their friends, a small token of their esteem of his private worth and valuable aid during the period he had fulfilled the duties of hon. secretary. He could have witness to his kindness of manners and untiring zeal in the cause. He trusted the present would be accepted as a sincere token of their esteem. The testimonial consists of a handsome silver centrepiece and two vases, the design of the former being as follows:—A tripod panelled vase, enriched with vine leaves and grapes, supporting three frosted figures, representing "Wisdom," "Liberty," and "Delight." The stem of twisted vine, with canopy of vine and grape overhanging the figures, surmounted by a trellis-bowl holding a cross-glass bowl. One side of the vase contains the arms of Mr. West, another side the arms of the Stationers' Company, while a third bears a suitable inscription. The two silver vases correspond with the centrepiece. This handsome testimonial was manufactured by Messrs. Bernard and Sons, of Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand.



TESTIMONIAL TO MR. WEST, HON. SEC. TO THE STATIONERS AND PAPERMAKERS' PROVIDENT SOCIETY.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1102.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## THE SESSION.

THE Session of 1861 was brought to a close on Tuesday by the delivery of the following Speech from her Majesty by Commission:—

### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the Session of Parliament now brought to a close.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that her relations with Foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and her Majesty trusts that there is no danger of any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

The progress of events in Italy has led to the union of the greater part of that peninsula in one monarchy under King Victor Emmanuel. Her Majesty has throughout abstained from any active interference in the transactions which have led to this result, and her earnest wish as to these affairs is, that they may be settled in a manner best suited to the welfare and happiness of the Italian people.

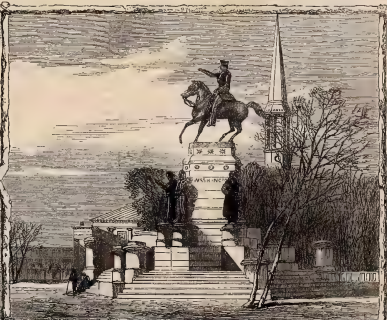
The dissensions which arose some months ago in the United States of North America have, unfortunately, assumed the

character of open war. Her Majesty, deeply lamenting this calamitous result, has determined, in common with the other Powers of Europe, to preserve a strict neutrality between the contending parties.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the measures adopted for the restoration of order and tranquillity in Syria, in virtue of Conventions between her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, having accomplished their purpose, the European troops which, in pursuance of those Conventions, were for a time stationed in Syria to co-operate with the troops and authorities of the Sultan, have been withdrawn; and her Majesty trusts that the arrangements which



STATE HOUSE RICHMOND



WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT RICHMOND



JAMES RIVER NEAR RICHMOND



RICHMOND VIRGINIA

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: SKETCHES FROM RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, THE CAPITAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

In a copyright case which occurred at the Secondary's Court, yesterday week, it was stated that Rosa Bonheur's celebrated picture of "The Horse Fair" would soon become the property of the nation, and be lodged in the National Gallery.

A bust of Sir Joshua Reynolds has been presented by a number of subscribers to the Cottonian Library, Plymouth. A movement is also being organised to raise funds at the forthcoming Great Exhibition to erect a full-length statue of the artist at Plympton, his birthplace.





## THE GOODWOOD

## RACES.

and Umpire's victory in the Nursery elicited "tall talking" about the Derby, which might well make Mr. Ten Broeck blush and disavow such sagacity. It was all England could do to hold its own last year, as Gosgrave, Zouave, and Starks were in the next three places to Boscawen, but America triumphed at the fifth time of taking; and, although Starks received a year and 4lb. as well from The Winard, the latter came to the post a fresh horse, and not with a severe, stalen race in him from the day before.

The following is the result of the race:—



THE STEWARDS' CUP.

THE CHESTERFIELD CUP.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

being close on their heels. Wallace, having fulfilled his required duty, shut up before the distance was reached. Winard then took the lead. Starks joined him at the half-distance, and a splendid race ensued home between them. At the stand the couple were neck and neck, but the Winard, at the last moment, was "boxed" by Starks, who won a terrific

and quickly-run race by a head only. Optimist (who had been so judiciously steered by Edwards as to be ready for any possible emergency) was close in the wake of the two jockeys, and finished third, but two lengths from the quarters of the Malton crack. Thormanby, evidently overpowered with the weight, was declining every stride he took towards the close,

but finished moderate fourth. Moss Eddie, who was beaten thoroughly a mile away from home, pulled up next, and then came Dofoot.

The victory was not a little owing to the clipping pace at which the race was run, and proved the judgment of William Day (the trainer of



STARKS, THE WINNER OF THE GOODWOOD CUP.



Rhbo) when he assumed Mr. Tim Barker that he had thrown away an excellent chance of bonding him the day before from lack of it, and advised him now to make such arrangements as would secure Wallace for a prisoner. It seems pretty certain that in future French houses will receive no allowance, and Americans only 75s., and noting that some of our names are sent over expressly to foal in France, and that America has our choicest blood, the change ought to have been made far sooner.

Barke is a mealy chestnut mare, of about fifteen years, by Wagner, from a Glenoe dam, and has followed to the winning Goodwood footings of his hollow-backed, wall-eyed sire, who won this cup as a three-year-old, seven and twenty years ago. In his general appearance he is not unlike The Baron. He is rather short-bodied, but has plenty of depth of girth, and capital arched loins; a little coarseness about the head and ears, and stands well on his fore legs. His appearance did not so small credit to his trainer (Troyer), who has Mr. Ten Broeck's string at Goodwood, now Lacey, and although even there they did not rough-draw condition they showed themselves capable of doing a good thing; they have certainly not suffered by a more rigid conformity to the English training code.

# THE GOODWOOD CUPS.

Goodwood has always played their game upon the rich and taste of its cups, and this year they show no falling off in design or worth in the prizes. The one chosen for the Goodwood Cup—and which, thanks to Sturges, is destined to adorn Mr. Theo Brock's sideboard—was manufactured by Messrs. Kemmell, of Portsmouth, who have recently executed several of the best equestrian prizes, and is designed and made by Mr. Henry Morrell. It is a silver vase in the Grecian style, the bowl enriched with festoons of vine leaves and grapes in alto relievo, with the front of draped horses. Homer has been laid to rest in the contribution for equestrian scenes for the also relieve; and the capture of Aeneas on a chariot by Diomedes, and the horses unharnessed from Juno's by the stratagem. Homer fifty represents the noble animal in his moment of War and Peace.

The Stewards' Cup will always be memorable as having produced the last of the horses (3) that ever faced a starter's flag, and the honour of beating them fell on Mr. Murphy's Crough Patrick, who was a handsome, and belongs to an Irish owner. In defence, we conclude, to the Premier's ardent preference for it, this vase is also in the Grecian style, and of enriched metal, elaborately ornamented with high and low relief. Rome's Imperial eagle surmounts it; at the neck of the cup are two spirited rearing figures of a Roman virgins and the medals on the sides illustrate the sacrifice of Curtius, as related by Livy, and an eagle perched on the apex of the cup, which the eagle has just closed over the hero. The handles are ornamented with figures of military fame and virtue, and on the base are the twin founders of Rome—Romulus and Remus—guarding their city with the wolf. The cup was designed and modelled by Mr. N. R. Roebuck.

The Chesterfield Cup, which has been designed and modelled by Mr. Spencer and executed by Messrs. Garrard, is more in the old group character, of which so many have been displayed from the Goodwood balcony. It represents Richard Coeur de Lion wounded before the Castle of Chalus, and was won, after another fine struggle in a field of twenty-six, by Crough Patrick, who had the good luck to be among the unlucky squadron which were left fully twelve lengths at the post.

# THE FIRST DAY OF OYSTERS.

On Engraving represents some in a locality which still preserves the aspect of old London on a day which is still a small festival in its way. On the 4th of August oysters can be lawfully sold and eaten; and on the morning of that day these delicate testacea appear all over the town with a sedulous and abundance which prove an admirable occupation in the transmission from their beds on the coast, and their dissemination for retail sale. At St. James's Day (July 25) was at one time the first day on which oysters were brought into the London market, and there was a notion that whoever ate oysters on that day would not want money



THE FIRST DAY OF OYSTERS: A LONDON STREET SCENE.

throughout the year. At any rate, the custom of indulging in this luxury is largely observed on the occasion of their first coming to market, inclination and taste taking the place of superstition. It is said that £125,000 are yearly spent in London in the purchase of oysters. The number sold by the counterpane in the streets is no less than 15,000,000 annually.

On Monday morning the real opening of trade traffic in oysters took place at Billingsgate. Mr. Deering, the clerk of the market, and his son, were on duty, but their business, in respect of the circumstance, was very slight, as but seven vessels in all formed the oyster fleet, which in years past amounted at times to thirty-eight. The prices ruled very high, and natives were very scarce. The following was the ordinary run of prices: Best

Church of England that the public entrance to it from the street was walled up by the police, so that no one could enter except through the apartment of the British Consul. After the arrival of Garibaldi, and the establishment of a liberal Government, the churchwardens sent a petition praying the Italian Government to grant the British Embassy the permission to use the Protestant church, offering to purchase for its site a piece of ground belonging to the military department of the Government in Strand (San Pasquale) and on the 21st of March the Italian Government, Garibaldi made the following decree:—"Gratified for the useful and generous sympathy of the English people, the Italian Government is at a slight request for so many benefits received from them in favour of the noble cause of Italy to

natives (supply very short), 42s. to 44s.; old coral and pearl collars, 10s. to 12s.; Scotch lam, 16s. to 18s.; Cheyne rock and large collars, 10s. to 12s.; common, 10s. to 12s. per bushel. The short supply is to be attributed to the fact that the day of Billingsgate is a "premium" oyster market, the Italian people having obtained most part of the oyster conveyance, both for the streets and trade supply, by a much more ready mode of conveyance and delivery than that of water transport, subject to the delivery date of the Corporation of London.

# GIFT OF LAND FOR A PROTESTANT CHURCH AT NAPLES.

We are enabled to present our readers with a Paper on English politics which would not worship the Virgin and the image of the Church of Rome; and at Naples not merely were the demand their synagogues, but the religion of even the most famous Christian nations was proscribed that neither Russians, nor Germans, nor Swiss, nor English were allowed to have churches or schools of their own. For upwards of thirty years every effort was made by the British Government to obtain permission to build a school of worship for themselves, but though in 1854 that permission was granted by the King and his Ministers, and though the foundation-stone for their church was laid by the British Minister, the late Sir W. Temple, yet, in consequence of the ill-fated policy of the Neapolitan Government and the insolent laws of the country, the work was on the following morning unconsciously stopped by the police, and the British residents compelled to content their worship and the services of their Church within the precincts of the British Consulate, a large room hired for the purpose. So determined, however, was the Bourbon Government, that no Protestant service should be recognised, and sitting amongst them that no sooner was this done than for a temporary chapel of the Church of England, which was walled up by the police, so that no one could enter except through the apartment of the British Consul. After the arrival of Garibaldi, and the establishment of a liberal Government, the churchwardens sent a petition praying the Italian Government to grant the British Embassy the permission to use the Protestant church, offering to purchase for its site a piece of ground belonging to the military department of the Government in Strand (San Pasquale) and on the 21st of March the Italian Government, Garibaldi made the following decree:—"Gratified for the useful and generous sympathy of the English people, the Italian Government is at a slight request for so many benefits received from them in favour of the noble cause of Italy to



THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT MAKING OVER TO MESSRS. W. C. STANFORD AND A. SCOTT, CHURCHWARDENS, THE GROUND DECEED BY GARIBOLDI AS A GIFT OF THE NATION FOR THE ERECTION OF AN ENGLISH CHURCH AT NAPLES.





## THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST CONFERENCE

WILLS AND BEQUEST.  
Probate of the will and two copies of his letter to

## THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.



CROWLAND ABBEY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

ANNEXED are details supplementing the particulars already given of the agreeable meeting which the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland has just concluded at Peterborough. After the return of the excursion to Oakham and Stamford on Thursday week a meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, Peterborough. Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., presided; and a paper was read by Mr. M. H. Bloxam, "On the Monumental Remains in Peterborough Cathedral," and another, by

Alwyns Compton occupied the chair, and Sir G. H. J. Anderson read a paper on the sculpturing of the west front of Peterborough Cathedral, which was followed by a lecture by Professor Willis "On the History of the Abbey Church of Peterborough, and the Conventual Remains on its South Side." After an excursion to Thorney, Peckirk, Crowland Abbey, Northborough House (once the residence of Mrs. Chyppole, one of the daughters of the great Protector), Glinton, and Woodroff House, a

soiree took place in the deanery and vineyard at Peterborough, by invitation of the principal inhabitants. Papers were also read by Mr. L. Lambert, of Peterborough, "On the Sacrum Hymnal," with vocal illustrations; and other essays were delivered by Mr. Riley and Mr. Seabla "On the Chronicles of Ingulfus," tending to show that they were forgotten by the Crowland monks, by which they obtained property. After an excursion to Fotheringhay, Elton Church and Hall, Oundle



THORNEY ABBEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

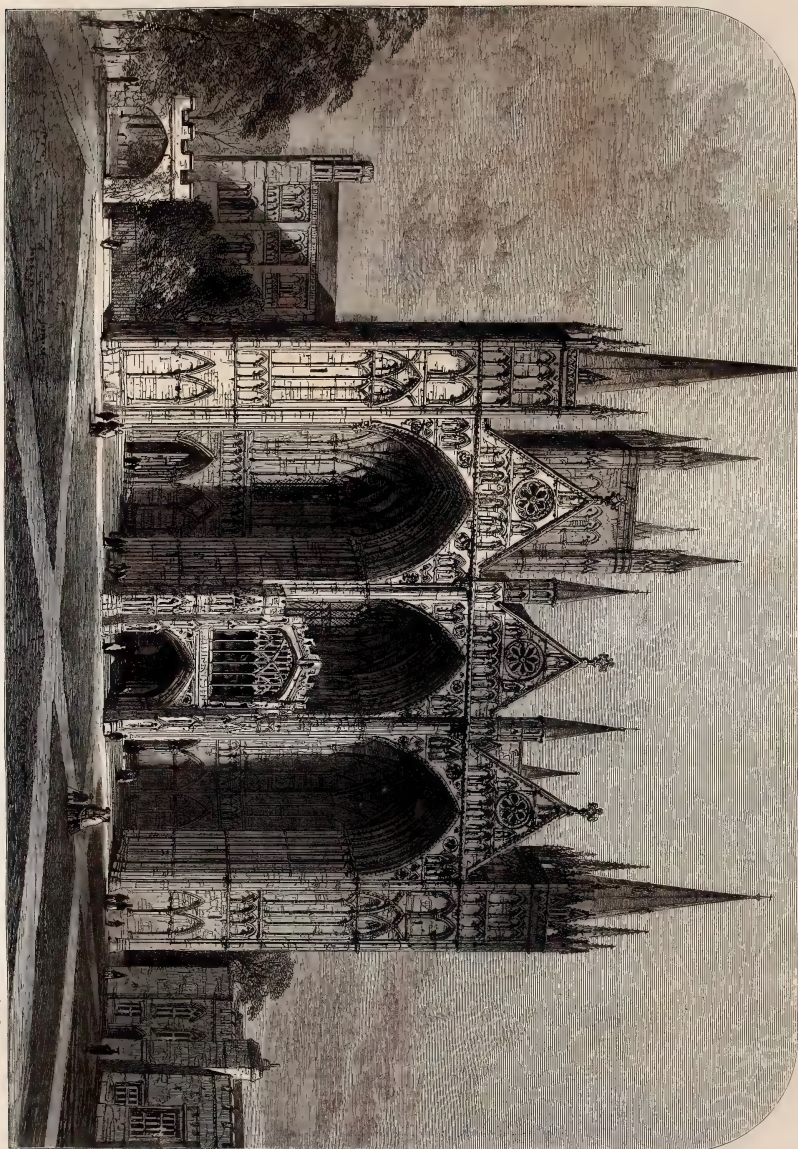
the Rev. J. Lee Warner, "On the MS. Chronicle and Charters of Robert Swaflam." On the following day meetings of the sections were held in the morning and afternoon. At the morning gathering the Very Rev. the Dean of Ely presided, and papers were read by Professor Balguy "On the History of the Fens," and by the Rev. E. Twiss "On the Curlyke." At the afternoon meeting the Rev. Lord



CROWLAND BRIDGE, LINCOLNSHIRE.



THE ARCHEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AT PETERBOROUGH. WEST FRONT OF PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL. DRAWN BY E. HILD.











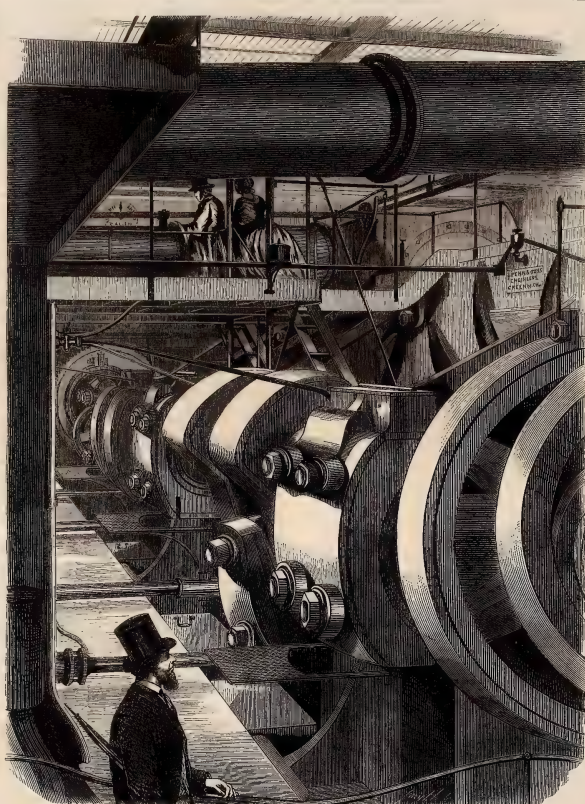
HER MAJESTY'S IRON-CLAD STEAM-FRIGATE WARRIOR. 40 GUNS



HER MAJESTY'S  
IRON-CLAD STEAM  
FRIGATE WARRIOR.

Triumphant, the first completed of our new iron-clad ships of-war, and by far the subtlest and most efficient fighting ship in commission in the world, has been handed over to the Government by her builders on Thursday last, and left the Victoria Dock for Greenhithe, where she will complete her equipment.

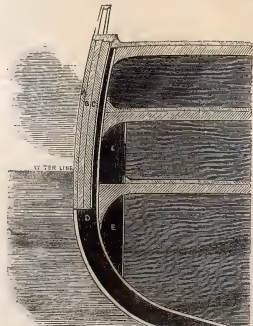
The rapidity with which the work has been carried on since the ship was launched is most creditable to the contractors, Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., and the manner in which the whole of the work of a novel and exceedingly difficult character has been executed has given perfect satisfaction to the inspection appointed by the Government. That there should have been some delay in a ship of this kind will excite no surprise in the mind of any person who is familiar with the magnitude of the quality of the work, and who is aware of the repeated changes and alterations which have been made by order of the Admiralty from the original design and working drawings. Every change or modification which has been made since the lines of the ship were first laid down has been for the purpose of making the Warrior more perfect; and no person, except those who are of the most capacious disposition, will feel disposed to quarrel because the ship has met with some trifling delay in her completion. As compared with the French ships, the Warrior has this point of superiority, that she is not only iron-clad, but she is throughout constructed of iron, and there will be, therefore, no trouble about unseasoned or decaying timber in any part of her structure, the only timber employed being used as a bed for the ordnance armor plates. The shell or framework of the Warrior is formed of wrought-iron plates, the keel or portion of the hull which is bolted is formed of immense shafts of iron 3 ft. 6 in. deep and 14 in. thick; the ribs which spring from the keel are wrought-iron T-shaped beams, made in joints of 5 ft. in length by 2 ft. in depth, and are placed 3 ft. 6 in. apart, except for a distance of 10 ft. on each side of the keel, where they are placed half this distance apart. The ribs are formed of plates 1 in. in thickness, the plates at the bottom 1½ in. thick. Her length over all is 420 ft.; between perpendiculars she is 390 ft., extreme breadth 56 ft., and extreme depth 42 ft. Her tonnage is 11,717 tons; and her engines, which are screw, are of 12,000-horse power, and of these, with the boilers and



THE ENGINES OF H.M. STEAM-FRIGATE WARRIOR.

The Warrior is under the command of Capt. Arthur Cochrane, and her crew will consist of 650 men. Her armament will consist of thirty-four 60-pounder on the main-deck, and two Armstrong 100-pounder pivot-guns and four Armstrong 40-pounders on the upper-deck, and two Armstrong fieldpieces. In the fore and aft portions, which are not protected by the enormous plates, arrangements are made by which the contents of the cabin can be removed in a few minutes, and guns run out to the portholes to bear upon the enemy's boat on coming to close quarters these ports would be shut, the iron doors of the armor-plated bulkhead partition would become the great impenetrable battery. A considerable reduction has been made in the size of the portholes from that first designed, and a very simple and efficient plan has been provided for bringing up the guns to the openings and securing that the muzzle shall be in the center of the portholes. After the ship has taken in her guns and stores she will go round to Portsmouth and be thoroughly tested, not merely at the measured mile, but in a very much more practical manner.

Some important experiments, as we stated last week, have been made at Shoeburyness, before the Iron Plate Commission, with the view of testing the merits of two new targets, formed so as to represent a portion of an armor-plated vessel's broadside. One of these targets was constructed by Mr. Fairbairn, and was intended to show how sheet-iron ships might with advantage be built of iron only; the other was the invention of Mr. Roberts, and was designed to prove that wooden vessels may be plated over, and as one-fifth the cost rendered as capable of resisting shot as a ship constructed wholly of iron. The result of the experiments has shown that the 5-inch iron plates of Mr. Fairbairn's target fastened to a 4-inch steel were perfectly able, as far as the plates were concerned, to withstand for a long time a concentrated fire from the heaviest and most powerful ordnance in the world. It also showed that under other circumstances would fracture a 4-inch plate. The weak point comes to both targets, and to every other description of iron armor plate that has ever been devised, is the mode of fastening. Every bolt-hole in a plate is a source of weakness, as from them all fractures take their rise.



A MODEL PLATE, 4 INCHES THICK. 2 TON TUBES, 4 INCHES DIAMETER. C. TUBES, 10 INCHES DIAMETER.

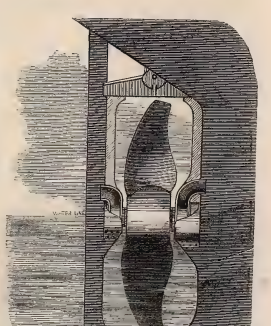
SECTION OF THE BOWS OF H.M.S. WARRIOR.

armaments, will give a total weight of over 10,000 tons. It is gratifying to note that we have at least one other advantage in the Warrior over the Gloire—that is, that she will carry her main-deck guns nine feet out of water, while those of the French ship are but six feet. The main and upper decks are of iron, covered with timber; the orlop-deck is of timber, and both are supported by bolted wrought-iron girders of great strength. Solid wrought-iron beams are placed transversely at intervals of five feet, inside the ribs, and these again are strengthened by cross girders. The bows and stern are divided into twenty-seven water-tight compartments, and are shut from the engine-room and fighting parts of the ship by wrought-iron transverse bulkheads. No accurately does each plate fit into the other, that it is only by the closest inspection that one can trace the lines which mark where the plates join. A finer or clearer piece of ironwork was never turned out of hand.

The Warrior is fitted with Messrs. John Penn and Son's patent trunk-engines, of 1250-horse power, similar in construction to those fitted to many of her Majesty's ships, having two cylinders of 112 in. diameter each, with 4 ft. length of stroke, and are intended to make about fifty revolutions per minute. About 120 ft. of wrought-iron shafting, of 17 in. diameter, intervene between the engines and the screw. The screw is made of gun-metal, and is capable of being disconnected from the engine-shafting, and hoisted on deck while sailing or for repair. The screw, with its hoisting-frame and apparatus, weighs about 30 tons.

There are two boilers arranged side by side in about 80 ft. length of the ship, and having the stokehole between them, there are forty furnaces, each about 3 ft. wide and 7 ft. 6 in. long, and at full steaming will burn about 130 tons of coal in twenty-four hours. The boilers, which will contain 500 tons, are of the usual tubular construction, having about 4600 brass tubes for the smoke and heated air to pass through before it reaches the chimneys. There are two chimneys, each 6 ft. 6 in. diameter, and are made on the telescopic principle, so that they may be lowered to the level of the bulwarks when not in use while sailing.

There are by far the largest engines ever constructed for man-of-war or any other purpose, and when tried under steam at morning in February last appeared to work with as much ease and regularity as the smallest class. The whole quantity of fuel which can be stored in the bunkers is 800 tons, giving fuel sufficient for seven days' full steaming. Working expensively with the valve shut off at half, or quarter, there will, of course, be a corresponding reduction in the consumption of fuel, and the ship may be under steam for the whole of fourteen days, working, of course, at a reduced rate of speed.



SCREW OF THE WARRIOR.





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Manila, and all in 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 15

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THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: FIGHT AT HAINEVILLE, ON THE UPPER POTOMAC—ADVANCE OF THE WISCONSIN MEN (FEDERALISTS) ON THE SECESSIONIST POSITION.—SEE PAGE 145.

### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

#### BATTLE OF BULL'S RUN.

The Federal army, under General McDowell, sustained a disastrous defeat at Bull's Run on the 21st ult. Bull's Run is a stream which intersects the railway from Alexandria to Manassas, and the road from Centerville south, running through a succession of gorges and hills,

between steep wooded banks—a kind of Alma, which the Confederates have occupied strongly in advance of the main line of their defences. The most clear and detailed account of the battle which we have received is contained in the Washington correspondence of the *New York Times* of the 23rd ult. This is dated Washington, Monday morning, July 23, and is as follows:—

The attack was made in three columns, two of which, however, were mainly feints, intended to amuse and occupy the enemy, while the substantial work

was done by the third. It has been known for a long time that the range of hills which border the small, swampy stream known as Bull's Run had been very thoroughly and extensively fortified by the rebels, that batteries had been planted at every available point, usually concealed in woods and bushes which abound in that vicinity, and covering every way of approach to the region beyond. These are the advanced defences of Manassas Junction, which is some three miles further off. Until these were carried no approach could be made to the place; and after they should be carried others of a similar character would have to be overcome at every point where they could be erected. The utmost



THE PORT OF DIEPPE.—SEE PAGE 146.







## REVIEW OF THE CUMBERLAND

## VOLUNTEERS.

A GRAND review of the Cumberland Rifle Volunteers took place in Rickerby Park, near Carlisle, on Friday, the 20th ult., and, while but a few days ago it was a desolate waste, the place was transformed into a scene of martial splendour by Major Hamman, the Government Inspector for the Northern District, in the presence of from 10,000 to 12,000 spectators. Being the first time the Cumberland volunteers have had an opportunity of mustering for the purpose of battalion drill the event was eagerly looked forward to by all the corps throughout the county, and a general holiday was observed in the afternoon in Carlisle, with the effect of giving great zest to the proceedings. Rickerby Park, which had been placed at the service of the volunteers by Mr. Head, of Rickerby House, for the occasion, is situated on the banks of the River Eden, almost close to the town, and is well adapted for such a large gathering as that of Friday evening. The park itself, ornamented by clumps of trees scattered about the gently-undulating ground, and by the River Eden winding circuitously round the holms, forms a landscape of much beauty, but there are not any striking attractions. The river from the scene of the review is one which suggests many cherished reminiscences, comprehending as it does some of the principal buildings of Carlisle associated with memorable events in the history of the "merrily." Standing high on the hill in the centre of the town the Cathedral rears its graceful pinnacles, and Gothic gables, and shows the tracery of its great east window—justly said to be the finest in the Kingdom—to the right the grey walls of the castle, with its square keep, battered in times of old by invading Scot and Saxon, and further to the right still Scafell Bridge spans the river, and the transportation suburb of Scaevilla, with its church, a prominent feature, nestles among the trees. On the left the picture is especially interesting—the round towers of the Court House are the principal buildings of interest; and beyond the city the Cumberland and Westernland hills in its atmosphere of light blue show dark shadows dancing on them as the sun gleams through the clouds. Still further to the left, beyond the castellated waterworks, the lower ranges of Tulk and Thundal hills complete the picture.

Although the morning threatened rain, and, indeed, several sharp showers fell, the afternoon proved beautifully fine. All the volunteers were upon the ground by two o'clock, and by that hour a vast concourse of people had assembled. There are eleven corps in the county, and ten of them were represented in large or small numbers. The total strength of the rifle volunteers of all ranks who mustered was 635, and if to this number we add about a hundred of the Yeomanry Cavalry and Carlisle Artillery Volunteers, who kept the ground, we have the total volunteer force on the field at about 750. The vast crowd of spectators ranged themselves on three sides of the square of kept ground, the fourth side being occupied by tents, where Mr. Head had provided refreshment for the volunteers. The line behind the saluting-drap was occupied principally by carriages, containing half-dressed ladies, but people on foot crowded round and in front of the concourse, and almost the sides of the river. The holms on the opposite side of the river also commanded a good view of the review, and a crowd of people occupied the banks. In the midst of this square the volunteers, in various uniforms of grey and russet, gave a picturesque appearance to the scene, as they moved across into long scattered bodies of skirmishers, and re-forming into close masses and impenetrable squares, and ever and anon changing position and assuming some new and unexpected combination. The most interesting part of the proceedings of the day was, perhaps, the "marching past"—that chosen for our illustration. Major Hamman, who by this time had inspected all the corps, took up his position near the saluting-drap, and the whole battalion marched past in quick and efficient double-quick time, the first company, being those which have had the most experience, executing the movements in a manner worthy of



THE LATE LORD HERBERT OF LEA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

regular troops. When subsequently the whole force on the ground, including cavalry and artillery, marched past in slow time, in review order, with the bands playing in the centre of the square, the scene was an imposing one. The volley-firing and skirmishing were performed with great precision, and considering that this was the first gathering of the kind, the battalion drill was executed in a most praiseworthy manner. Upon the conclusion of the manoeuvres Major Hamman addressed the volunteers, praising them highly for their marching silence in the ranks, their general goodliness, and the manner in which they had executed the manual and platoon exercises. They were a very fine body of men, and he was sure there could not be better material for soldiers. If he were about to go into action again he would not wish to be associated with a finer regiment than the one he saw before him that day.

Our engraving is from a sketch taken by Mr. W. H. Nutter, of Palace-street, Carlisle.

## LIFE IN JAPAN.

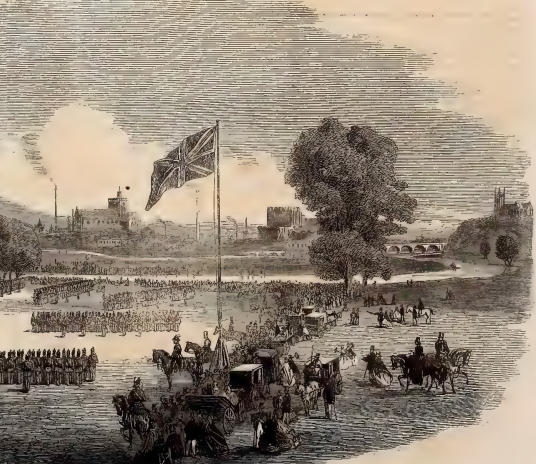
(By our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

NAGASAKI, Japan, May 19.  
AMONG the recent events in Japan a few sketches from this country may prove interesting to your readers. I shall therefore wander about

in search of the picturesque, and forward to you the most characteristic ones by every opportunity. I should have come here after leaving Paris, but the cold weather interfered rather with the flexibility of the artistic fingers, and therefore I deferred my visit till the genial rays of the spring sun had clothed the hills with verdure and given a richer tone to the landscape, products of that season of mind so necessary to the production of the fine arts.

The Panshariki (the Japanese steamship) steamer *Chusan* being the first vessel advertised to leave for Japan, I secured my passage, and arrived here on the 23rd of April. The day was bright and cloudless; a gentle breeze just rippled the deep blue waters of the bay, and the water was first seen of the interesting island. Images of our delightful excursions on board the *Chusan* were first reached, every turn of the screw bringing us nearer and nearer to Nagasaki, and disclosing new beauties—wooded hills and steep rocks, fir, cedar, and bamboo; white-sailed junk, and sharp-bowed fishing-boats, with long-poled sails. As we steamed direct to the hills we could see the town, the harbour, and the water, and the light green of the young wheat being exquisite to gaze upon. A signal-staff crowns the summit of a hill; two guns were fired to announce our approach. Now we discovered numerous batteries in all directions. Every gun has a dog-kennel-looking little wooden house next to it, the cages having thatched roofs, like those in Malilla. A wooded island was pointed out to us as the celebrated Fushimi, where the Christians were precipitated into the sea. There is a battery at the foot, and probably another higher up, hidden among the cedars. We passed this, and, looking straight before us, discovered the white holms of Odama and the grey roofs of Nagasaki; around us an amphitheatre of hills, junks, ships' boats, villages, and the chimneys of the Japanese factories.

Numerous sampans came alongside; the boatmen having on dirty dressing-gowns and no shoes, and towels round their heads. The Europeans of the settlement came off for their stators, and at night we went ashore to get our first impressions. Rather an odd time to choose, but it had the charm of novelty, and gave me a dream-like feeling in harmony with the occasion; we jumped into a boat and went on shore. A mutual hostile party on the water were singing accompanying themselves on a guitar of the period. After stumbling about over a lot of stones we arrived in a street paved with flags, and wooden cottages on each side; all of a dingy brown, and missed the brilliant shop-signs of China. A curious shifting of straw sandals and clacking of wooden clogs were peculiarly characteristic of the country, and never to be forgotten. The streets were crowded with young and old men, women, girls, and children; every sound party was singing the last favourite Japanese song, giving a grunt at the end of each verse most curious to hear—a regular yell! Every one looked slowly in the extreme in their dressing-gowns. The ride had great value round their waist, tied up squarely behind. All turned in their toes, and nobly walked properly. Pocky-nosed snails, beautifully sent, appeared now and then, and the vendors, with nothing on but a bit of a linen round their loins, were cutting away at the almost naked most dexterously. The shops were mostly open, and the sun shining down on the mats were milking their goods. The floors were raised about a foot from the ground. A square wooden box, lined with mat, containing a charcoal fire for boiling tea and lighting pipes, was in every house. At night almost everybody carries a lantern. The woodwork of the houses is remarkably neat, and the interiors wonderfully clean. Having finished our stroll we returned to bed, much gratified with what we had seen. The next morning we wet and gloomy, gusts of wind sweeping down from the mountains, and rain fell in torrents. The custom-house officers came on board, two world-wise men and boys, with curly commensures, and the interpreter selected numerous questions in precise English, even to the number of bottles on board, and so to their sea: they came in a European boat with a passport





ENTRICES IN JAPAN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST THE SCOTSMAN (A DAILY SCENE) IN YOKOHAMA.



Durrat, a seaport town of France, the capital of an arrondissement of the same name, in the department of the Gironde. The town proper is separated from its suburb of Talais by the river, but communication is maintained by a bridge. The town is situated on a high point of the coast, and to the westward, on a chalk cliff, stands the castle, which is the finest of the French coast. The streets are wide and regular, and the houses mostly of brick, ornamented with balconies. Durrat is famous for its bathing establishment. It is a place of very extensive commerce, and is the terminus of the railway connecting it with Paris. Shipbuilding is carried on here; and there are manufactures of lace, linen, iron, and glass. The town is well supplied with all the necessaries of life, and equipping annually nearly a hundred vessels for the coast fishery, and for the West Indies. The harbor is large and commodious, and is large and secure, and admits vessels of 600 tons. It is, however, dry at low water, and the entrance is narrow and rapid, and communication by steam-vessels between it and Brest, and other ports, is only possible in the summer months. Durrat is one of the most important seaports of France, and one of the first in Europe. The effects of a severe earthquake were felt here in 1755, and in 1823. In 1809, the fleet of 100 sail, riding in the Tago, with his merchant squadron, bearded the king of Portugal in his own capital; and another expedition, in 1810, was sent to the coast of Portugal, to destroy the arsenals, and to discover the geographical discoveries and early settlements in the French empire.

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White, playing first, to mate in six moves.

The Padre Ventura, learned theologian, copious linguist, fervid orator, excellent and amiable priest and man, is dead. He died at Venadole on Saturday night, aged 72 years, after a long illness. Padre Ventura had, by the brilliancy of his elocution and the extent of his erudition, earned the title of "the Italian Bossuet." His great work was "The Influence of the Sixteenth Century." His passage on Frase VII, passed through twenty vicissitudes, but the book on which he most prided himself—even as Crenay Taylor thought "The Rule of Conscience" his *magnum opus*—was entitled "De Methodo Philosophandi," a defence of the scholastic philosophy, and which brought him into such notice with the Abbe Lemennais, that he was invited to lecture on it at the University of Lyons. He died in the twenty-eighth year, of Dr. Drumman, the historiographer of Imperial Rome.

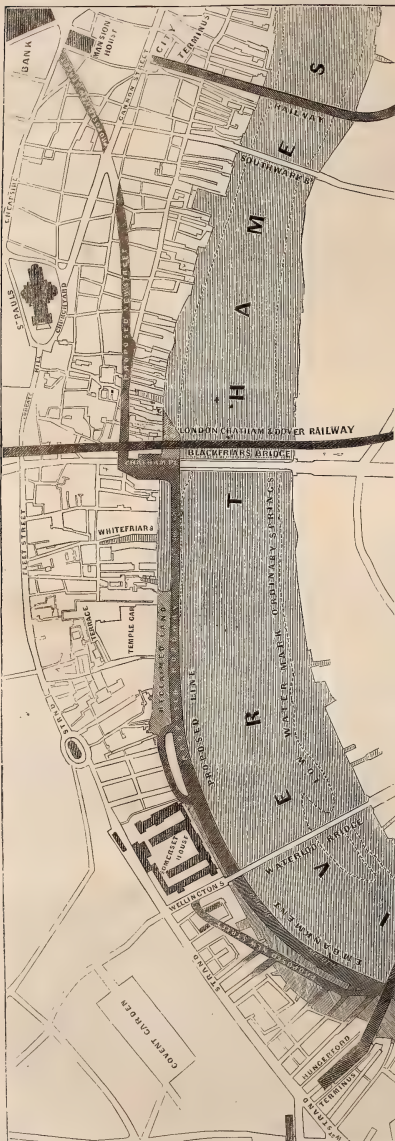
White, playing first, to mate in six moves.

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PLAN OF THE PROPOSED THAMES EMBANKMENT

WE give, in connection with the accompanying Report, the plan of the proposed Thames Embankment, as far as it extends from the foot of the Temple to the foot of the Palace of Westminster. The plan shows the proposed embankment on both sides of the river, and the proposed railway lines, including the London Chatham and Dover Railway and the London and Southampton Railway. The plan also shows the proposed improvements to the river and the city's infrastructure, including the proposed new docks and wharves, and the proposed new streets and public buildings. The plan is drawn in a detailed, engraved style, showing the layout of the city and the proposed improvements to the river and the city's infrastructure.

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utility in laying out and depositing of the ground should be kept in view, and the plan should be drawn in such a manner as to show the proposed improvements to the river and the city's infrastructure, including the proposed new docks and wharves, and the proposed new streets and public buildings.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1103.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## BULL RUN AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

THE Americans of the North have taken their utter rout in very good part. The panic which struck the "army of the Potomac" has been met by a corresponding display of fortitude on the part of the community at large. Congress and the Administration have acted in a truly Roman spirit. The Cause of Virginia has not caused them to despair of the Republic. Renewed vigour has been the only order of the day at Washington. Northern journalists, to their credit be it said, have not sought to extenuate nor disguise the disgraceful facts which accompanied the flight of the army in which they took so much pride. Exposures worse than those of Mr. Russell are freely published in the journals of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The first thought has

been, not "What will England and France say?" but "What are the causes of this great disaster, and how shall we act so as to do better next time?" Consciously or unconsciously, they have emulated the spirit of English journalists during the disasters of the first Crimean winter. National vanity has given way before loftier considerations, and, just as the unsparing confessions and criticisms of our newspapers paved the way for reform and reorganisation in every branch of the service, so the application of the same remedial agency in the United States, when backed up by the unshakable confidence of the people, augurs well for the recovery of their military prestige. Sooth to say, we like the Northerners better under this aspect than in that lato hectoring mood when they boasted that the Southern armies

would all be driven into Texas by January next, after which Mr. Davis and all his Cabinet, and Beauregard and his Generals, were to be hanged; while we English were specially selected as the objects of the undying vengeance of the victors, because, in common with the rest of Europe, we recognised the Confederates as a belligerent power, and because, in common also with the general current of European public opinion, and in perfect good faith and the most friendly spirit, we ventured to argue that peaceable separation was a better solution of the problem for all parties than a civil war on the largest scale, of the fiercest character and the most doubtful results. The first frost of adversity has withered this vainglorious spirit. The North recognises in the South a foe formidable on her own soil; and



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: CONFEDERATE PRISONERS CAPTURED BY UNITED STATES' PICKETS BETWEEN FAIRFAX AND MANASSAS JUNCTION, VIRGINIA.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

the anti-British tales is so evident among that the tender of a regiment of British volunteers which was made to the authorities of the State of New York in April, and apertly rejected. It was previously accepted by the Federal Government in July. The spoiled children of fortune need a little civility to bring out the best of their character. The day on of a marvelous prosperity had shed its influences upon them so long that they scarce knew themselves, and dreamt the world was at their feet. Now that that era has passed away, and a destructive tornado is scattering to the winds the influence of the golden age, the men seem more heroic than before. The Southerners share equally with the Northerners in this apparent increase of stature. Scarcely without a high every luxury and many of the necessities of life—luxury is the word—supper, in the necessities of the French part of the army of 1792—they rob us of our sympathies more now when fighting on the heights of Manassas for their national independence, as the French fought in the same cause on the heights of Valmy, than when their chiefs were dominant at Verdun, blowing and challenging every anti-slavery representative, when enthusiastic mass meetings were presenting gold-headed canes to the ruffian assassins of Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley, John Hickman, and other non-dwelling, anti-slavery champions, and when Palmetto met the sword of the Union, and that against freedom worthy of their steel, but to burn down the towns, villages, and homesteads of the peaceful Free-State settlers in Kansas. The Southern chivalry have nobler game before them now than the stirring and exciting of defenceless individual Northerners in the midst, and the flag they hold they have chosen for themselves cannot fail to give a grandeur to their attitude which will command more respect from the enrolling world than was accorded to them when they occupied the proud place in the Government of that Republic. They need not be less truly great because they have left it.

The North has at length got over an absurd and dangerous illusion to which she had hitherto clung with a strange obstinacy—that in "every State, except, perhaps, South Carolina, there was a majority in favour of the Union, and that all the Secessionist movements were the result of a plot on the part of a few disappointed politicians and intriguing theorists, in which the mass of the people took no part. The truth is, that except in Western Virginia, where the Union is still held, the individual Northerners in the midst, and the flag they hold they have chosen for themselves cannot fail to give a grandeur to their attitude which will command more respect from the enrolling world than was accorded to them when they occupied the proud place in the Government of that Republic. They need not be less truly great because they have left it.

The task which the North has undertaken now for the first time appears to her in all its magnitude. It is nothing less than to conquer first, and afterwards hold in subjection a country as large as Western and Central Europe, inhabited by six millions of free men and three and a half millions of slaves. In addition to this the border Slave States which still remain in the Union must be overruled and held to their allegiance. Never has a Democratic Republic, such as the United States, ever engaged upon itself such herculean labour. It is no disgrace but rather the glory of the North that the instruments fit for carrying out such a policy are not readily obtainable. Certainly they are not to be found in Washington, the present seat of the Government. The North is pleasantly described by the *New Tribune* as "a huge picnic party," and again as "a considerable mass meeting." The registers show contempt upon the volunteers; the volunteers have a profound distrust of their officers; the Congress is divided into two camps, one of which is in favour of the Union, and the other is in favour of the South. It is everywhere admitted that the advance to Richmond was the idea of "General" Greeley, the editor of the *New York Tribune*, which his journal was powerful enough to force on the Cabinet, which the Cabinet followed with positive aversion. Mr. Lincoln, a leading member of the Union Defence Committee, and a man who has no personal ends to gain, publicly denounces the Secretary of War, and he is followed by another member of the Cabinet, who calls for the removal of the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of the Treasury retains more of the public confidence than any other man's; Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, has been unable to browbeat a patry mill meeting in New York, for pressing exigencies, and has been compelled to meet to the United States Congress in Philadelphia, which have responded without enthusiasm to his proposals. And in the rear of all, that portion of the unemployed working classes in the large cities which has not been employed in the war, are in a most discontented mood. Their adhesion to the socialist doctrine that every man has an abstract right for himself and family to be fed at the public

crib of the city or State. The Southerners have always said that to this complexion the starving working classes of the North must come at last in the event of the prolongation of the war. This evil has not reached any magnitude as yet, but it is an ugly sign that the very beginning of a war, and leads a sinister meaning to the expectations of the most dangerous organs of the war party that the war must be short and decisive, as the industrial classes will not, and cannot, bear the stress of a long period of public commotion.

Very much more is to be done, and we are told in the same breath that a very little time will be allowed for doing it. It would be well if the weak points (for aggressive purposes) of the volunteer army were confined to incompetent officers. We need not dwell on those dull pictures of "Colonels" painted by the newspapers, and the exaggerated claims of the journals for the use of some future epic poet or as matter for some superb comedy. "Big Game"—how one Colonel, riding well up in the van to Washington, confessed his entire ignorance of the whereabouts and fate of his regiment; how another, sent with dispatches from General Scott to General McDowell, then in the thick of the fight, refused to deliver them, pleading that, if General Scott wanted his head shot off, he might go and deliver them himself; of a third who relieved himself of his overwhelming doubts and diffidence on the morning of the battle of Bull Run, by the expedient of getting drunk. All this is about to be remedied by the establishment of a Board of Examiners; but there are other things not so easily mended. What are we to think of fifteen out of seventeen Pennsylvania regiments being ordered to disband by the army, and the rest to participate in a charge after twelve o'clock for a similar reason? Can anything great be achieved with such highly distinguished themselves there were others of the recently enlisted regiments, and the result of the charge was a complete failure. The New York 12th ran away twice in the early skirmish of Thursday which preceded the grand attack of Sunday; another New York regiment so much exaggerated the practice of falling back, that it was necessary to disband it, and the result was found impossible to keep them on their legs, their propensity to fall on their knees when a musket was discharged being irresistible. It is not difficult to account for this. Many of the recruits from New York city are not a jot for the integrity of the Union, but have enlisted to escape from the South. The Pennsylvania regiments, too, have many of them a strong pro-slavery bias, and would probably prefer defending the line of the Potomac to advancing upon Richmond on political as well as military considerations. It is otherwise with the New England regiments, and the result of the charge was a complete failure. The New York 12th ran away twice in the early skirmish of Thursday which preceded the grand attack of Sunday; another New York regiment so much exaggerated the practice of falling back, that it was necessary to disband it, and the result was found impossible to keep them on their legs, their propensity to fall on their knees when a musket was discharged being irresistible. It is not difficult to account for this. Many of the recruits from New York city are not a jot for the integrity of the Union, but have enlisted to escape from the South. The Pennsylvania regiments, too, have many of them a strong pro-slavery bias, and would probably prefer defending the line of the Potomac to advancing upon Richmond on political as well as military considerations. It is otherwise with the New England regiments, and the result of the charge was a complete failure.

What, then, are the prospects of the war being "short and decisive" in favour of the North? A number of new and raw regiments are only now pouring into Washington. These and others must be hardened into an army. General Scott loudly declares that they would be practical in military movements, in large "camps of instruction," before they will be fit for the arduous duty of crushing out the rebellion. But this long course of professional training is just against which the American naturally recoils. This is why he has swept away the system of apprenticeship in all departments of industry. If the American volunteer overcomes his objection to regular training in this instance, it will be a grand proof of his devotion to the cause for which he is fighting.

The logic of this course for the North is, that to the conclusion that the South are greatly against the North achieving a permanent success in her present line of policy? Now that she is no longer self-blinded by illusions, she is beginning to perceive this, and her awakened intellect is thrown back on this point—the emancipation of the slave. The North is now in the position of the former mind of New England is ripe for the reception of the former idea, but the people and politicians of the Middle and Western States are not yet prepared to follow the leadership of Messrs. Lloyd Garrison, and Wendell Phillips, and the abolitionists of New England. The North, whether true or false, are firmly believed at the North, of the bayoneting and mutilating the wounded, firing the hospitals, and shelling the ambulances by the Confederates. Messrs. Garrison and Phillips cannot feel that the North is any less cruel as so impolitic as inhuman. Half the people and more than half the army of the North are as little infected with what the Southerners call the damnable heresy of "segregation" as they are themselves, and ready to fight with the South with positive aversion and not consistent with honourable warfare. This sentiment is a great protection to the South, and nothing will so soon dispel it as a disregard of the laws of civilized warfare by the South herself. The Southerners are now in a position to make it a condition of an armistice from an attack on Washington when he had power to make it with a good prospect of success, Mr. Davis is disposing Northern Conservatives to give him credit for moderation, and to believe in the sincerity of his oft-proffered desire for peace.

It is only by losing the North to the idea of revengeful passions aroused by the atrocities of the Confederate soldiers

From the number of well-armed and wounded prisoners at Richmond it is evident that the Confederates are so circumstantially narrated in Northern journals and authorized by the testimony of well-known army surgeons) were, happily, only partial; but the Southern leaders may rest assured that the public opinion of the civilized world only waits fuller confirmation of the facts of the execution of the prisoners to present almost insuperable difficulties to the prosecution of aggressive war, this fact will not tell against them among their admirers in Europe. If there is anything which makes the democracy of the North a less kindly soil than the democracy of France, it is the execution of the prisoners, and the establishment of a Napoleonic system, so much the better for their own domestic liberties, for the cause of peace on the Western Continent, and of Republicanism throughout the world.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

Thursday's *Empire* has either omitted or committed the publishers of 1266 prisoners, of different categories, who had been condemned for civil crimes, to the execution of the prisoners to present almost insuperable difficulties to the prosecution of aggressive war, this fact will not tell against them among their admirers in Europe. If there is anything which makes the democracy of the North a less kindly soil than the democracy of France, it is the execution of the prisoners, and the establishment of a Napoleonic system, so much the better for their own domestic liberties, for the cause of peace on the Western Continent, and of Republicanism throughout the world.

Prince Metternich, on the occasion of the Emperor on Wednesday, at the Tuilleries, in order to take leave. The Emperor afterwards set out for Châlons.

The new Boulevard Malesherbes at Paris was opened by the Emperor on Tuesday evening, in the presence of an immense body of troops. The Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, received the congratulations of the municipal authorities on the occasion. His Majesty, in the evening, went to the Tuilleries, to the effects of the Commercial Treaty with this country, the conclusion of which, he observed, has been followed by doubling the exportation of wine, and the importation of iron, and the municipality the duty of reducing, to the utmost limit, their finances would allow, and will find a guarantee of success in the Emperor giving a spur to industry and commerce.

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### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet adopted by acclamation, on Saturday last, the Address to the Emperor Franz Joseph which M. Doak had framed, and which had been previously approved by the Lower House. The Address sets forth fully the questions at issue between the Emperor-King and his subjects of the Kingdom of Hungary, and adheres to the Pragmatic Sanction in all its parts without exception, relative to the constitutionality of anything which is in opposition thereto. Consequently all acts of the Reichsrath at Vienna are declared null and void, and the Emperor-King is invited to revoke laws and veto supplies is insisted upon; the present administration of the country is declared unconstitutional, and subject to punishment according to the laws of the country. The Address is a masterpiece of direct and unflinching understanding, and broken the thread of negotiation.

On Wednesday the Emperor received the Address of the Hungarian Diet, to which he replied by a speech, couched in general terms. The Emperor's speech was intended to delay (day) Hungary. The dissolution of the Diet appears certain.

### RUSSIAN POLAND.

The people of Warsaw, in their patriotic manifestations, and of the presence of large bodies of troops in the streets, celebrated the national festival of Poland with great ceremony on Monday last. The excitement and the hope were owned, and in the evening the city was illuminated. No collision seems to have occurred between the troops and the people.

On Thursday week a conflict took place in Warsaw between the people and the military, in consequence of the military firing on an important public demonstration took place in Lublin on Monday. The military commander, by his energy, however, suppressed the conflict without bloodshed, and it was ascertained that but a certain number of persons were wounded.

### IRELAND.

The fall of the Minister of Finance is expected very shortly. A change has been shown in the uniform of the military officers, and the people are expected to be paid in money. Ours Pacha has been ordered to assist against Mowbray.

### INDIA.

The intelligence from India promises no special interest. The papers are generally occupied with the discussion of the financial policy of the Government, and the people are expected to be paid in money. Ours Pacha has been ordered to assist against Mowbray.

### CHINA AND JAPAN.

In both China and Japan it is gratifying to learn that the most cordial and friendly relations subsist between the native authorities and the representatives of the foreign powers. The people are expected to be paid in money. Ours Pacha has been ordered to assist against Mowbray.





## ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

EUSTON-ROAD, ST. PANCRAS.

The foundation-stone of this church was laid by the Marquis of Blandford, now Duke of Marlborough, on the 2nd of July, 1836, and the foundations were built up to the level of the floor. The works were then discontinued for want of funds until 1869, when they were recommenced; and the church, less the tower and spire, was completed, and consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London on the 9th of May last, the Rev. Charles Henry Andrews being the Incumbent. The church consists of nave, aisles, a west-end gallery, and simple chancel, and seats 1,200—500 adults and 200 children being free out of this number. The site was given by the Skinners' Company, and the church has been erected by grants given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Incorporation and Diocesan Societies, the magnificent gift of £10,000 from the Earl of Ellesmere, and the remainder by subscriptions raised by the late Vicar, the Rev. Canon Dale, and the Incumbent, principally obtained out of the district of St. Luke, which is very poor. The church is of the decorated style of the fourteenth century, and, when the tower and spire are completed, will be a handsome structure and a great ornamental feature in the Euston-road. It has been erected from the design of Mr. John Johnson, of the Adelphi.

## THE ROYAL AVIARY.

The Royal aviary is situated very near the new dairy, a view of the interior of which we gave a week or two back, both being in the locality of the charming Home Park. The aviary is, however, of older date, but, from its picturesque appearance and situation, we have been induced to give our readers a view of it. The long range of buildings is divided into various houses for the convenience and occupation of the feathered tribe, some of which are of great beauty. In front of the building is a network of wire including a little paddock or run, also having divisions for the separate kinds of birds or fowls: these are nicely paved, and have a strip of gravel on one side, with a patch of grass, so that the birds may rummage themselves in their habitual picture. There is a broad terrace in front of these, forming a nice walk; beyond this and the aviary is a semicircular basin filled with water, in the centre of which is a fountain. On the opposite sloping sides of this ornamental piece of water are some tame geese, the gentle gambols of which have often amused the junior branches of the Royal family in their hours of relaxation and amusement.



NEW CHURCH OF ST. LUKE, EUSTON-ROAD, ST. PANCRAS.

CAROLINIAN PICKETS  
FLEYING BEFORE THE FEDERAL  
TROOPS.

The advance of the Federal troops on Fairfax was so rapid that the pickets thrown out by the Confederate army on an elevated road which the Federals avoided were nearly cut off. The Confederates capitulated over the obstacle presented to stay the progress of the Unionists. An illustration of this scene is given on the next page.

## CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

The engraving on our first page depicts a group of prisoners taken by United States troops on the second day of their advance on Confederate positions in Virginia—the last-named forces steadily retreating to their stronghold at Bull's Run.

CATALOGUES FOR THE  
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION  
OF 1882.

The following general announcements relative to the catalogues in connection with the forthcoming Exhibition have been officially published:—"Her Majesty's Commissioners intend to issue three catalogues—two relating to the Industrial Sections of the Exhibition, and one to the Fine-Arts Section. Advertisements, as well from exhibitors as from the general public, will be received for all three catalogues. The catalogues which have reference to the industrial sections will be called respectively 'The Industrial Catalogue,' and 'The Illustrated Catalogue,' the third will be 'The Fine-Arts Catalogue.' All matter which is intended for insertion in the body of the catalogues must be sent in to the secretary of her Majesty's Commissioners, F. R. Stanford, Esq., 45, West Strand, before the 1st of February, 1882, after which date no alterations or fresh insertions can be guaranteed. 'The Industrial Catalogue' will be a list containing the names and address of each exhibitor, and a very brief description of his goods. It will be in one volume demy 8vo, will be sold for one shilling (in the Exhibition building), and will be produced wholly at the cost of her Majesty's Commissioners. 'The Fine-Arts Catalogue' will be the same as the Industrial Catalogue in size of page, print, and price, and will also be produced at the cost of her Majesty's Commissioners. 'The Illustrated Catalogue' will be an extended form of 'The (Shilling) Industrial Catalogue,' containing in addition matter which especially affects the interests of the exhibitors. It will be printed in super-royal 8vo, so that it may range with the



THE ROYAL AVIARY, NEAR WINDSOR.





THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: CAROLINIAN PICKETS FLYING BEFORE THE ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS ON FAIRFAX.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

catalogues of 1851 and 1855, and will be published in parts. The names, addresses, and business of every exhibitor will be printed in large type (small price), with a brief general description of the objects exhibited by each. The printing and paper of this portion will be provided at the cost of our Majesty's Commissioners. One or more sheets will form a part, and each part will be sold for one shilling (in the building). Editions of 10,000 of each part will be printed off from time to time.

#### THE CAVES OF JEDBURGH.

WALTER SCOTT in "Old Mortality" gives a vivid picture of one of those terrific retreats wherein the persecuted champions of the Covenant sometimes sought refuge from the cruelty of their enemies. The western counties, as he remarks, particularly distinguished themselves by their opposition to the prelatic system. "Three hundred and fifty ministers who had been ejected from their livings wandered through the mountains seeking the roof of consecrated doctrine, while multitudes of faithful followers pursued them to reap the forbidden crop." And it is supposed that the admirable description he has given of the hiding-place of Barley derived some touches from a place of concealment chosen by these fugitives, called Crebheo or Crebheo Linn, in the parish of Clochar, Dumfriesshire. In this romantic and appalling cavern the west in its passage over a hill of red sandstone has in the course of ages scooped a profound gorge, so narrow at the top that in several places an active man may leap across. The sides of this stupendous ravine, overhung by banian foliage, exhibit rocks of the most fantastic and picturesque forms, while the roar and agitation of the water, which at a tremendous depth is seen to roll and leap along produce upon the spectator a sense of awe and terror which are indescribable. Duke Linn, on the heights of Yaldreath, another of these savage haunts is popularly believed to have been the scene of a tremendous encounter between the Earl of Argyll and two famous Covenanters. These men, named Halliday, Dobson and David Dug, compelled by the fierceness of the pursuit to take refuge, constructed themselves a resting-place in a hidden hollow, where they lived the hours of privacy for many weeks in safety. At length, however, though apparently secured from human foes, they were doomed to be have been smothered by the enemy of man, who came upon them one night moving and grinding as if to crush their devotion. Linn alarmed then increased at their the rabid visitor, the rescue attacked him boldly and so he laboured him with his bibles that

he was fain to transform himself into a pack of dried hides, and in this surprising shape he rolled down the cascade. The popular verses which record this extraordinary combat are still remembered in Birkirk Force, and tell how—  
Hah Dab and David Dug  
Doing the Deil over Dalsoun's Linn.  
After Crebheo and Dobson's Linn, the most interesting of these lurking-places are the Caves of Jedburgh, which form the subject of

our illustration, and which popular tradition has long pointed out as the fair of many hunted religious, and the scene of innumerable hairbreadth escapes and supernatural occurrences.

#### LORD CARLISLE ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant was present at the annual banquet of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland at Belfast on Thursday evening, and delivered a speech which will be read with considerable interest. He said— "In my judgment, Ireland has never exhibited such an exemption from general crime, from political agitation, or from physical distress and privation as that which she now enjoys. With respect to the decrease of population, there can be no doubt that the famine and pestilence which worked such fearful havoc upon the immediately preceding decade left its work also on that which has succeeded it. But there is no question that the continuous flow of emigration is the chief cause of the great reduction which has ensued in the number of the people. If the number of emigrants from Ireland itself, exclusive of those who have left other parts of the United Kingdom, is allowed for there would have been in the last decade, from 1851 to 1861, an increase in Ireland alone upon 40,000. Now with respect to the productiveness of the country within the same periods. The land under cultivation, either under tillage or in meadow and pasture, in 1851 was 14,000,000 acres; in 1861 it was above 14,000,000 acres; in 1861 it is above 16,000,000 acres. The live stock was valued in 1841 at £27,000,000; in 1861 at £27,000,000; in 1861 at £23,000,000, and this independently of the improvement of quality in the animals, which I believe, in every one admitted to be very great, amounting, perhaps, to 25 per cent. Along with this great increase of productiveness there has been a very striking diminution of the annual holdings and of the wretched cabins of the peasantry. The value of property rated to the relief of the poor in 1851 was £1,014,000. In 1861 it had increased nearly a million—it was £2,289,000. Now, with this large amount of funds for the purpose of drawing upon, I find that the total expenditure of medical aid as well as ordinary poor-law relief in 1861 amounted to £2,000,000. In 1860 it had fallen to £258,000, being less than half of what it was ten years ago. Lastly, with respect to crime, it appears that the offences specially reported in the quarters in 1850 amounted to 10,639; in 1860 they had fallen to 3531. I feel most thankful that



THE CAVES OF JEDBURGH—HIDING-PLACES OF THE COVENANTERS.





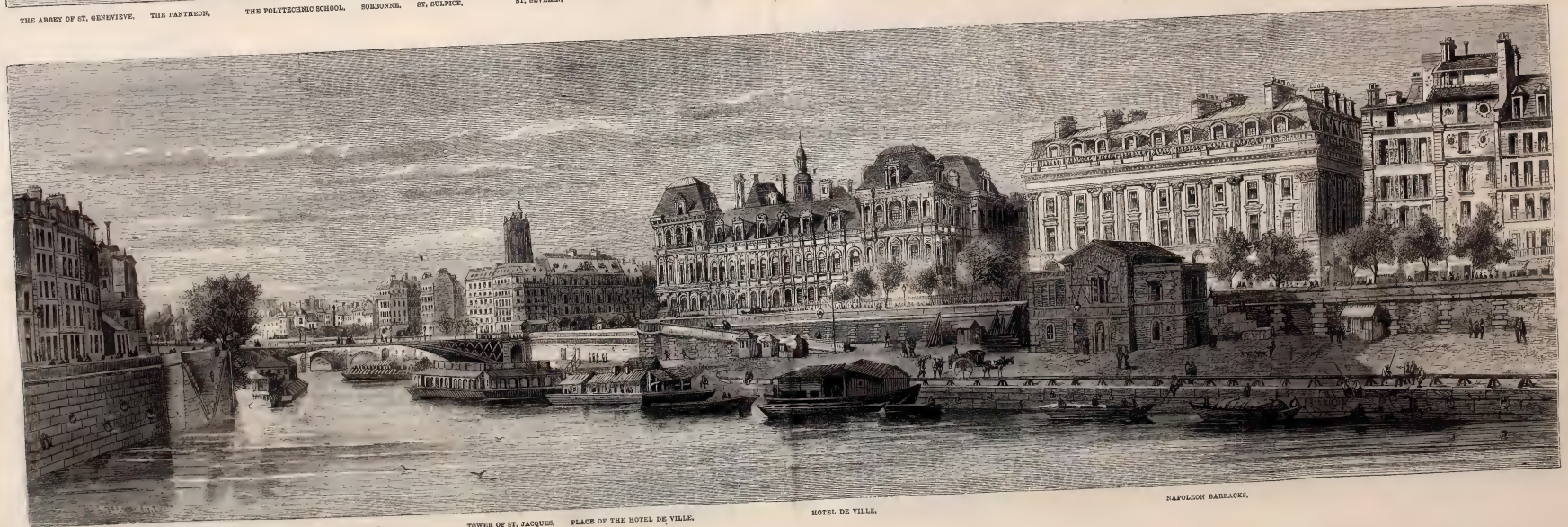




THE QUAYS OF PARIS. — No. 1.  
SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 168.



THE ABBEY OF ST. GENEVIEVE. THE PANtheon. THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL. BORDONNE. ST. SULPICE. ST. SEVERIN. NOTRE DAME. ISLAND OF ST. LOUIS, AND ENTRANCE OF THE CANAL ST. MARTIN. ST. GERVAIS.

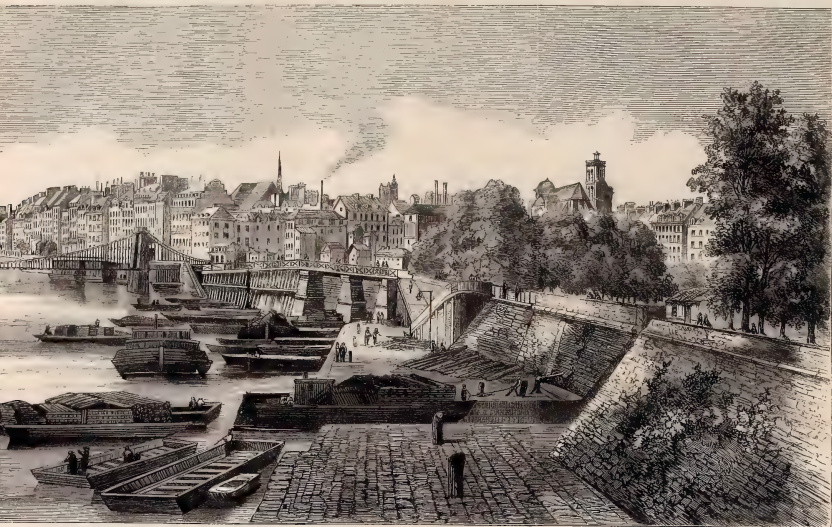


PLACE DU CHATEL. TOWER OF ST. JACQUES. PLACE OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE. HOTEL DE VILLE. NAPOLEON BARRACKS.



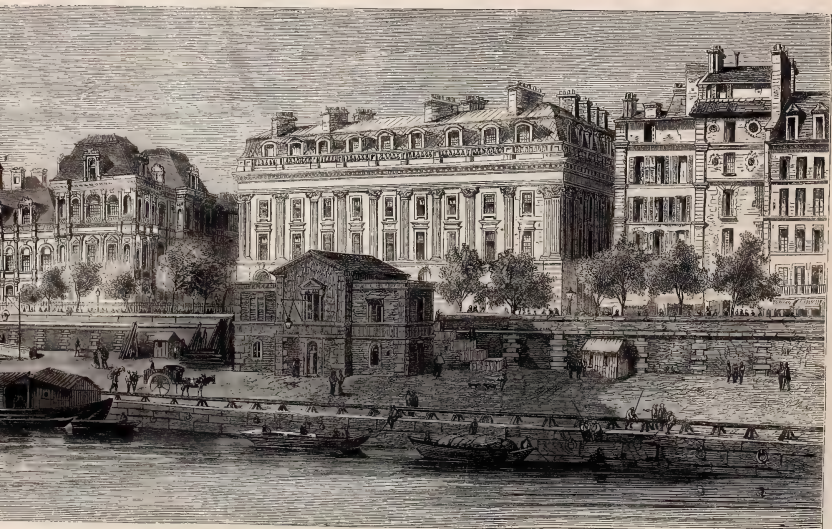
## P A R I S. — N o. I.

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ISLAND OF ST. LOUIS, AND ENTRANCE OF THE CANAL ST. MARTIN.

ST. GERVAIS.



HÔTEL DE VILLE.

NAPOLEON BARRACKS.







## SKETCHES FROM JAPAN, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



GOVERNMENT BOAT.

The steamer which bore our Special Artist to Japan was boarded on its arrival at Nagasaki by custom-house officers in a European boat, with a pennant and red flag, having a white ball in the centre. This boat was accompanied by a Japanese one, manned with natives in blue and white striped dresses, of which our artist made a drawing. The yakuima, with his two swords, was sketched on board the steamer; he was one of the custom-house officers. "These yakuima," says our correspondent, "are the most surly-looking fellows I ever saw; they seem incapable of a smile, and shuffle along like bullies." Some of the equipments of Japanese horses—one of which, ready for riding, is here with engraved—seem singular enough to Europeans. Thus, the reins are of cotton, and the horse's shoes are of straw—a supply of straw shoes being always carried under the stirrups, as shown in the En-

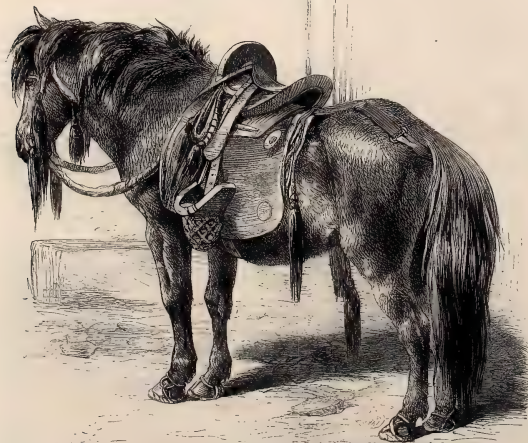
graving, to replace the others when worn out. On the next page is an illustration of the interior of Yokohama Custom House, showing the officials and coolies busily employed weighing luggage and goods. All the coolies have strange-looking dresses, in the style of the blue-coated individual in the foreground, with characters and pattern on the back of his coat.

## GARRICK'S SHAKESPEARE CHAIR.

DESIGNED BY HOGARTH.

According to some authorities this beautiful and interesting relic was given to David Garrick by the Corporation of Shakespeare's birthplace, as a testimonial of their esteem for his abilities, and to mark their

appreciation of his services in connection with the jubilee celebrated at Stratford-upon-Avon in 1769. By others it is said to have been made for a Theatrical Society, the members of which, on the dissolution of the club, presented it to Garrick, who for some years had officiated as president at their meetings. To this account Mr. G. A. Sala inclines, for speaking of the chair, in his valuable and entertaining "Life of Hogarth," he observes—"The just right, however, to



JAPANESE HORSE.

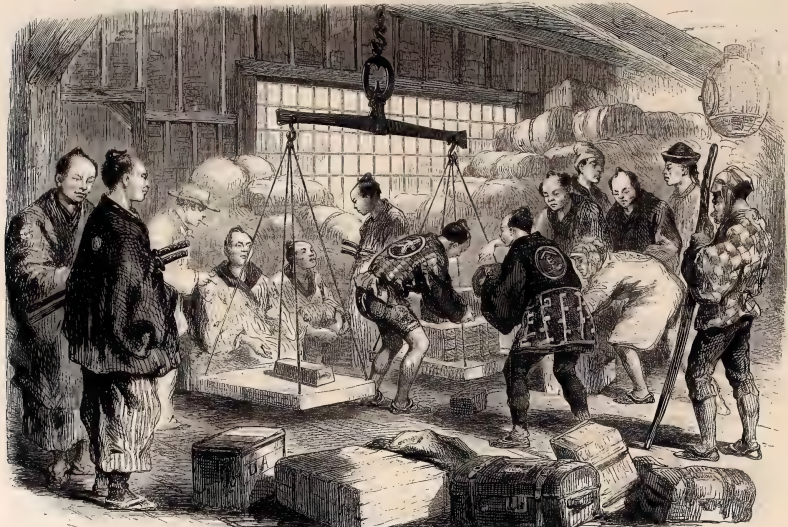


CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICER.

mention that William made the design for Garrick's chair as President of the Shakespeare Club. The chair was of mahogany richly carved, and at the back was a bust of the poet carved by Hogarth from the Stratford-upon-Avon Mahogany Tree. What has become of this chair? Who is the fortunate possessor of this renowned Mahogany-cum-mahogany tree that brings together three such good men and trees as Shakespeare, Garrick, and Hogarth?

It would be difficult, and of no great consequence when done, to settle the disputed point as to the donors of the chair. It concerns us infinitely more to know that it once belonged to David Garrick; that its





SKETCHES FROM JAPAN, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST: THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT YOKUHAMA.

elaborately-wrought emblems of masks and musical instruments, &c., were the fancies of the illustrious Hogarth; and that the medallion of Shakespeare framed of the "halloved tree" was actually carved by the great painter's own hand. And of all this, we apprehend, there can be no doubt. From a succinct description of the chair before us it appears on Mrs. Garrick's death to have passed into the hands of Rowland

#### BRILL'S SWIMMING-BATH FOR LADIES.

This magnificent establishment, which has recently been erected at Brighton, and was formally opened by the Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, is the only sea-water swimming-bath for ladies in the kingdom, and, we believe, in Europe. As shown in our Engraving, the swimming-basin (unlike that in the adjoining building for gentlemen, which is circular) is of oblong form, 60 ft. in length by 35 ft. in breadth, 20 ft. from the floor to the ceiling. At one end is an elegant fountain, from which issues a continuous stream of fresh sea water, that flowing through passes off again to the ocean. The basin, which is lined with porcelain tiles, is 31 ft. deep by the fountain, increasing gradually to 41 ft. in the deepest part. The bath is lighted by five large windows of ground plate-glass along one side, and upon the other are ranged seventeen commodious dressing-rooms, fitted up with every comfort and luxury suited to the purpose. Female teachers give instruction in the elegant and valuable art of swimming, and the building having been designed specially for the purpose, at an expense of 47000, the fashionable visitors to the queen of water-places have already bestowed their patronage upon the enterprising proprietor—the subscription-book displaying, in addition to the autographs of the Royal personages already mentioned, a long list of names, comprising many ladies of rank and station. The water, though fresh from the ocean, is always kept at the summer temperature of the sea by means, and thus enables ladies to enjoy the luxury and healthy recreation of bathing and swimming throughout the year. In addition to the swimming-bath are numerous elegant warm and shower baths, arranged with dressing-rooms en suite. The baths are of marble, and the rooms furnished in the most complete and handsome manner. One novelty—and, more, a great rarity—is the entire absence of paint throughout the building, the woodwork being all polished mahogany and pitch pine.

#### ITALIAN EXHIBITION, 1861.

The Government of the King of Italy have resolved to hold an Exhibition of Art and Industry at Florence in the ensuing months of September and October. Italy will see for the first time the works of her artists and the products of her industry collected together under the roof of a Crystal Palace.

An official announcement has been circulated which specifies the following as the principal features of the exhibition. It will be divided into three departments, agricultural, industrial, and artistic. It is intended that Rome and Venice shall both be represented. It is calculated that there will be about 5000 contributors. In the artistic department the works of artists deceased during the last twenty years will be exhibited, as well as those of living artists. The cattle show will comprise not only the products of the peninsula, but also those of Sardinia and Sicily. Two thousand workmen are now engaged upon the part of the Palace of Industry which is to hold the works of painters and sculptors. In the machinery department will be exhibited the Folie-

grato Cosell, acting between Florence and Leghorn; also a new motive power discovered by Signor Bassani and Matteucci, destined perhaps in time to change the present system of locomotion. In the horticultural department, the Victoria Regia in flower, some noble palm-trees, and a fine collection of orchids are to be exhibited. The cousin of his Majesty, Prince Cusmano, has accepted the presidency of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition, assisted by the Marquis Ruffini as acting president, and Professor Cerna as secretary. His Majesty the King of Italy will open the exhibition in person.

Manufactures of agricultural implements, both English and others, are specially invited by the Royal Commission to send in specimens of their manufacture. Not only will a place be reserved for their reception and exhibition, but sale will be permitted. A new market is thus thrown open to a branch of industry in which the United Kingdom particularly excels.

At the same time a meeting of the Italian savans will be held, which has not taken place for fifteen years. The French naturalist who assembled at Schœnberg, as well as the Sires, are invited to meet their colleagues at Florence.

For those who are fond of sport the races and the opening of the Tiro Nazionale for rifle-shooting will take place.

Sir John Franklin's place in the list of Corresponding Members of the Section of Geography and Navigation in the French Academy of Sciences has been filled up with the name of Admiral Lutet, of St. Petersburg, the proprietor of the Grand Duke Constantine, and distinguished for his knowledge of maritime affairs.



GARRICK'S SHAKESPEARE CHAIR, DESIGNED BY HOGARTH.

Stephenson, at the sale of whose effects in 1829 it was purchased by P. F. Forth, Esq. In the possession of that gentleman and his widow it has remained ever since, until within the last few weeks it was offered for sale by the well-known auctioneers of literary property, Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, and bought by Miss Barrett Cooke for three hundred guineas.



THE ROYAL SWIMMING-BATH FOR LADIES AT BRIGHTON.













THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: ATTACK ON THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES AT BULL RUN BY THE 5TH AND 19TH NEW YORK REGIMENTS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: THE STAMPEDE FROM BULL RUN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.





The degree of D.D. has just been conferred on the Russian Legation, Office of London, editor of the *Moskovskiye Novosti*. According to the faculty and students of Sharskiy College, the Russian squadron has been ordered to anchor in Plymouth Sound and to be ready to receive the return of Cossacks from the Amur or Volga. It consists of the Boyarina, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th,



VIEW OF ST. PETER PORT, GUERNSEY, TAKEN ABOVE PORT GEORGE, SHOWING THE TOWN, HARBOUR AND ROADSTEAD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



BUST OF SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

The bust of Sir Joshua Reynolds, of which we give an engraving from a photograph by Mr. Gueden, of Plymouth, was presented in that town to the Plymouth and Cottesdon Library, on Monday, July 22, in the presence of a numerous audience. The bust is the work of Mr. Belton, and is the result of a project started some time ago for honouring the memory of Reynolds by the erection of some memorial to him in his birthplace—Plymouth. This project was not executed, but the subscriptions towards it were carried (by consent of the subscribers) to the erection of this bust, which was suggested by Mr. W. Cotton, of Trelodge, whose labours for years past have thrown so much light on the life and works of Sir Joshua, and who has, indeed, devoted himself to the task of honouring and spreading the appreciation of that admirable painter, and not less admirable man.

The pilot of the meeting, the audience, subscribers, and chairman, as well as the occasion, were all thoroughly Reynoldsian. The bust was presented in the room which contains Sir Joshua's portrait of himself, his father, and his sister Fanny, presented, some years since, by Mr. W. Cotton to the Plymouth Library, with a noble collection of books on art, fine drawings, and models by the old masters, and magnificent busts of the great painters and sculptors. The bust was taken by Mr. Reynolds Gwilt, the nephew of Miss Gwilt, of Plymouth (who was herself present at the meeting), a daughter of Sir Joshua's niece, Trelodge—the pretty, gentle, genial "Orfy" who so long lived in his house, and held the first place in his affections. The audience and subscribers included, besides Gwilt, Collyers, Palmer, Johnson, and Young descendants direct or collateral, of the great painter; Trelys, and Malesworth, and Whitwatts, representatives of the South Devon families which furnished Sir Joshua's earliest patronage; some of the present possessors of his finest pictures, as Lord Lansdowne, the Duke of Bedford, the Earls Fortescue and Mowbray, and Mr. John Bentley, writes on art, who have helped to make Sir Joshua's merits appreciated, as Mr. John Banks, and Mr. Tom Taylor, who is now engaged in completing the biography of Sir Joshua, began by the late C. F. Leslie.

Mr. Cotton, in a modest and brief address, told the history of the subscription for the bust—a fine head, full of spirit and energy, and marked in every line with that determination which characterized Sir Joshua more than most men. It is founded on the bust modelled after Sir Joshua in his lifetime by Crosse, after Mr. Cotton had spoken the bust was uncovered, and Mr. Taylor, Mr. Walsford, and Mr. W. Kestlake subsequently addressed the meeting.



BUST OF SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, IN THE COTTESDON LIBRARY, PLYMOUTH.

THE STAR OF INDIA.

Our Engraving represents the insignia of the new order of knighthood, the most exalted of the East of India. It was presented to the Queen last June last a notification appeared in the *Gazette* that her Majesty, being

desirous of affording prizes, chiefs, and people of her Indian empire a public and signal testimony of her regard by the institution of an order of knighthood whereby her devotion to take on herself the government of the territories of India may be commemorated, and by which she may be enabled to reward conspicuous merit and loyalty, had instituted and constituted this order, which is to consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and twenty-five knights, with such extra and honorary knights as the Crown should from time to time appoint. The Governor-General of India for the time being was instituted Grand Master, and Lord Curzon was, of course, the first appointed. The first knights were the Nizam of Hyderabad, Lord Gough, the Maharajah of Gwalior, Lord Harris, the Maharajah Duleep Singh, Lord Cyprian, Rintzer Singh, Maharajah of Oudh, Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay, Rao Holkar, Maharajah of Indore, Khanda Rao, Gokarnam of Baroda, Sir John Lawrence, Nurender Singh, Maharajah of Patiala, Sir James Outram, Nurender Singh, Begum of Bhopal (a lady), Sir Hugh Rose, and Yousaf Ali Khan, Nurender of Rampur. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales were appointed extra knights; and since then Viscount Combermere and Sir George Pollock have been added to the list.

Referring to the insignia of the order, which has been designed and made by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, it may be stated that the collar is composed of the lotus (the sacred flower of India) and the heraldic rose of England, placed alternately and connected by palm-branches on either, emblems of peace and concord. The central object is the Imperial crown of England. The whole is encased in the proper colours, and the collar combines at once Oriental splendour with harmony of taste. To the collar is attached a badge, consisting of a star of five points, and an oval medallion containing a portrait of the Queen in rays emanating from the motto of the order, "Heaven's Light our Guide," in letters of gold on light blue enamel. The investment badge, which is to be worn on ordinary occasions, is distinguished from "collar days," pendant from a ribbon of light blue with white borders, is four inches in breadth, and is encased in diamonds. The star of the order differs from all others, only cause portrait of her Majesty, surrounded by brilliant, the motto being composed of wavy rays of gold issuing from a diamond star of five points, which is surrounded by a blue enamel ribbon bearing the motto, also in diamonds. A considerable degree of confusion has been, with an appropriateness to Eastern ideas, attached to this decoration, while there is an artistic and historical interest in the tones down the general effect, and renders it at once rich and graceful.

GUERNSEY.

An accidental circumstance often determines the route of a projected autumnal tour, and perhaps the most curious of our public life. View of one of the Channel Islands may hasten some wavering decisions on



INSTITUTION OF THE ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD THE STAR OF INDIA.

this point. The island of Guernsey, one of that picturesque group of islands which watch the French coast for England, is rendered accessible by means of railways and steam-roads in connection with the ports of London, Southampton, Weymouth, and Plymouth. The sea-ports by the South-Western Railway has the advantage of direct access, according to the taste of the voyager, of being made by night; while by the Great Western line of communication this is crossed by day. Chalks are visible. They lie in the direct route to Guernsey, and are distant about 17 miles from that spot; on one of them a lighthouse is placed. The island of Guernsey itself is situated on the Gulf of Arrancho, and the Bay of Mont St. Michel, on the coast of Normandy. The only town, St. Peter Port (of which a view is given in our illustration) is in 49 deg. 27 min. N. latitude and longitude 2 deg. 35 min. W. of Greenwich; it is about 113 English statute miles from Southampton, 92 from Plymouth, 75 from Weymouth, 130 from Falmouth, 21 from Alderney, 39 from Jersey, 65 from St. Malo, and 62 miles from Granville, with all which places there is constant communication. The shape of the island is nearly triangular, closely resembling Sicily in form. It is about thirty miles in circumference, including the windings of the coast, being nine miles in length and five miles in breadth, with an area of about twenty-four square miles, or 15,600 English acres. Springs and rivulets are plentiful, and in some parts there is a sufficiency of trees, although it is not so well wooded as Jersey. The soil is fertile, the orchards are productive, and the rural fruits of an English garden grow in great abundance, while the cultivation of flowers is carried on with great success. The climate of Guernsey is subject to frequent, but not great variations; the thermometer seldom rises above 80 deg. of Fahrenheit, and seldom falls so low as 37 deg., and never remains

long stationary at the freezing point. Snow is rare, and frosts are neither severe nor durable. During the spring equinox winds generally prevail, but during the rest of the year the prevailing winds are westerly. The aggregate of the population is about 25,000. The town of St. Peter Port is situated on the slope of a hill about the middle of the eastern coast of the island, and extends for nearly a mile along the shore. The Harveville, or upper town, is the most modern and by sea is imposing, for, as the houses rise one above another, it by sea is imposing, for, as the houses rise one above another, it contains several public buildings, such as the Government House, Elizabeth College, four churches, a court-house and a theatre, and a promenade called the New Ground. The harbour, which is formed by two piers. The roadstead affords a convenient anchorage, sheltered from the south-west winds, and defended by Castle Cornet, a fortress built on an isolated rock, about half a mile from the shore, from which it is accessible at low water and spring tides. Fort George, a regular fortification, is placed on the heights about half a mile south of the town. It is of great strength, and connected with a signal station. The island affords room for excursions, there being numerous points of interest which are well worth visiting. It contains a number of wealthy inhabitants, and boasts of a greater degree of refinement in its manners and habits than the neighbouring island of Jersey. The country people may be divided into three classes—the substantial landowners and farmers, the small proprietors, and the cottagers. The dialect of the island, commonly considered to be a French patois, is in fact the pure Norman of many centuries ago. The knowledge of English is pretty general among the upper classes. The coins principally in circulation are French five-franc pieces, francs, and half francs.

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the retreat to Vigo. He was in all the campaigns of the Peninsular struggle and shared in most of its glorious victories, and was again wounded at the action of Rodinha. He subsequently joined the Duke of Wellington's forces at Brussels, and was present at the capture of Paris, and remained with the army of occupation until the end of 1818. He had received the war medals and two clasps.

THE EARL OF TRAQUAIR.  
The Right Hon. Charles Stuart, eighth Earl of Traquair and Baron Linton  
and Caverstone, in the peer-

and Cavertine, in the peerage of Scotland, who died on the 2nd January, at his seat, Traquair House, Peeblesshire, was the son of Charles, seventh Earl of Traquair, by his wife, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of George Ravenscroft, Esq., of Wickham, Lancashire. He was born the 31st of January, 1781, and succeeded his father, as eighth Earl, the 18th of October, 1827. His Lordship died, at Perth, his almost continually rambling in retirement, amounting to seclusion, at Traquair House,

[illegible]

was the fifth son of the Hon. George Villiers, by his wife, Theresa, only daughter of John, first Lord Berington, and sister of the first Earl of

and two clays.

[illegible]

D. GREVJS-JAMES, ESQ.  
Demetrius Grevis-James, Esq., of Ightham Court Lodge, and Oakfield Court, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent, who died at the latter place on the 5th ult., was the only son of the late Charles Grevis, Esq., and assumed the surname of James in 1852, on the death of his father, by whom he was named. He was born in 1812, on inheriting his cousin's estate. He was educated at Eton, and in 1834, entered the 10th Hussars, in which regiment he became a Captain the 27th of June, 1808, having served at the battle of Copenhagen in 1801, for which he received the silver war-medal with two clasps. Captain Grevis-James was a P. and D.L., and served as High Sheriff of Kent in 1852. He was married in 1842, to Mary, daughter of Sir John Lubbock, Bart., of Hamstead, in Hants, who was, in 1841, the wife of the late James Shutt, Esq., of Hamstead, in Hants. He was married on the 21st of August, 1853, he leaves, with seven daughters, two sons, the elder of whom, the present Lieutenant-Colonel Demetrius Wyndham Grevis-James, of the 2nd Queen's Regiment, succeeds to the estate.

The will of Lady Forbes, relict of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of Newe and Malghatna, was proved in London on the 23rd of July; it bears date Feb. 16, 1818, and has two codicils, dated in 1809. The executors appointed are Sir James Shaw, Esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service. Her Ladyship's personal property was sworn under £14,000, this, together with the property under the will, she has bequeathed to her only son, James Stewart Forbes, Esq., and her former husband, Mr. Aumburner, her Ladyship having been twice married, and has appointed her son, James Stewart Forbes, Esq., and her former husband, Mr. Aumburner, her executors. She has left to the poor of three parishes—two in Scotland, and one in London—sums of £20 each.

The will of Lieutenant-General Joseph Harts, of her Majesty's Indian Army and of the Oriental Club, was proved in the London Courts on the 31st inst. by the executor, Colonel Vireux, Esq., Colonel W. F. Green, and Robert Colclough, M.D., the personality being sworn under £10,000. General Harts, a bachelor, had no issue, and no next of kin, but was survived by his wife, a French lady, real and personal, in trust for her younger sons, but bequeathed all his real and personal estate, and all his rights and interests in real and personal estate in his will trustees and guardians to manage the property left to her for her life, and then to divide the same equally among his three sons, and if any of them should die without issue, then to the issue of the deceased son in fee simple. The General has then directed "£50,000 property to be paid to his three grand-sons. There are legacies to his executors, and to a female friend, £10,000, and to the executors £10,000. The residue of the property is to be the use of the trustees to deliver to his daughter Mrs. Mary Anne in life."

son, who survives him, he leaves two sons and four daughters. His eldest son, the Rev. Henry Montagu Villiers, married, last April, Victoria, second daughter of Earl Russell, and is now Curate of Bishopwearmouth. The top's eldest daughter, Amy Maria, was married, the 11th of April, 1890, to the Rev. Edward Chase, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.

The Right Hon. Anne, Dowager Countess of Newburgh, and last member of the noble and unfortunate house of Radcliffe, Earls of Derwentwater, and at her seat, Silindon House, near Arundel, on the 3rd inst., in her 84th year. The venerable Countess, who was a Roman Catholic, was well known for the active and liberal part taken by her in all charities and acts

[illegible]

ADMIRAL PELLEW, C.B., K.C.H.

[illegible]

Persons.	Dying worth.	Left.
22,383 ..	Less than £1000 .....	£ 5,762,400
6,277 ..	£1000, but less than £10,000 .....	10,010,500
1,021 ..	£10,000, but less than £50,000 .....	21,561,000
102 ..	£50,000, but less than £100,000 .....	7,160,000
67 ..	Above £100,000 .....	15,040,000

[illegible]

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS HERBERT, K.C.B.  
 Sir Thomas Herbert, Vice-Admiral of the Navy, K.C.B., was born on the

At his, at his town home, 14, Cadogan place, N.Y., A.C.E. 986 died on 12/12/1872. He was the second son of Richard Townsend Herbert, of Cahoonville, in the county of Kerry, by his wife, Emily, youngest daughter of Thomas Herbert, Esq., of Cahoonville, in the county of Kerry, and grand-son of the present Earl of Mayo, Henry Arthur Herbert. He was a member of the noble house of Pembroke. He was born in 1792, and entered the Royal Navy in July, 1803, on board the *Excellent*. He served with great distinction, and in 1814 was created a K.C.B. (in 1841). In 1847 he was appointed Commodore on the *Seydlitz*, and in 1850, Commodore of the *Albatross*. He died on 12/12/1872, he was one of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty. He represented Dartmouth in the House of Commons from July, 1852, to 1857, and was again elected in 1857. He died on 12/12/1872, he was one of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty.

General John Swinburne, who died on the 27th ult., in his seventy-third year, was a scion of the old Northumbrian family of Swinburne, Baronets, and as nearly all his life in the British Army. He served at the siege of Copenhagen and the campaign of 1803. He was in Portugal, and was wounded in

and a five-hunter: to an elephant-hunt which was interrupted by a lion-hunt, and a lion-hunt which was interrupted by an elephant-hunt. The lion-hunt, of which the party consisted of five hunters, was a very successful one. The lion was engaged to place in a position of great jeopardy the hunters who entered an arduous chase, an elephant chased his pursuer, and so on. It need hardly be said that the narrative contains accounts of piracies, that there is much talk of antelopes, elands, springbucks, and other animals, and that the lion and the elephant are the two distinguished habits of the people are dealt with descriptively in a manner which is exceedingly captivating because it is done so easily and without any logical sequence and deduction. We conclude our notice of this work without adding a commonplace sentence of commendation, and we do so because we hope that what we have already said renders it unnecessary.

**AN INDIAN RAILWAY.**—We borrow from the *Englishman* the following account of a trial-train which ran from Howrah to Bhagulpore, and which was the first of the kind ever run in India. The pleasure in regarding the successful result of a trial-train which ran from Howrah to Bhagulpore, on the East Indian Railway, on Tuesday last, the 24th inst., is not confined to the railway authorities alone. It is shared by the millions of Indian who are daily reminded of the fact that the distance is 125 miles, where the branch to Rajmahal turns off, at 11.45 a.m. After a short stay at this place it proceeded on its course over the hills, at present, almost untraversed, and after a run of 10 miles it reached a station of four miles of hills in a continuous series of curves to a station called Maharpore, four miles from the junction of the branch to Rajmahal. It then ran for four miles further on to a station called Chhatrapur, and then for 10 miles directly on the banks of the Ganges, and is one of the prettiest on the whole, and the most fertile in the country. This station is just opposite to Carrigahua Chhat, and will

[illegible]

On the evening the whole party and station were entertained by the engineers of the railway, the enjoyment being considerably enhanced, after the heat of the day, by a plentiful supply of ice that had only left Calcutta that morning. The return trip to Calcutta was equally agreeable and expeditious; and so we have recorded another step—even if not a great one, yet in the right direction—towards the 'development theory in India.'"





# FORTHCOMING GRAND INTERNATIONAL STEEPLE- CHASE AT BADEN-BADEN.

BADEN-BADEN, the neutral city of Europe, where Kings throw aside the formalities of Royalty and diplomats assume the status of ordinary individuals, is becoming more and more the rendezvous of the elite of all the countries of the world during six months of the year. Each annual return shows an increase in the number of the crowned, crowned, and otherwise distinguished heads that figure during the season at this cosmopolitan resort, attracted thither by the reputed efficacy of the waters—too often but the legitimate excuse for seeking the various pleasures with which the Grand Duchy capital has been made to abound. There is no spot in the world in which the populations of the universe are so completely represented as at Baden. Besides Europeans of every country, groups composed of Americans, Asiatics, Africans, and Australians stroll and chat in and about the Maison de Conversation from May to late October; and this trying-sport was visited in 1860 by nearly fifty thousand persons, comprising some of the most distinguished representatives of all nations.

The waters are, of course, the no-distant principal object of attraction; but the season has its particular periods of amusement, commencing with the concerts and balls in June and July; shooting towards the end of August; grand fairs, theatrical representations, and races in September, the month during which the pleasures of Baden-Baden are at their apogee; and more music and hunting in October, when—as, indeed, throughout the season—the charming excursions and promenades in the environs are extremely agreeable.

Horse-racing is but a recent introduction into the Grand Duchy; but the meetings that have already taken place have been attended with the greatest success. In addition to the ordinary amount of three days' flat racing, there is to be this year a grand international steeplechase (gentlemen riders), open to all the world, on Sept. 4.

At first it was arranged that only horses born to the property of the members of the French Jockey Club, the Union and the Royal Club, in Paris; of the Goodwood, Ebury, and Oxton Park, in England; or of the German Jockey Club, would be allowed to compete for the beautiful prize, of which we give an engraving in to-day's Number; but the committee have since decided that, in addition to the above, the race shall be open to all



SILVER STATUETTE OF WILLIAM THE TACITURN, A PRIZE FOR THE FORTHCOMING INTERNATIONAL STEEPLECHASE AT BADEN-BADEN.

comes upon the simple recommendation of two members either of the French or of the German Jockey Club.

It is fully expected that this international race will prove to be one

of the most remarkable on record, on account of the importance of the stakes, the most famous horses from all the racing quarters will be brought together. To the sum of 800 Fredericks offered by several sportsmen at Baden will be added an object of art presented by his Majesty the King of the Netherlands and his Highness the Duke of Nassau. The value of this special prize, the offering of Royalty, is estimated at 20,000l. (2000), so that the stake will altogether be worth about 4500l. The work of art in question is a reduction in silver of the celebrated statue of William I. of Nassau, Prince of Orange, surmounted the Taciturn, the first Steadholder. Its execution has been confided to the firm of Hirst and Robb, of Bond-street, London. The original statue is by the Count de Nieverwulke, the Director of the Fine Arts in France, and ornaments the Place Royale at the Hague.

In order that such of our readers as are interested in horse-racing may have due information, and thereby an opportunity for competing in this great international struggle, we cannot do better than translate the following conditions from the official programme:—

“Baden-Baden Races, Sept. 5, 1861.—Steeplechase (Gentlemen Riders).—Splendid silver statuette, presented by his Majesty the King of the Netherlands and his Highness the Duke of Nassau, added to a purse of 800 Fredericks (200s), for horses of any age, sex, or country. Weight, 11st. 6lb. Any winner of a steeplechase or hurdle race exceeding in value 470 to carry 10lb. extra; exceeding 4180, 10lb. extra. Entry, 10 Fredericks (2s. 6d.). The entries to go to the second horse, less 20 Fredericks for the third. Distance about four English miles. The list of entries will remain open till four o'clock in the afternoon of Sept. 1, up to which time engagements will be received by the Baron de Gersau, one of the stewards, at Baden. The course will be gone over by the different competitors the day before the race, as usual on similar occasions.”

We hear that this important hippic reunion has already excited much attention in the racing circles of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna; and the success of Baden-Baden will no doubt be the more on the 10th of September next of a most exciting race, taking place as it will at the height of the season, when so many of the world's aristocracy of rank and mind is sojourning in the neighbourhood of the health-inspiring Brunnen.



ST. ANN'S CHURCH, PARSONAGE, AND SCHOOL, HANGER-LANE, STAMFORD-HILL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1104.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

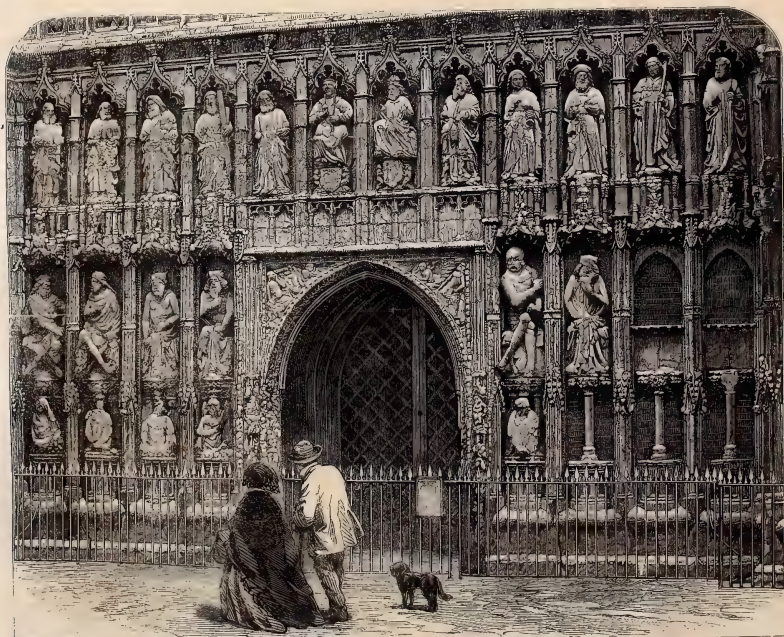
TWO SHEETS AND  
COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } TENPENCE

## OUR HARVEST.

IN this country our whole economy seems to be based on a system of equipoise. It is avowedly the case in our political constitution: it is to be traced more or less in our social arrangements: it certainly exists in our climate; and, by no means least, it prevails in our producing power. We are essentially a commercial and manufacturing people; but the balance of our prosperity is unquestionably preserved by our agricultural development. If anything were wanted to prove that the time has not yet arrived when our urban industry is to be wholly predominant as our means of wealth and subsistence it was to be found in the experience of last year. When a Chancellor of the Exchequer deliberately states that a bad harvest cost England twenty-three millions in money, the assertion proves the value of the principles by which our dealings with the question of the

food of the people are now regulated, and equally proves the existence of that balance of production to which we owed our safety. Happily for us those branches of our industry which depend on commerce and manufacture provided for us the money which went to supply our agricultural deficiency; but the very fact of that demand on one source of our prosperity demonstrated unmistakably the necessity of the other. The nice adjustment of our economic machinery was found equal to the occasion; but that is no reason why we should not be unwilling to see another and an immediate strain put upon its capability. Who but remembers the circumstances of this time last year, which converted us all into watchful meteorologists, when, after a summer deluge, we hoped against hope for that sunshine which would avert from us a blighted autumn? That misfortune, however, came upon us: the harvest was drowned; and although

Nature, bountifully rectifying her inequalities, opened to us the vast supplies of other lands—Egypt, America, Russia, Germany, and even France—and we obtained such stores of corn as perhaps never were made the subject of sea transit before, and we suffered no hunger, though the severity of the crisis was not aggravated by those famine prices of bread which artificial and unjust legislation used to create, yet we paid so heavily in money for that which we were only too glad to obtain that he would be a bold man indeed who could view without apprehension a repetition of the operation. The hope and the prayer for such climatic influences as would secure us this year against a deficient harvest have been therefore earnest. There have been times, indeed, when apprehension with regard to the harvest has reached almost to the height of panic. A favourable seedtime, and a fair period of early growth, seemed



THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT EXETER: WEST WALL OF EXETER CATHEDRAL.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 291.

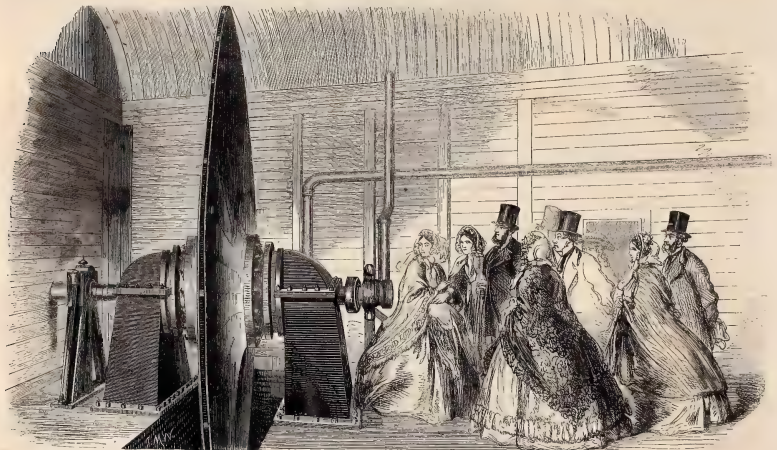
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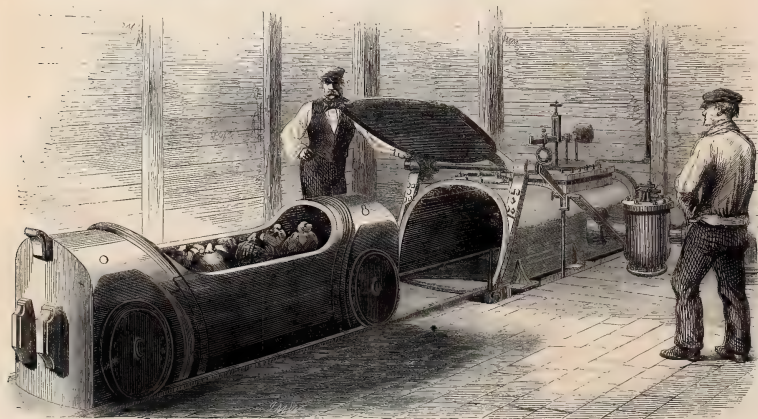




THE PNEUMATIC LETTER AND PARCEL CONVEYANCE: THE DESPATCH-TUBE AT BATTERSEA.



SECTION OF DISC IN THE ENGINE-HOUSE.



THE MOUTH OF THE TUBE, AND CARRIAGE.



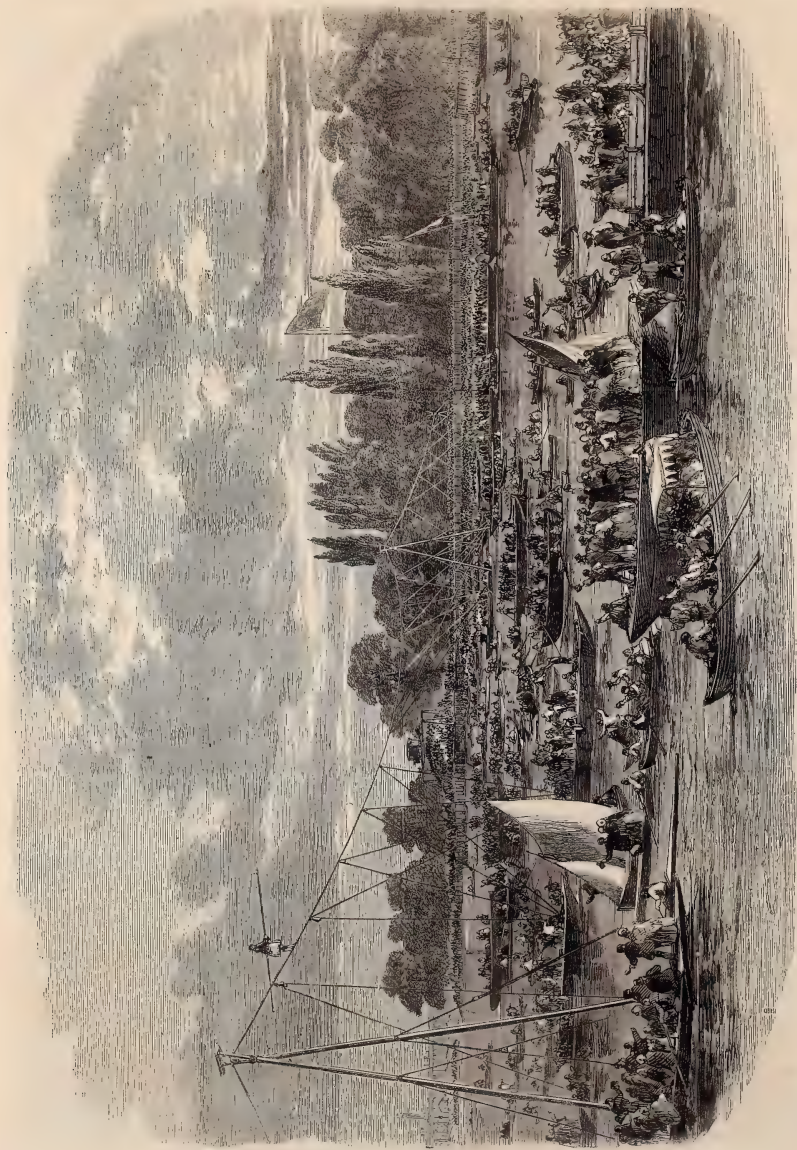
CAPE HICE NEWFOUNDLAND. THE TERMINATION OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHS.—REPRESENTED BY THE











THE FEMALE BLONIN CROSSING THE THAMES FROM BATTERSEA TO CREMORNE ON A TIGHT ROPE—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 181.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.



KENMARE HOUSE, KILLARNEY, THE SEAT OF VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



MUCKROSS HOUSE, THE SEAT OF THE RIGHT HON. COLONEL H. A. HERBERT, M.P.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., next read a paper "On Joint-into k Frands," in which suggested that there should be some public office to see to the common.

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Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., next read a paper "On Joint-into k Frands," in which suggested that there should be some public office to see to the common.

<sup>10</sup> On the Registration of Deeds in Ireland, by Mr. H. T. Dav, Solicitor. This

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., next read a paper "On Joint-into k Frands," in which suggested that there should be some public office to see to the common.

operation of forces, LAM brilliantly depicted the error, and the address was addressed by the Solicitor-General, Mr. O. W. Haddine; the Rev. Father Lynch, O.M.I.; Dr. Lankester, Dr. Hameack, and Messrs. Desmarrets & Garner Paves, in observations upon the study of social science, and in recommendation to the youth of this country to persevere in their studies, for their individual good as well as for the welfare of society.

on interesting address by Lord Tintot de Malahide, president of the Public Health Department. At its conclusion Lord Brougham highly complimented the noble Lord on his address.

The following papers were read:—(a) Section A, 1962, 1. *Glitherton*, on 21. On the *Chama* in the *Murumbi* I am reading

annual Congress at Midstone, and the proceedings were thoroughly satisfactory. The Marquis Camden occupied the reading of the address. Among those who were visited on the first day of the gathering were All Saints' Church and Allington Castle, where Mr. Bradford Hope, and Mr. Parker, of Oxford, lectured respectively as expository guides. On the second day, after a paper had been read by the Rev. J. Salter on "St. George's House," two excursions were organized—one to Leeds Castle and the other to the Friars at Ayleford.

agreed that a radical defect existed in the present mode of registering deeds in England. The Solicitor General made a motion "On the Minutes and Pro-

**MUSEUM.** [We intend giving a Portrait of Professor Quakett in our next Number.]

M. Michel Chevalier, President of the Department of Technical Information in Law, delivered his address in the Solicitors' Hall on Saturday morning. Lord

Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Mr. Arthur Ryland read the report of the Mercantile Legislative Committee on the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Act.

terest, both from its history and from its curious contents. The Hon. J. G.

ers travelling in Central Asia, and author of "Excursions in Central Asia and the Amoor," died on the 18th inst., at Lower Walmey, Kent.



[illegible]

## THE IMPERIAL FETES AT PARIS.



SCENE ON THE ESPLANADE DES INVALIDES.



VIEW FROM THE ROUND POINT IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 20.





COMBINED THRASHING AND STACKING MACHINE.

## THE PNEUMATIC DESPATCH.

**COMBINED THRASHING AND STACKING MACHINE.**  
The well-known firm of Williams, Wright, and Co., engineers and millwrights, of Boston, Lincolnshire, obtained the prize medal for their thrashing-machine at the Highland Agricultural Society's Show at Dundee last year, and the firm gained further celebrity at the Royal Agricultural Society's show held at Leeds for a new instrument called the Patent Self-acting Straw-Elevator. This implement, from the crowd of observers constantly watching its action, seems decidedly to have won—along with the silver medal awarded to it by the society—the “blue ribbon” of the showyard; and for the benefit of our agricultural readers we shall endeavour to give a short description of it. It consists of an endless net, revolving on four points of a framework, made in appearance somewhat like that of a fire-escape. The action of the net running upwards carries away the straw as it is delivered from the thrasher, rolling it up by the vibration and holding properties of the network as it winds into something like what haymakers call a “windrow”; the narrow longitudinal proportions of which make it tolerably safe against the action of the wind, and finally delivering it on the top of the stack, apparently at any distance, point, direction, or elevation that may be required. We may mention that it is so portable as to make no perceptible addition to the draught of the thrashing-machine; that it can be set to deliver its work in any direction from the machine; and that its cost is only about half that of other elevators. It is a decided improvement on the elevator commonly used in Scotland; and, in course of time, it will probably supersede all the clumsy implements at present seen in our farmyards.

A COMPANY has been formed, under the title of the Pneumatic Despatch Company, for establishing in the metropolis lines of pneumatic tube for the speedy conveyance of letters and parcels. The chief feature of the invention consists in propelling a train of carriages through a tube by the creation of a vacuum before them; the tube being, in fact, the cylinder, and the carriages the piston. A piece of ground adjoining the Victoria Railway-bridge at Battersea, and belonging to the Vauxhall Waterworks Company and London and Brighton Company, has been selected for testing the project. Here upwards of a quarter of a mile of the tubing has been laid down; various irregular curves and gradients being introduced to show that hills and valleys would not prevent the effective working of the system. The apparatus certainly works well. With an exhaustion varying from 7 in. to 11 in. of water, or from 4 oz. to 6 oz. per square inch, the speed is about twenty-five miles an hour. The tube through which the despatch-trucks are drawn is not circular in form, but of a section resembling that of an ordinary railway tunnel; the internal height being 2 ft. 9 in., the width at the springing of the arch (the top being semicircular) 2 ft. 6 in., and at the springing of the invert (for the tube has a segmental bottom) 2 ft. 4 in. The tube is of cast iron, in 8 ft. lengths, each weighing about one ton, and fitted into each other with an ordinary socket-joint, packed with lead. Within the tube, and at the lower angles on either side, are cast raised ledges, 2 in. wide on the top, and 1 in. high, answering the purpose of rails for the wheels of the despatch-trucks to run upon. The latter are made of a framing 7 or 8 ft. long, inclined in short run and having four flanged

wheels, 20 in. in diameter each. The whole truck is so made that its external form, in cross section, conforms to that of the tube, although it does not fit it closely, an intervening space of an inch or so being left all around. Some light indiarubber flanges or rings are applied at each end of the truck, but even these do not actually fit the inner surface of the tube, a slight “windage” being left around the whole truck. There is, therefore, no friction beyond that of the wheels; and the leakage of air, under a pressure of four or five ounces per square inch, amounts to but little. The air is exhausted, from near one end of the tube, by means of an exhausting apparatus, from which the air is discharged by centrifugal force. Some idea of this apparatus, which is very simple, may be formed by comparing it to an ordinary exhaust-fan. It is the intention of this company, now that they have obtained Parliamentary powers for opening the streets to lay down their tubes, to establish a line between St. Martin-in-the-Field and one of the district post-offices, and ultimately to extend their system throughout the metropolis, so as to connect the railway stations and public offices.

Some successful experiments were made on Tuesday. One trip was made in sixty seconds, and a second in fifty-five seconds, the distance being a quarter of a mile. Two gentlemen occupied the carriages during the first trip. They lay on their backs on mattresses, with horsehoofs for coverings, and appeared to be perfectly satisfied with their journey. It is calculated that the carriages will eventually move through the tubes at the rate of from thirty to forty miles an hour. The arrangements are in the hands of Mr. Leslie Clarke and Mr. Bunnell.



OPENING OF THE SOUTH DURHAM AND LANCASHIRE UNION RAILWAY: THE TEES VIADUCT.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 172.







## NEW MUSIC.

**D'ALBERT'S ITALIAN CAMPAIGN**  
QUADRILLE in French Air, beautifully illustrated.  
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"The value of the music." "Specially Illustrated."  
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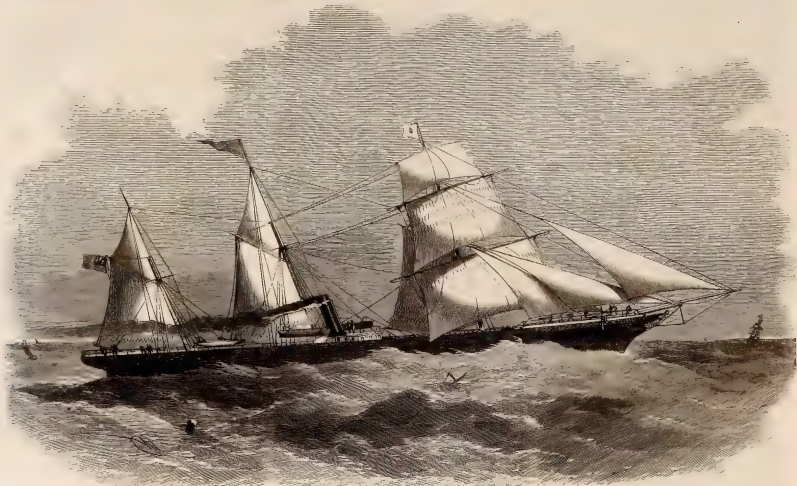
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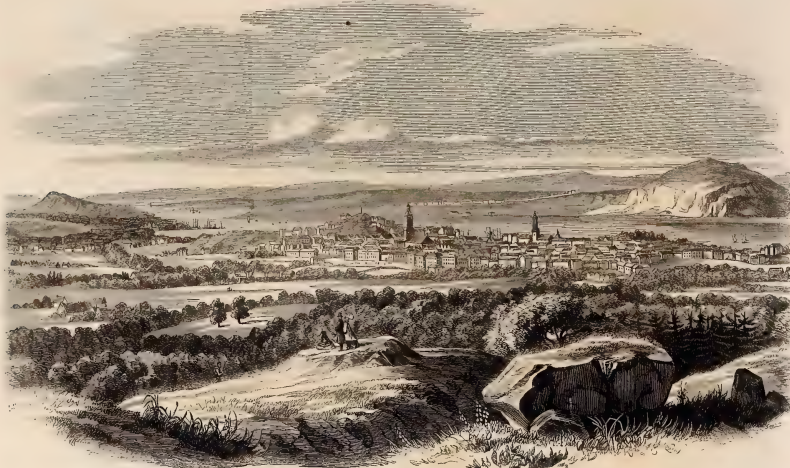


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Tasmania .. .. .	83,609	30
New Zealand .. .. .	22,408	61
	<u>106,017</u>	<u>91</u>







GOTTENBURG, SWEDEN.

## GOTTENBURG, SWEDEN.

Now that the London season is over, those who form the great world of the metropolis are off to the country, or out of the country—no inconsiderable portion of its members winging, or rather steaming, their way to Gothenburg, thence to proceed over Sweden and Norway whilst the King of those realms has been recreating himself in England.

Gothenburg, Götterburg, or Göteborg—for as the place is variously spelled—is a seaport city of West Sweden, the capital of a less or province of the same name, at the bend of a fiord on the Kattegat, which receives the Götha River, immediately opposite the north extremity of Denmark. It has a population of about 20,000. Many of the

merchants are Englishmen, and our language is pretty generally spoken there. The town is divided into the upper and lower: the former is a marshy plain, intersected by canals, and the latter on the adjacent rocky heights. Its principal street, called Great Harbour-street, runs from east to west, and divides the town into two nearly equal parts. The houses are mostly built of stone, or bricks well stuccoed. Most of the streets are regular, intersecting each other at right angles. Gothenburg bears a great similarity to many of the towns in the Netherlands, the banks of the canals which run through its streets being planted with trees. The upper town, from its situation, is irregularly built, but it has an imposing appearance, the houses rising one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre. Among its principal edifices are the

exchange, arsenal, East India House, townhall, cathedral and several other churches, theatres, barracks, and hospitals. It has a school for 100 children of soldiers, free school for the board of 300 and education of 400 children, and two orphan asylums, with a college and public library, a society of arts and sciences, and a chamber of commerce. The town has factories for weaving, spinning, and printing cotton goods, manufactures of woollens and sailcloth, sugar, glass, and paper, paper, potter, breweries, tanneries, and shipbuilding docks. Its exports are iron, timber, tar, copper and other metals, oak-bark, bones, berries, and rock-salt; its imports being salt, rice, and herrings, which last were formerly the chief article of export. The harbour is commodious for vessels of moderate size, and is defended by three forts.



THE TREASURY, ALGIERA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.





A RECENT WILD-BOAR HUNT IN ALGERIA.—SEE PAGE 194.

regulations, they are to receive 18¢ per week, no "extras" being in future allowed to any one. These men, moreover, will, under the new arrangement, be able to make use of the savings of obtaining appropriate clothing from the Government, should they be so fortunate as to become active in the service. The following is the new scale for laborers:—First class, two at 30¢ per week; second class, eighty-two at 20¢.—N.B. The letter-carriers and the laborers receive the additional advantage of clothing. From the new scale the following statistical facts may be gleaned—namely—(1) There are at present employed 1,679 letter-carriers, 1,000 postmen, 1,000 postboys, 1,000 carriers, 1,000 sorters, 254 messengers and stampers, 1,510 letter-carriers (exclusive of auxiliaries), and 264 laborers. Total number of persons employed (with the above exclusion), 22,189.—The new scale of payment has not satisfied the men. On









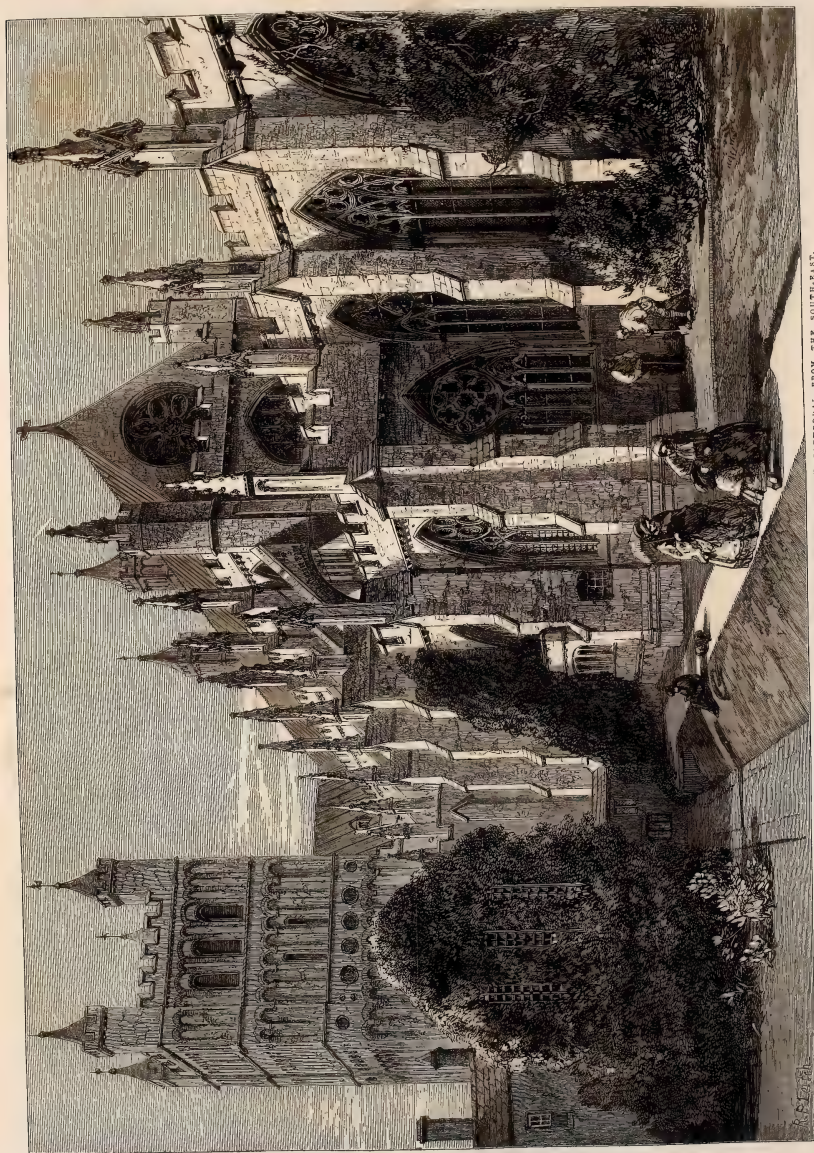


"FLOIREL AND PERDITA," BY C. N. LESLIE, R.A., AT THE GREAT HENNINGTON THEATRE—SEE WITH PAUL.









VISIT OF THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION TO PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.













MONUMENT TO LADY JOHN MANNERS IN THE MORTUARY CHAPEL OF RAWLEY CHURCH.

## LADY MANNERS' MONUMENT.

This monument has been erected to the memory of Lady John Manners, who died on the 7th of April, 1854. The style of the monument partakes of the Middle Pointed Gothic, and the materials used are all from Derbyshire. It principally consists of stone knells on Derbyshire, with rused marble columns, the carved capitals, the pannels, and the figure being of alabaster. The monument is faced in a mortuary chapel in Ramsey Church, which Lord J. Manners has caused to be erected for its reception. The floor is laid with rich marble mosaics, on the centre of which the monument is fixed. The effect is beautiful and striking, and altogether may be considered a good specimen of modern ecclesiastical art. The whole of the works were designed and carried out under the superintendence of Mr. A. Salvin, jun. The figure was executed by Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A., and the sculpture and architectural part of the monument was by Mr. James Fowth, of Edward-street, Hampstead-road.

## MONUMENT TO THE LATE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

The Royal monument which forms the subject of our illustration is the most recent addition to the architectural attractions of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. It is situated in one of the sides of the choir, and the light falling directly upon it from an opposite window, the delicate purity of its materials and enrichment are clearly apparent even by a mere glimpse at the work, naturally inviting

close inspection. The leading lines of the design have been adapted to combine with those of the ancient oak screenwork behind—a happy idea, and well carried out, for the said screen, with its curious old paintings, forms an admirable background. The tomb is composed

principally of white marble; and the beautiful sculptured bas-reliefs behind (by Thosd) representing the four acts of mercy—namely, Clothing the Naked, Feeding the Hungry with Bread, Burialling the Dead, and Visiting the Sick—were in the same material. Round each of these is an inclosing frame of moulings, in the flat surfaces of which are introduced a variety of devices, such as roses, circles, triangles, &c. in different marbles, imparting great richness of effect. The date of this portion is dispensed with national heraldic badges—viz., the rose, thistle, and shamrock; and this pattern is repeated on both of the short sides of the tomb. The top slab and the plinth are of serpentine marble, the former being incised and inlaid with a metal cross of floriated design. The front of the tomb has the family arms sculptured in the centre, and on either side a panel inclosing a brass tablet containing the names of different individuals whose remains are deposited in the vault beneath. The commission was entrusted to Mr. Scott, A.R.A., the sculpture being executed by Thosd, and the metalwork by Skidmore, of Coventry.

The subscriptions hitherto towards a statue to the late Sir Charles Barry amount to £275 4s. The total required for the monument is about £2000. The statue is proposed to be of white marble on a pedestal of freestone; and the commission for it is to be given to Mr. Foley-Croft.

Lincoln has now a temporary Exhibition of the products of Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures.

Lord Stanley has been appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.



MONUMENT TO THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1106.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIFTEEN

## THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

We know not to what particular circumstances, nor to whose suggestions and influence, Ireland owes the honour of a visit from her Majesty this year, but it strikes us as being eminently appropriate. Let us hasten to disclaim at once any reference to the political motives, if any there were, which fixed upon Ireland for the summer excursion of our Queen. It is probable enough that some political results will follow the footsteps of the Sovereign, and those, too, of a desirable character; but we are not aware that the sister country stood more in need of a Royal visit for such purposes than England or Scotland. Our view of its timeliness and suitability has not been started by any thought or wish in connection with the Government. But it presents itself to our apprehension as being in pleasing unison with her Majesty's tone of mind, with the natural expectations of the people among whom she is staying, and with the present peculiar position, tendencies, and prospects of Ireland as an integral part of the United Kingdom.

A Royal visit—say, rather, a visit from Queen Victoria—had certainly become due to Ireland. She has, it is true, been there before, but hurriedly and informally. She has greeted her Irish subjects lovingly, but only, as it were, in passing. Her permanent residence is in England; her place of annual retreat, when she would direct herself of State formalities is in

Scotland. Ireland, hitherto, has seemed to be excluded from the advantages and gratification attendant on the periodical presence of the Court. In that country loyalty to the Sovereign has had but few opportunities of expressing itself in its personal form, and we all know that it is in this form that it is most satisfied to express itself. 'There is besides in the Emerald Isle, as elsewhere, a sensitive regard for race, and a jealous attachment to country, which causes the Irish people, even if they do not regret, to feel painfully anything which seems like the withholding of that attention to which they justly deem themselves entitled; and it has, doubtless, been a matter of mortifying regret to a somewhat susceptible nation that, whatever may have been the cause, Ireland has not enjoyed the same share of distinction the Sovereign can confer which has fallen to the lot of her British sisters. We are glad, very glad, that her claim to Royal regard has this year secured recognition, and that the visit of her Majesty has taken place under circumstances which will suggest to her Irish subjects that she takes a deep and spontaneous interest in that part of her dominions.

If we may do so without trenching upon the respect due to personal feelings, we would observe that her visit to Ireland appears to us to be in beautiful keeping with her Majesty's tone of mind at the present time. It is not many months since all her people, without distinction, mourned with their Queen over

the loss of her mother, her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. The sad event, though one to be anticipated in the ordinary course of nature, stirred in the Royal daughter's heart the depths of sorrow. Family ties have been cherished by Queen Victoria with affectionate and religious care, and the tie which bound her to her mother was felt to be peculiarly tender and sacred. Her Majesty has scarcely recovered even yet from the deep distress into which she was plunged by the death of her beloved and venerated parent; and it is understood that shortly before she set out for Ireland she spent a day at her mother's tomb. There may be something fanciful in the thought, but, to us, there is an indescribable expression both in the rosy and people of Ireland which renders them more grateful to a bruised heart than any other with which we are acquainted. There is a soothing tenderness—a sort of woman's softness—pervading the physical beauty of the country, more especially so at Killarney, and, mingled with the exhilarating vivacity of the people, there is a shade of melancholy suggestive of their readiness to sympathise with grief. We know not to what land we would more contentedly betake ourselves, upon leaving the presence of a great and overwhelming affliction the hold of which upon us we might feel it our duty to shake off, than to Ireland. She has charms all her own, like the glory of the rainbow—a bright and many-tinted glory in tears. There is a witchery of gentleness in



SKETCHES FROM SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES: VIEW FROM SOUTH HEAD ROAD—THE HARBOUR IN THE DISTANCE.—(SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 221.)









REGATTA IN HALIFAX HARBOUR, NOVA SCOTIA.—SAILING MATCH FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES CUP. THE WINNING YACHT WAYE CROSSING THE BOWS OF THE ST. GEORGE—AN OFFSHOOT, PAGE 261.



W. JOHNSON.

T. ADAMS.

H. H. STEPHENSON.

M. CLAYTON.

G. GOSWELL.

E. JOHNSON, JR.

F. P. WILSON, JR.

C. C. LANE, JR.

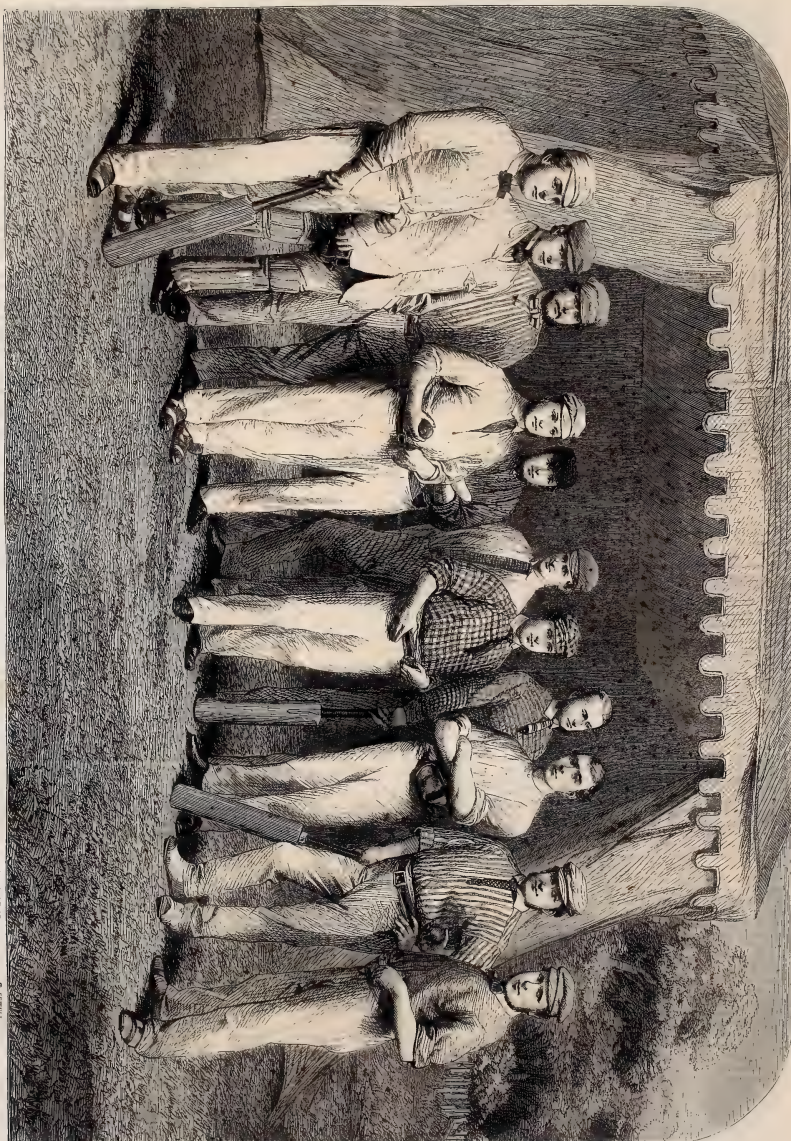
P. BURNHAM, JR.

J. J. BURNHAM, JR.

J. J. BURNHAM, JR.

J. J. BURNHAM, JR.

J. J. BURNHAM, JR.



THE COURT

THE COURT

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

HER MAJESTY AT THE VICEGERAL LODGE.

The Royal party reached the Vicegeral Lodge, as stated in our Journal last week, on Thursday. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Colonel Bruce, arrived at the Vicegeral Lodge at two o'clock on Thursday, and, having partaken of luncheon with her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Princesses, the Lord Lieutenant, etc., he returned to the camp at the Curragh, accompanied by his brother, Prince Alfred, and half-a-dozen staff. The Queen drove in the evening along the Lanesborough road, but in an unostentatious manner, and in a thoroughly strictest incognito. The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant, Sir R. Peel, and Major-General Grev, visited the A. Exhibition, Trinity College, and the Albert model farms at Glavinstown, but these visits were of the most private character. In the evening

[illegible]

HER MAJESTY AT THE CAMP OF THE CURRAGH.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort, Princess Ali-

Princess Helena, and Prince Alfred, left the Viceregal Lodge at half

rest ten on Saturday for the camp at the Carraig. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, attended by Captain Hugh Hon. L. Agar Ellis and Captain Marshall (A.D.C.s in waiting), likewise accompanied by Majesty. Her Majesty and the Royal party were conveyed in the Lord Lieutenant's carriages, escorted by a party of the 11th Hussars to the Kingsbridge station of the Great Southern and Western Railway. The directors were in attendance, and ushered her Majesty to the Royal saloon carriage, in which her Majesty and the Royal family

travelled to the Curragh camp station.

The Royal carriages and horses were there in attendance, and the Queen accompanied to review the troops stationed at the camp. In the

carriage with her Majesty were their Royal Highnesses Prince

Alice and Helena, and Lady Churchill, Lady in Waiting; and in

second carriage were the Hon. Victoria Stuart Wortley, Miss Hildyard and Dr. James. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Prince

and Dr. Jenner. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, with his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Granville

Vicount Sydney, and the gentlemen in attendance, rode on horseback. The division was drawn up in contiguous columns at quarter distance, and received her Majesty with a Royal Salute. The troops then marched past in columns of grace. The Grenadier Guards, who were the first to pass, were in the ranks of the 1st battalion Grenadier Guards, to which his Royal Highness is temporarily attached, and marched past to the Queen, and went through the evolutions of the day in command of a company. The troops were under the command of General Sir George Brown, G.C.B. At the conclusion of the review the Grenadier Guards were ordered to the front of the Prince of Wales, where luncheon was prepared. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was drawn up in front of the entrance to the house of the Prince of Wales, the Lieutenant of the Guard.

## RETURN OF HER MAJESTY TO DUBLIN.

Her Majesty, with the Prince Consort and the Princesses, and the Ladies and gentlemen of the suite, returned to Dublin at about 8 o'clock. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, with Major Coe, remained on a visit to the Prince of Wales.

On Sunday Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena attended Divine service at the Viceregal Lodge in the morning. In the afternoon the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred arrived from the camp at the Curragh. At five o'clock Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice and Princess Helena, visited the Royal Hospital, where they were received by General Sir George Balfour. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Princess Alice, visited the Mount St. Baldo's and the Curragh. Sir Charles Scudamore,

1979: 26-27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858

Monday being the birthday of the Prince Consort, his Royal Highness

received the congratulations of her Majesty and the Royal family, and a quarter before one o'clock the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, Princesses Alice and Helena, and Prince Alfred, left the Vice-regal Lodge for the Kingsbridge station. Upon the arrival of the Royal cortege at the Kingsbridge station her Majesty was met by the Lord Mayor, the Lord Bishop of Exeter, and the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway. The train arrived at the Killarney station at half-past six o'clock. Her Majesty was received by Viscount Castlereagh, the Right Hon. H. Herbert, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and other gentlemen. Her Majesty, with the Prince Consort and the rest of the Royal party, entered the Killarney Hotel, where they were met by a large and most imposing multitude. To Killarney House, the residence of Viscount Castlereagh, where her Majesty passed the night.

[illegible]

The Royal party returned to Kilarney House, entered the carriage in waiting, and, escorted by the 1st Royals, started at 6.30 to Muckro Abbey, the seat of Mr Herbert. Here there was an assembly of

The Royal party drove on Wednesday morning, attended by Colonel Herbert, round Dúnis Island and other portions of Muckross demesne. They visited Rose Lake to witness the stag hunt intended by Colonel Herbert to attract people, who loudly cheer the number of horns blown by respectable people, who loudly cheer the number of horns blown by the hounds. The party remained on the lake till six, and the State barge went up the river, through the flotilla of boats. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were rowed about in a race gig. A stag was started, but still the efforts of men and hounds (Major O'Connell's pack) failed to drive the stag into the lake. After six the Queen returned to Muckross House.

**ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL CHILDREN IN BOMBAY.**  
The younger members of the Royal family—Princesses Louise and Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince Arthur—arrived at Holyrood Palace, on Thursday night, en route for Balmoral. There was a large gathering of the British and Scotch nobility at the entrance to the palace, and the arrival of the Royal party was the signal for loud cheers from the crowd. On the platform of the station the Lord Provost, Sheriff Gordon, and other gentlemen waited to receive the Royal party, who proceeded immediately in a close carriage to the Palace. The royal children were accompanied by their mother, the Queen, who proceeded by special train to Ayr, and thence to Balmoral, where they arrived at half-past five.



## LITERATURE AND ART.

Thus is the season of the year when the theatrical critics of the daily press, smilingly betake themselves to the Rhine or the Moselle, the Lake or the Fronsach, and confide their important duties to some deputy who, delighted with the task, and with the privilege of going to the play for nothing, fancy that the eyes of Europe in general, and of the metropolis in particular, are upon them: better so, however, care in the cities of a twenty minutes' farce as though it were a new *Evremonde*, by Halvey Lytton, and occasionally waste their time in the study of the *maquette*, under the impression

Let us call attention, and give for our own part, the heartiest of encouragements to a little pamphlet, written by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, Rector of St. Leonard's Church, Suffolk, and entitled "The Sinner's Friend: or, the Asylum for Idiots." Were this unpretending brochure as judicious as it is graphically written it would yet deserve notice; for it is a description "from the life" of one of the most admirable of our many and excellent charitable institutions. The madman—even the idiot—may be made as well and kindly a creature as the sane man, until the establishment of the asylum at Eristowood (the poor folk)—always pitiable, often harmless—was left to misery and to neglect. The friends of the Asylum for Idiots plead for those who cannot plead for themselves, and very earnestly and eloquently has the Rev. Edwin Sidney done so. A piece which should find a responsive echo in every Sunday breast.

THE ARTISTIC CONGRESS AT ANTWERP. "D  
EX

[illegible]

I believe, I am indebted for procuring cards of admission to the principal entertainments, after I had waited in vain for twenty-four hours to receive them from the authorities. I was in error in stating the King of Bavaria had left on Wednesday: he was so pleased his quarters here that he remained till Thursday.

MUSIC.

## USIC.

[illegible]

THE THEATRES.

According to the last accounts from Victoria, two Ayia deer, Chinese birds, and about forty ewe and pound fowl sent to the Government by the steamer from Hong Kong, had been landed safely and in good health. All the birds sent to the ship Livestock from Liverpool had on the passage.

The Government emigrant vessel *Eutopia* of 940 tons, Captain G. C. de la Roche, Liverpool, which sailed from Liverpool on 4th March, arrived at Melbourne, Victoria, on the 21st of June with 414 married couples, 20 single women, 1,000 sheep, 800 ewes, 200 head of goats and 100 pigs, 4000 fowls, 1000 ducks, 1000 geese and 1000 turkeys. The cargo of 6000 sheep, 8000 fowls, 1000 ducks, 1000 geese and 1000 turkeys, was landed on the 21st of June, and the 414 married couples, 20 single women, 1,000 sheep, 800 ewes, 200 head of goats and 100 pigs, 4000 fowls, 1000 ducks, 1000 geese and 1000 turkeys, were landed on the 21st of June.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.



THE MOTTRAM VIADUCT ON THE MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY.—(SEE APPENDIX, PAGE 204.)



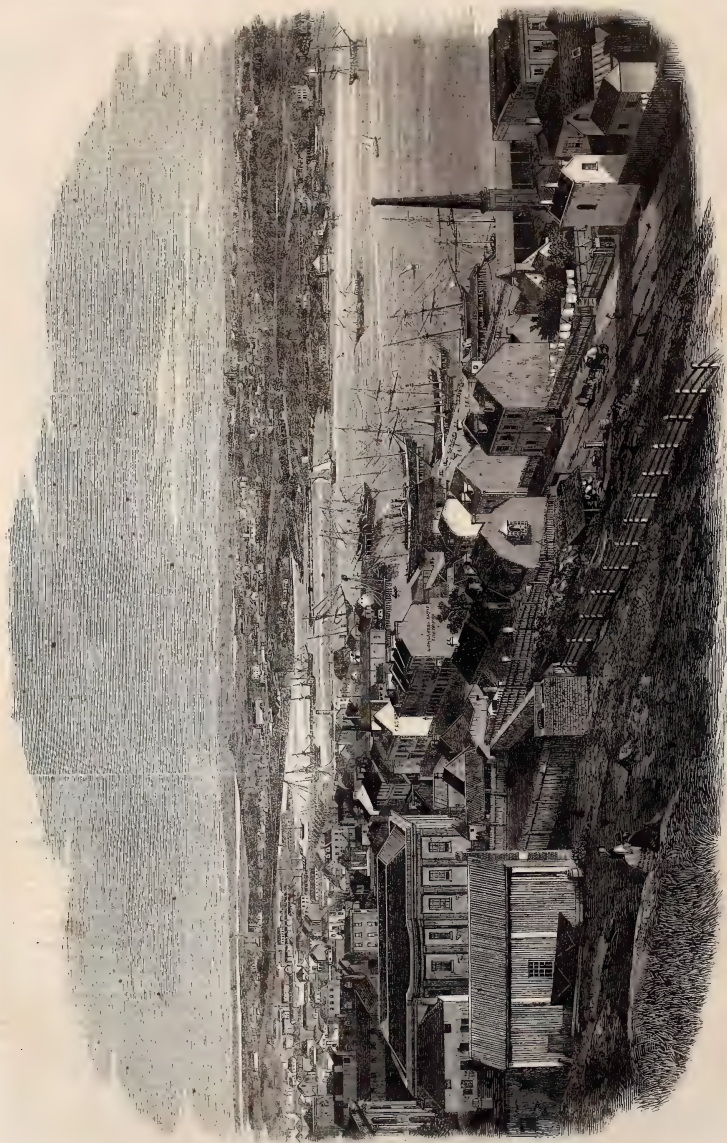
"QUEEN ELIZABETH RECONCILING WITH HER HUSBAND EDWARD III. FOR THE BURGUNDY OF CALAIS." BY JOHN OLBERT.—REPRODUCED FROM THE











GENERAL VIEW OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 214.



SKETCHES FROM SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VIEWED FROM THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE LOWER BOTANIC GARDEN.



THE EXCHANGE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 211.







MAPPIN BROTHERS' TABLE KNIVES.

ESTABLISHED IN SHEFFIELD A.D. 1760.  
Messrs. MAPPING TABLE KNIVES still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very best quality, with secure ivory handles, which do not even come in bad usage.

	Quality.	Quality.	Quality.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two dozen full-size Table Knives, Ivory handles .. .. .	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
One-and-a-half dozen full size			

One pair regular boat Carvers ..	7	6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One pair extra size ditto ..	8	6	0 13 0	0 16 6
One pair Poultry Carvers ..	7	6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for sharpening ..	3	0	0 4 0	0 6 0

A costly book of Engravings, with prices attached, free by post on application to Messrs Brothers, London-bridge, or to the Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

**G**A large selection of patterns of the most choice description, by Milton and other celebrated makers, commencing at 12 1/2. Breakfast, dessert, tea, and toilet services, in equal variety, at the lowest possible prices; table glass of the utmost brilliancy of colour; cut glass of the most exquisite design.

**GARDNER'S LAMPS** are the BEST.—The

Lampreys, white lampreys, from 36 to 60 each. Engravings free by post. Lamps cleaned, repaired and rendered equal to new. Finest Colum oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon. H. and J. Gardner (by appointment to her Majesty), established 1799 years, 485, Strand, Charing-cross, W.C.

**OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS,**  
Wall Lights and Mantelpiece Lusters for Gas and Candles.  
Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7 15s.  
Glass Tobacco Stands and 12 persons' Fruit St.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for presents.  
Hess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.  
London—Shewroom, 5, Oxford-street, W.  
Birmingham—Manufacture and Showrooms, Broad-street.

**FRENCH MODERATOR LAMPS.**—The newest Patterns of the Season.—DEANE and CO. have on sale an extensive and choice assortment of these Lamps—Brons, from

engravings, wood cases; 1000 per pair. **SPICE COOKS OIL** for the above  
Lamps at the lowest market price, delivered free in London or the  
suburbs, periodically or on receipt of letter order.—Dean and Co.  
(opposite to the Monument), London-bridge.—Established A.D. 1700.

ARTICLES: they are the cheapest in the end.—DEANE and CO.'S PRICED FURNISHING LIST may be had on application, or post free. This list contains the leading articles from all the various departments of their establishment, and is arranged to facilitate

Electro-plating, brass, silver, gold and fireproof, iron bolsters, bedding; Britannia metal, copper, tin, and brass goods; culinary utensils, turnery, brashes, mats, &c.—Deane and Co., London-Bridge.  
Established A.D. 1790.

Carriage free to any part of the Kingdom,  
T. and S. BAYFUS,  
91 to 93, City-road.  
Illustrated and priced Catalogues sent on request.

**LE SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF.**—  
HEAL and SON have patented a method of making a spring mattress portable. The great objection to the usual spring mattress

The Sommer Eschwege Porcett is made in three separate parts, and when joined together has all the elasticity of the best spring mattress. As it has no stuffing of wool or horsehair, it cannot harbour moth, to which the usual spring mattress is very liable; the price, also, are much below those of the best spring mattresses—viz.:—

3 ft. 6 in.	10	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	2 10 0
4 ft.	10	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	2 12 0
4 ft. 6 in. wide by 3 ft. 4 in. long						3 0 0
5 ft.						3 5 0
5 ft. 6 in.						3 10 0

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## THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.



HER MAJESTY LANDING AT KINGSTOWN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE VICEROYAL LODGE, PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE SURREY ELEVEN

THE game of cricket has long been and still is cultivated with much zeal and pride by all classes of Englishmen, who have carried with them to the ends of the earth the knowledge and love of this national game. Sometimes we hear of cricket being played in regions—as, for instance, in India—where the climate seems little suited to the exertion which it requires. In such cases, probably, cricket is enjoyed less for

itself than for the associations which it calls up of the mother country, just as our countrymen at the antipodes celebrate Christmas at midsummer by partaking of the Christmas fare of their youth, the roast beef and plum pudding of Old England. With many, indeed, the love of cricket amounts to a passion. Thus, last year a picked eleven crossed the Atlantic went through Canada and the States, challenging, like the knights of old, all comers, and returned to England with flying colours. On a like errand another chosen eleven will set out in a month or two for Australia.

Kent, Sussex, and Surrey have always been famous for skill in this game; and as given on page 211. Portraits of the celebrated Surrey Eleven. (Continued.)

Regraving is from a photograph published by Mr. Fred. Lillywhite, of Kennington Oval; and such of our readers as have attended the matches played at this ground will recognise the various players.

The first among the Surrey players is that "all round" and excellent player, Mr. F. P. Miller, of whom "Lillywhite's Guide" says that it would be difficult to find a more thorough cricketer in every square of the world, as he is equally good in every department of the game.

Mr. F. Barbidge is well known as a splendid batsman combining strong defence and fine hitting power. He is also first rate as a field, especially at point.

Mr. Dawson, another gentleman of Surrey who has lately made such a prominent appearance before the public is characterized as a first-rate bat, having

very pretty cut; and as being also a good forward player and active field, in which latter department during the present season he has much distinguished himself.

Mr. C. G. Lane, one of the Surrey Eleven, and a member of the I Zingari Club, is alluded to as one of the most finished players, and as one of the best batsmen of the present day. He is also first bats on a field at cover point and lower leg.

The professional players among the Surrey Eleven are thus spoken of in "Lillywhite's Guide"—  
Julius Cresser, born at Goddington, Surrey, March 25, 1830, has done his part in a most distinguished manner during the past season, both in batting and fielding. For nerve, and the art of defence, no one can excel him. He can also hit like a horse kicking should a bowler overtop.

2. 1828. During the latter part of the past season this player had the misfortune, at Bradford, while making a run, to put a bone of his knee out of place. He is also first rate both as batsman and bowler.

William Mortlock was born at Kennington, Surrey, July 18, 1832. Considering his performances as long stop, he may be regarded as the best in the county. He is also a first class bowler.

out; certainly no one can excite him in 'unpleasantment.' He has also a commanding style of batting and generally scores.

**PARK, DUBLIN.** Heathfield Harman Stephenson, born at Ebech Surrey, May 3, 1833, is one of the best cricketers the present day. His wicket-keeping is splendid; as a hitter he unquestionably is very terrific; and, as regards bowling, most batsmen would rather see him in any other capacity. His pace is fast, with peculiar delivery.

Thomas Locker, born at Old Town, Groton, Surrey, Nov. 1, 1821 still occupies the position of first wicket-keeper of the day which he has held for so long a period. As a batsman, too, few excel him, as far as run-getting is concerned.

George Griffith, born at Ripley, Surrey, Dec. 20, 1833, is a most terrific left handed hitter. In fact, his brilliant hitting cannot be over-estimated, when the ground is suitable for the purpose. He is a left handed fast bowler, also a splendid slip.

Thomas Sewell, jun., born March 15, 1830, has proved himself to

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

English in appearance, even to the architectural character of the buildings. The fine Exchange Building seen in the Engraving on page 219 is one among them. It has a noble exterior, and its architecture is very ornamental; the interior is well arranged and fitted up in a chaste and elegant style, affording every convenience for the purposes for which it has been constructed. The large rooms have occasionally been used for public balls and other entertainments, accommodating with facility some hundreds of visitors. The *Telegraph Office*, also in this building, by means of which

The electric lighting is by gas. Communication is made with Adelaide (South Australia), Melbourne (Victoria), and the various districts of New South Wales. T. Exchange is in a good locality, in Bridge-street, one side leading to George-street (one of the main streets of the city), and the other to Government House. It faces Macquarie-place, around which several fine English oaks are planted, some of which have been cut down, showing a want of discernment of the value of trees in a warm climate, conducing both to health and comfort. Near this building

The large Engraving of Sydney on page 218 takes in that portion looking towards the Parramatta-road, giving a view of the University in the distance near the gable land, Tooth's extensive brewery (Keen Brewery), the buildings of the Sugar-refining Company, churches, &c. On the right is seen Darling Harbour, together with the recently erected Pyrmont-bridge, connecting that suburban portion of the city with the main land.

On entering the harbour of Port Jackson the large islands are seen, known as the North and South Heads, composed of sandstone rocks (of peculiar formation) and yellow and ferruginous tints. The islands are sparsely covered with curious grass-trees and eucalypti, or gum-trees of stunted growth, which, with other peculiarities in the vegetation of New South Wales, excite the attention of the stranger on first arrival in the country. We give on the first page a View taken from the South Head road. On sailing up the harbour numerous islets are scattered about, covered by a scanty vegetation. On the main land of the

hand-locked harbour (a distance of seven furlongs) are marked from the entrance before arriving off the city of Sydney are mansions and neat villas, surrounded by gardens, all in English style, reminding the emigrant of his native home and the kindred associations gratified by his English habits and feelings. The View given in our Engraving at page 219 was taken off Farm Cove, and shows the noble castellated building of Government House and a portion of the Lower Botanical Garden; in the distance, on the opposite side of the harbour, the northern shore, the combination of scenery forms an interesting landscape—

Several beautiful views of the harbour, almost surrounded by picturesque mountains, and wooded hills, are obtained from this spot. During most of the year, but more especially in the spring and summer months, the country about these localities abounds in flowering plants, ornamental shrubs, and majestic forest trees, interspersed with the peculiar dark foliage of the native fig-trees; and the lofty gum-trees.

George Grundy took an innings and ten runs off the territorial left-handed hitter. In fact, his brilliant hitting cannot be overestimated; he has been successful in every position he has excelled, where the ground is suitable for the purpose. He is a left-handed fast bowler, also a splendid slip.

Thomas Sewell, jun., born March 15, 1830, has proved himself to what was expected of him—namely, an excellent man "all round." He is a fast run-getter, and a most useful bowler.

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SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, the capital of New South Wales, is situated seven miles from the entrance of the magnificent and commodious harbour of Port Jackson. Its streets in extent and architectural style of buildings equal many of the large towns of Great Britain. Sydney is entirely English in appearance, even to the architectural character of the buildings. The fine Exchange Building seen in the Engraving on page 219 is one among them. It has a noble exterior, and its architecture is very ornamental; the interior is well arranged.

and fitted up in a chaste and elegant style, affording every convenience for the purposes for which it has been constructed. The large rooms have occasionally been used for public balls and other entertainments, accommodating with facility some hundreds of visitors. The Electric Telegraph Office is also in this building, by means of which communication is made with Adelaide (South Australia), Melbourne (Victoria), and the various districts of New South Wales. The Exchange is in a good locality, in Bridge-street, one side leading to George-street (one of the main streets of the city), and the

other to Government House. It faces Macquarie-place, around which several fine English oaks are planted, some of which have been cut down, showing a want of discernment of the value of trees in a warm climate, conducting both to health and comfort. Near this building fresh-water rivulet formerly ran, over which a bridge was constructed, this forms the Tank stream, now nearly covered over.

The large Engraving of Sydney on page 218 takes in that portion looking towards the Parramatta-road, giving a view of the University in the distance near the eleventh land, Tooth's extensive brewery (No

On the right is seen Darling Harbour, together with the recently erected Pyrmont-bridge, connecting that suburban portion of the city with the main land.

New South Wales excite the attention of the stranger on first arrival in the country. We give on the first page a View taken from the South Head road. On sailing up the harbour numerous islets are scattered about, covered by a scanty vegetation. On the main land of the land-locked harbour (a distance of seven miles having to be passed from the entrance before arriving off the city of Sydney) are mansions and neat villas, surrounded by gardens, all in English style, reminding the emigrant of his native home and the kindred associations gratifying to his English habits and feelings. The View given in our Engraving

at page 219 was taken off Farm Cove, and shows the noble castle-like building of Government House and a portion of the Lower Botanical Garden; in the distance, on the opposite side of the harbour, the north shore, the combination of scenery forms an interesting landscape—the favourite drive on the South Head road, towards the lighthouse. Several beautiful views of the harbour, almost surrounded by picturesque and wooded hills, are obtained from this spot. During most of the year, but more especially in the spring and summer months, the gardens about these localities abound in flowering plants, on

mental shrubs, and majestic forest trees, interspersed with the peculiar dark foliage of the native fig-trees; and the lofty gum-trees.







THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE 9TH NEW YORK AND AN ALABAMA REGIMENT AT THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE FACING PAGE.



# PROFESSOR QUEKETT, F.R.S.

The death of this distinguished member of the medical profession, in the very prime of life, took place on Tuesday, the 20th, at Lang-bonne, Belsham, to which place he had been removed a few weeks since, in the hope that the change might be the means of prolonging his valuable life. The deceased was the fourth son of the late Mr. Quekett, Head Master of the Lang-port Grammar School, at which institution he received his education. At the early age of sixteen he gave notice of his microscopic science, illustrated by diagrams, and a microscope of his own making, and truly, if anything were wanting to show the ingenuity of the boy, nothing could exhibit it so much as this instrument, made out of the rudest materials, and hammered into shape by his own hands. With this imperfect microscope his first discoveries were made; but such was his mechanical turn of mind that he set to work to construct an electrical apparatus; and in this department of science was equally a successful discoverer. Having determined upon entering the medical profession, he was sent up to his brother, the late Edwin Quekett, the Lecturer on Botany to the London Hospital, where he soon obtained the favourable notice of the medical officers of the institution. We now find him competing for the newly-established studentship in anatomy, just then established by the Royal College of Surgeons, which he obtained and held for three years; at the close of which his superior attainments as an anatomist, especially in minute dissections and microscopical investigations, led to his permanent appointment in the Hunterian Museum. He was there principally occupied in extending and arranging the series of microscopical preparations commenced by himself, and which last year numbered, we believe, upwards of fifty thousand specimens: these have been mostly prepared by his own hands.

In consequence of the appointment of Professor Owen to the British Museum, in 1856, the council of the College of Surgeons appointed Professor Quekett Curator of the Hunterian Museum. This appointment gave universal satisfaction to the members of the college, by whom, as well as others interested in the progress of science, Professor Quekett's lectures on history were thoroughly appreciated. The new building had just been finished, and now on the newly-appointed Curator rested the herculean labour and sole responsibility of an entirely new arrangement of the



THE LATE PROFESSOR QUEKETT.

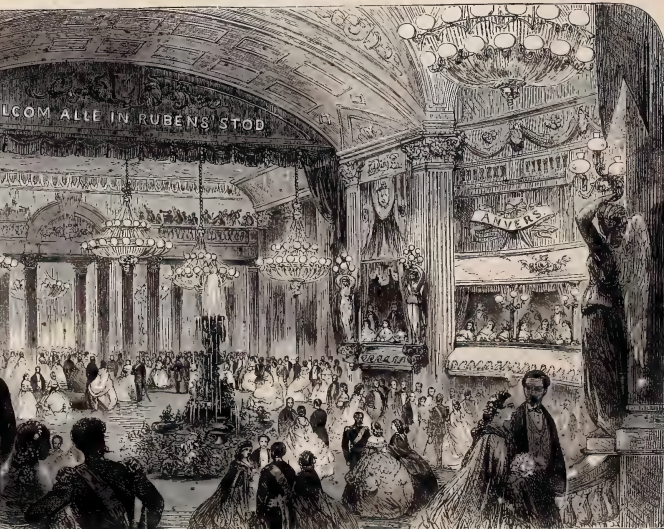
museum, and most satisfactorily was his task accomplished. But the work on which his great reputation as a histologist is chiefly based is the "Illustrated Catalogue" of the specimens showing the minute structure of tissues in the museum. His other publications are "Lectures on Histology," and "Practical Treatise on the Use of the Microscope," with numerous papers contributed to various journals—have a high and deserved estimation. Professor Quekett was a member of nearly all the learned societies of this and many foreign countries. He held the office of President of the Microscopical Society of London, of which society he was one of the founders; for years laboring most zealously as secretary; he had the satisfaction of helping to bring it to its present state of prosperity. His great experience in all matters relating to microscopical science and vast extent of information made his opinion of peculiar value, and in much request on obscure diseases and morbid alterations of structure; and the uniform readiness and urbanity with which he imparted his knowledge to all who valued for that purpose the museum of the College of Surgeons will make the memory of this most worthy and valuable officer gratefully cherished.

Physiological science and the medical profession have sustained a great loss in this excellent and indefatigable man. In private life John Quekett was equally beloved and respected by all. Many a poor family will miss the friendly hand ever ready to administer to their want. He was carried off by a cruel disease, at the early age of forty-six, much too soon to enable him to make any provision for his wife and four boys, whom he leaves behind to deplore the irreparable loss of an amiable husband and most intelligent parent.

Our Portrait is taken from a photograph by Messrs. All and Fyfe.

## THE GRAND BANQUET AND BALL AT THE THEATRE DES YARHETS, ANTWERP.

Our Artist sends us a Drawing of the interior of the Théâtre des Yariétés at Antwerp, as arranged for the festive ball during the recent artistic congress. The first event was the banquet held on the 18th inst., when between 1200 and 1500 persons sat down to a magnificent repast. For this occasion the whole of the audience part of the theatre, the stage, and the ball-room behind the stage, were thrown into one vast saloon, in which six rows of tables were placed—in all,



BALL GIVEN IN THE THEATRE AT ANTWERP ON THE OCCASION OF THE ARTIST CONGRESS RECENTLY HELD IN THAT CITY.







## ROYAL YACHT CLUB

## REGATTA.

At Plymouth, on Wednesday week, the Royal Western Yacht Club Regatta was held, according to annual custom, in honour of the birthday of the Royal Highness Prince Albert, in connection with the term of Plymouth aquatic society. This occasion is looked upon by the people of South Devon and Cornwall as one of the greatest holidays in the year, and each successive year brought hundreds of visitors from the neighbouring districts. As usual, the Ho, overlooking the Sound, with the time of the regatta, in the distance, was the chief place of resort, as from its high position a good view could be obtained of what was going on, while almost innumerable boats and staid ministers to the wants of the hungry and thirsty multitude were there assembled. The lovely demesne of Mount Edgcombe, the Caterham, Drake Island, and the lofty eminence of Mount Wias all contributed here to fill up a picture of natural beauty which might be sought in vain elsewhere.

The first race of the day was for schooners belonging to any Royal yacht club bearing the Admiralty warrant, for a prize of £50. A time-race, on the scale of a half a minute a ton. The following yachts were entered—

Yacht.	Tonn.	Crew.
Albertine	115	R. Palmer, Bos.
Zenobia	105	Richard Arnold, Bos.
Melrose	115	J. B. Smith, Bos.
Dialium	125	J. W. Cannon, Bos.

The course was from the starting-point to the New Steps and the Breakwater, three times round. The yachts got away well together, but Albertine was first, and maintained it throughout. In consequence of the allowance of time which she had to make to the Zenobia for difference of tonnage the latter was declared to be entitled to the prize.

The next race was for the Tono Plate, value £200, given by the inhabitants of Plymouth, for cutters above 20 tons, belonging to any Royal yacht club. £50 to the first, and £20 to the second vessel. As only two were entered—the Andra, 50 tons (C. H. Johnson, Bos.), and the Phantom, 27 tons (S. Lane, Bos.)—it resolved itself into a match between them. Mr. Johnson became entitled to the lion's share of the prize.

The third prize—a Plate of £25, given by the trustees of the Royal Western Yacht Club, open to yachts of from 10 to 20 tons, belonging to the members of any Royal yacht club, for which three yachts entered—was won by Mr. W. Parry's Fly.

A Cup, value ten guineas, was given by Mr. Pearce, the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, which was won by Mr. Hocking's Ho, 10 tons, beating Mr. Pope's Magnolia, also of 10 tons, by 28 minutes.

There were a number of boat-races, which were well contested, besides other amusements, and the whole gave general satisfaction.

On Thursday week the Ho was again crowded with company.

The chief race of the day was for Mr. May's Cup, value £100, given by the Royal Western Yacht Club, open to all yachts of twenty tons and upwards belonging to a Royal yacht club, and bearing the Admiralty warrant. A time-race, half a minute a ton up to sixty tons, and a quarter of a minute above sixty tons. Half Acorn's scale between schooners and cutters. The race was, in brief, three times round making an entire distance of about forty-five miles. The following were the entries—

Yacht.	Tonn.	Crew.
Albertine	115	Leut. Leake, Bos.
Bladino	105	W. Cannon, Bos.
Arrow	102	T. Chamberlayne, Bos.
Andra	50	H. Johnson, Bos.
Thought	20	P. O. Marshall, Bos.
Phantom	27	P. O. Marshall, Bos.
Melrose	115	J. B. Smith, Bos.
Andra (Germania)	21	Planchet, Bos.

The above presented a goodly list entered for Mr. May's Cup, but it was destined to be considerably reduced. The Andra had carried away her foretopmast on the previous day, had not been able to get her foremast made good in time, and was unable to start. With respect to the Phantom, it was alleged that an illegal bargain had been made between the race, and therefore she was scratched from starting for the Queen's prize. The Thought was not up to the station in time. The start took place at half-past twelve, with a gentle breeze from the W.S.W. the Albertine taking the lead, Anne second, the Arrow third, and the Melrose and Andra close together. The Arrow had no sooner got well under way and set her immense mainsail than she took the first place, the Andra coming second, the Albertine third, and the others astern. In this order they proceeded to the east mark, which was passed, and then on to the westward. At the conclusion of the first round the following was the time taken—

Yacht.	Time.
Arrow	5 24 34
Andra	5 28 28
Melrose	5 39 21

The Andra was not timed. A splendid race in the second round followed between the Arrow and the Andra. The following was the time of arrival on the second round—

Yacht.	Time.
Arrow	4 13 15
Andra	4 16 21
Albertine	4 25 35

The Melrose and Anne were not timed, as they gave up in this round. The third, being left for the third round, the Arrow still having the lead. She rounded the eastern mark about three minutes before the Andra, and then stood across for the western mark; but the master of the Andra, having a confidence in finding a stiff southerly breeze, went to sea and held his way, and off the western mark weathered the Arrow without tacking, passing her, and soon leaving her a long way to the leeward. With this mistake on the part of the Arrow really terminated the race; for, seeing now that all chance of winning was gone, having over 10 miles to make an allowance of time to the Andra, she braved her flag, and took no further part in the race. The time of arrival was as under—

Yacht.	Time.
Arrow	6 47 15
Albertine	7 49 27

The prize time fell to Mr. Johnson. There were several boat-races in the course of the day, the



THE QUEEN'S CUP, WON BY MR. JOHNSON'S ANDRA AT THE ROYAL WESTERN YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

(Sulst) women, as usual, pulling away in real earnest, and eliciting roars of laughter. In the evening Sir Vane presented the prize to the fortunate possessor, accompanying the presentation with appropriate remarks.

## THE QUEEN'S CUP.

Her Majesty has presented to the Royal Western Yacht Club a

cup, which, as before stated, was raced for on Thursday week, and won by Mr. Johnson's Andra. We give an engraving of the Cup, which is measure and elegant, of artistic conception, and of perfect finish. It is supported by the tails of three dolphins whose bodies form the stem, while infant suns or shells, seated on their tails, represent the sails to race. On the sides of the cup are three medals—the Sea, represented by the figure of a mermaid, by Cybele; and science, by Minerva. The cover is made of a young rippling balance on top, and spreading a light and to the breeze. On one of the compartments of the base is engraved—Presented by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to the members of the 'Royal Western Yacht Club' and on a third is inscribed the name of the donor. The admirable designs of this cup, which are carried out in the complement details, are due to the artistic genius of Mr. Hancock, while the credit goes to the goldsmith in the person of Mr. Hancock.

## REGATTA IN HALIFAX HARBOUR, NOVA SCOTIA.

On the 1st inst. there was a regatta in the harbour of Halifax, Nova Scotia, the chief race of the day being a sailing match by the Royal Halifax Yacht Club for a cup given by the Prince of Wales, an incident of which forms the subject of our Engraving at page 218. "The day," says a local journal, "was one of the warmest we have known in the month, and the extreme heat in the city rendered a visit to our harbour and its surrounding shores, to enjoy the atmosphere from the water and escape the heat, very agreeable." While the aquatic sports formed an attraction which was taken to the water by the citizens generally for a public holiday. The harbour itself presented a most beautiful and most animated scene. Boats and vessels of all descriptions, gallantly decked with flags and filled with pleasure-seekers, dotted the water in every direction, while the Observatory Hill in the background, the heights on the Dartmouth side, and the wharves in the city, were occupied by numerous spectators. These, together with the boats and vessels of Britain and France at anchor in the stream, formed a picture of great interest. The volunteer band added to the attractions in the dockyard by their excellent performance during the day. A large party of the elite of the aristocracy of the hospitalities of the officers of the Navy, and the regatta committee had their headquarters on board the Pyramus. The steamers Mac Mac and Neptune, crowded with thousands of both vessels, and by their endeavours to follow up the various races, and place their boats in positions where the view of the sports could be obtained, as well as by often extending their routes to the water, and far up the Basin, enabled many strangers who were on board to obtain views of the beautiful scenery that abounds on our shores.

The race of the Royal Halifax Yacht Club for the Prince of Wales Cup being the most exciting contest of the day, we give it the preference. Nine yachts entered for this race, and the following were the results of the match, the vessels starting at 11.15, 2.10, 3.05, returning as follows—

Yacht.	Time.	Yacht.	Time.
Waver	5 20 0	Phoenix	5 20 48
Phoenix	5 30 0	Phoenix	5 30 48
Waver	5 30 0	Phoenix	5 30 48
Waver	5 30 0	Phoenix	5 30 48

The winning yacht Waver was two hours and thirty-five minutes in accomplishing the race, and was round Star Rock buoy, and beat her closest competitor five minutes and forty-seven seconds, after deducting the allowance of time for tonnage. The following schedule gives the time the Waver beat each yacht, after deducting the regulated allowance—

Yacht.	Time.	Yacht.	Time.
Waver	5 20 0	Phoenix	5 20 48
Waver	5 20 0	Phoenix	5 20 48
Waver	5 20 0	Phoenix	5 20 48

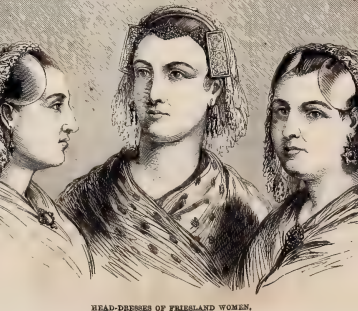
The yachts started, with a light wind from the S.W., and the Waver was the first to start. She was at first anticipated, but before the close of the race a breeze sprang up, which was calculated fairly to test the powers of the various boats under full canvas. The Waver, entered by Mr. J. B. Cow, won the race in a style which established her beyond dispute as the fastest boat in the harbour.

The contest next in interest was the rowing match for the championship of the harbour. Only four boats were entered, and the race was easily won by the Tangle, owned by Mr. Barton, and pulled by Mr. Lovett, who formerly held the championship belt.

Some other races between men-of-war, gulls, cutters, and whalers, and between fishing-boats, were stoutly contested. The arrangements for the regatta, and the complete manner in which they were carried out, reflect the highest credit on the members of the Royal Halifax Yacht Club, to whose exertions (save a local and the public are indebted for a day's amusement) which has never been surpassed.

## HEAD-DRESSES OF FRISLAND WOMEN.

VISITORS to the Netherlands, especially at Tyne or Bergen, cannot but be struck by the very remarkable costumes of the Frisland women, worn more particularly on festive occasions, and glittering in the sun like jewelled helmets, which they strongly resemble. The hair is either entirely covered by the sides of the head, or by a very narrow piece at the back; over this is the cap, while on the forehead and suspended from the ears are rich jewels set with precious stones—frequently diamonds. The hair being very thickly laid on the face. It is not at all uncommon to find females who have little other wealth wearing head-dresses worth from 1000 to 1500 florins, but they are handsome; each possesses adds what can be said to its value, and no Frisland girl, gentle or simple, will consider herself presentable without one.



HEAD-DRESSES OF FRISLAND WOMEN.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1107.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

[TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

## CANADA REINFORCED.

OCCASIONALLY we find a politician of the advanced modern school raising the question how far the secrecy and mystery of diplomacy should be suffered to mingle in the administration of a popular Government. The argument that little good can arise from what may be called the secretiveness of a Ministry in England has been strenuously urged. Indeed, the assertion has often gone the length of assuming that in this country positive evil follows the tortuous and occult twistings of those administrators whose training or whose tastes are diplomatic. There can be little doubt, however, that the system thus denounced is inconsistent with the spirit of publicity and the reference to general opinion which prevails among us, and it is seldom applied to matters which concern our home administration; and, though it nominally clings to the conduct of our foreign relations, it is but sparingly applied there, and generally revelation even in this respect is a question of time more or less short. It would seem, nevertheless, that something of the genius of secret diplomacy is influencing her Majesty's Government just now in reference to their policy in North America. The unhappy

condition of affairs in the United States would very naturally create in the minds of those responsible for the government of England and her dependencies an appreciation of the necessity of watchfulness over those fair regions of the great western continent which, in a limited and technical sense, owe allegiance to the Queen, but which, in all the qualities and essentials which make up a brotherhood of race and a community of interests, are linked firmly to the old country. It has become the fashion of late for some of the guides of public opinion to lay down very stringent reasons why all our colonies, and Canada especially, should be made to understand that they are to depend solely on themselves for military defence. This dogma has been carried out to the extent of maintaining that, in the event of any aggression on the Canadas on the part of the United States, no military aid or assistance ought to be expected by those colonies from England. The obvious fallacy in this line of argument is the assumption that American invasion of Canada can be a thing *per se*, and wholly disconnected with an Imperial war. An attempt at the annexation of Canada by the United States as an isolated act,

uninvited by the condition and the public feeling of the colony itself, is almost a political impossibility. Such an event implies a premeditation on the part of our Canadian brethren to separate themselves from their mother country; and in such a case it is not likely that England would think it worth her while to enter into a war for the purpose of endeavouring to retain a disaffected and revolted dependency. Any military operations in Canada could only form part of a decided and complete contest between the two great Powers, and then, surely, England would be bound to send her armies in sufficient force into Canadian territory, just as she would send her fleets into those waters which would form the obvious arena of the naval part of the struggle. It is from this point of view, and not on any narrow or mere colonial principle, that the question of the defence of Canada is to be looked at. Hostilities there imply a general and regular war with America. Under these circumstances an army such as that which we sent to the Crimea would be indispensable, and would probably be transported to North America more easily, and certainly with greater speed, than characterised the conveyance of our troops to the Black Sea



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND: HER MAJESTY EMBARKING AT ROSS CASTLE, LAKES OF KILLARNEY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 260.

[illegible]







NEW FLOATING DOCKS AT BRITONFERRY, NEAR NEATH GLANORGANSHIRE—THE WEST SIDE



# OPENING OF NEW DOCKS IN LIMERICK.

The new floating docks at Briton Ferry, two miles from Neath, and forming a portion of the port, were opened on Thursday afternoon, the 2nd ult. They were commenced eight years ago by the late Mr. Brant, and have just been completed, at a cost of £160,000, in a most efficient manner, by the contractor, Mr. Risco. These docks consist of twenty-three acres, and is a waterway of some seventeen acres. The machinery of some seventeen acres. The machinery was erected by the firm of which Sir William Armstrong is the head, and there are three hydraulic machines for the use of the dock, and one for the tidal basin. There are two cranes and one for the tidal basin. There are two cranes and one for the tidal basin. There are two cranes and one for the tidal basin.

Business was entirely suspended in the borough of Neath on the opening day, and a procession of the Corporation, harbour commissioners, directors of the South Wales and Vale of Neath Railway Company, Foresters' Order, and trading inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, fanned to Briton Ferry, at the mouth of Swansea Bay, where the new floating docks are erected. These were accompanied by the 2nd Glamorgan Artillery, the 10th and 17th Glamorgan Rifles, and the collected Okeford band. The first shipment of coal took place at two o'clock, when the sailing ship, the *May Stenson*, 500 tons, received the first cargo for the Great Eastern, lying at Liverpool. A public breakfast took place at three o'clock, when two hundred guests, under the presidency of Alexander Outsherton, Esq., the Mayor of Neath, J. S. Cope, Esq., Corp. Clerk, officiating as vice, H. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P.; A. S. Ayton, Esq., M.P.; Admiral Wreche, and other influential local notables, were present. Although the weather was unfavourable, the attendance was great. The *Amis Vernon*, 800 tons, lay in dock, and, with the other vessels, were gaily decorated on the occasion.

## THE BISHOP ELECT OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

The Rev. William Thomson, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and preacher of Lincoln's Inn, has been appointed to the bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol, rendered vacant by the translation of Dr. Baring to that of Durham. Dr. Thomson entered at Queen's College, Oxford, as a commoner, in 1830. In 1847 he gained a scholarship, and took his B.A. in 1849. In 1847 he published "An Outline of the Laws of Thought," which has gone through five editions, and has been reprinted in America, and which gave him a very high position among logicians. In 1849 he succeeded to the degree of M.A., and successively became Fellow, Tutor, Dean, and Rector of the college. In 1849 and 1850 he was appointed select preacher, and in 1853 Hampton lecturer, and the crowded church at each of his sermons proved how much his lectures were appreciated by the University. The course was published in 1854, under the title of "The Attributing Work of Christ." Dr. Thomson, according to "Cockfield's Clerical Directory," also published several pamphlets on "An Open College Best for All," "Scriptural Teaching the Safeguard

DR. THOMSON, BISHOP DESIGNATE OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

against Crime," "The Law and the Gospel" (the two last sermons), "The Transfiguration." On the resignation of Dr. Baring, Bishop of Durham, he was appointed Rector of All Souls, Langham-place, and shortly afterwards was elected provost of Queen's College. In 1856 he proceeded to the degree of D.D., and in 1858 he was elected preacher to the Lion, Society of Lincoln's Inn, an office which he held till 1860. He has also been for three years one of the chaplains in ordinary to the Queen, and has recently published a volume of "Lincoln's Inn Sermons." Dr. Thomson is a delegate of the University press and also of the University. In 1855 he married Zeal, daughter of Mr. J. H. Stans, British Consul at Aleppo. Our Portrait of Dr. Thomson is taken from the "Church of England Photographic Periodical Gallery."

## ANOTHER FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

WILLOW A Comer's ferry is inspiring into the causes of the recent fatal accident on the London and Brighton line a collision, nearly as terrible in its consequences, has occurred on the Hampstead Junction Railway—a line which, with the North and South Western branch, connects Kew with the North London Railway running into the City. This line, which has been opened within the last two years, joins the North London at Camden-road station, and passes thence through Camden-town and Kentish-town, by Hampstead, and so on to Kew, where it runs close to the South-Western line, over which passengers wishing to proceed to Richmond are conveyed without a change of carriages. The Hampstead Junction line is much used by persons going from the City to Kew, Richmond, and Twickenham, and on Sundays and Mondays throughout the summer season not only do the ordinary trains fill well, but there are excursions constantly.

On Monday there were two or more special trains to Kew; and it was to one of these that the dreadful accident occurred, the details of which we relay.

In its course from the Camden-road station of the North London Railway the junction line is curved in several places, and passes close to the rear of the houses till it crosses the Carlton-road, in Kentish-town. It then enters the fields, and for about a quarter of a mile runs at the back of the houses on the east side of Carlton-road, and between them and the main road through Kentish-town, which leads to Highgate-rise. A few hundred yards further on in the Hampstead direction is the Kentish-town station, the first on the line after it leaves Camden-road. The Hampstead station is about half a mile beyond the Kentish-town. From Hampstead to the point at which the line crosses Carlton-road it forms an arc of considerable bend. The collision took place at some dozen yards nearer to the Kentish-town station than a bridge over what is at present a path from Carlton-road to the Kentish-town-road. Down to this bridge from the town and the rails are laid on a road supported by brickwork arches, which are about 35 ft. high. From the bridge to the Kentish-town station there is an embankment of about the same height, and from the Kentish-town



FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT KENTISH-TOWN, ON THE HAMPSHIRE JUNCTION LINE: SCENE OF THE DISASTER ON MONDAY NIGHT.





THE COURT.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

**CONCLUSIONS**



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND: HER MAJESTY REVIEWING THE TROOPS ON THE CURRAGE OF HILDARE—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 240.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND: REVIEW BY HER MAJESTY ON THE CUMBAGE OF BIDDAR-CHARGE OF CAVALRY—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST—SEE SUPPLEMENT PAGE 20.







SEPT. 7, 1861.]

[illegible]

THE WEATHER.										
RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.										
N. N. 51° 58' N.; Long. 5° 18' W. at 100 fathoms above sea level.										
DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.				WIND.			
DAY.	Baromet. at Sea Level.	Time of Day.	Deep Fath.	Relative Humidity.	Air, at 5 fms.	Air, at 10 fms.	At Surface.	Direction.	Force.	General Remarks.
Aug. 2	30.05	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
3	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
4	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
5	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
6	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
7	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
8	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
9	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
10	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
11	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
12	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
13	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
14	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
15	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
16	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
17	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
18	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
19	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
20	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
21	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
22	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
23	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
24	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
25	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
26	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
27	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
28	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
29	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
30	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.
31	30.04	10.0	57.8	73	64.5	0	48.1	76.2		W. S. S.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

[illegible][illegible]

of useful fibre may be extracted from the seed of comimero, the mangle, the madder, the well-known fibre of the pine-apple, the manihoba, the hemp, the sunn, the jesse, the plantain, the yuca Americana, the fourcroya gigantea, the a. c. may also be employed. Flaxium texon or New Zealand flax, a. c., are also, are in the hemp-c. All of these, except the last enumerated, are in the fact of certain fibres which may be more or less usefully applied in the manufacture of paper, and to textile fabrics.—Gussell's Illustrated

## NATIONAL SPORTS

[illegible]

Cup.—Wizard, 1. Ivanhoe  
Haddock.—Banshee, 1. T

**LICHFIELD RACES.**—TUESDAY.  
 Copeland Handicap.—Twinkle, 1. Medora, 2.  
 Champagne Stakes.—Master Panton, 1. Donna del Lago, 2.  
 Staffordshire Stakes.—Man-at-Arms, 1. Wyndley, 2.  
 Tamworth Plate.—Dorritia, 1. Diamond, 2.  
 Stewards' Plate.—Miss Mary, 1. Cumberland, 2.  
 Staffordshire Yearling Cattle Plate.—Pine Apple, 1. Sunnyside.

Cup.—Noregny, 1. Flotilla,  
MCDNF.

Sweepstakes of 10 sows.—Dennis del Lago walked over.  
Anson Plate.—Miss Mary, 1. Medora, 2.  
Angelsey Plate.—Ombertland, 1. Strawberry Leaf, 2.  
Gold Cup.—Miss-at-Arms, 1. Wyramay, 2.  
Nursery Handicap.—Master Fenton, 1. Charles Fox, 2.  
Her Majesty's Plate.—The Lawyer, 1. Boniface, 2.  
Scarry Handicap.—Rajah Brooke, 1. Dorrilla, 2.

## YARMOUTH RAC

Norfolk and Suffolk Handicap.—Addulation, 1. Miss Nell, 2.  
Great Yarmouth Nursery Handicap.—Breechloader, 1. Cutler, 2.  
Trafalgar's Handicap Plate.—O'Brien, 1. Chesebroke, 2.

---

**EXETER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.**

Main Road Stakes.—Schubolin, 1. Alchymist, 2.  
South-Western.—Trotatore, 1.  
South-Western.—Trotatore, 1. Alchymist, 2.

Plate.—Grillade, 1. Orbit

Nursery Plate.—Rothsire, 1. Albatross, 2.  
County Cup.—Bay Shilley, 1. Optimist, 2.

**IPSWICH RACES.—THURSDAY.**

Chantry Stakes.—Blackcock, 1. Albat, 2.  
Member's Plate.—Estrelita, 1. Iona c, 2.  
Suffolk Handicap.—Miss Eva c, 1. Conundrum, 2.

## THE F

[illegible]

ram-breeders, Messrs. R. A. and J. H. ... breeding. Then follow

of cheese, experiments on ewelets, the prize money and the Major McCulloch, who is the usual metropolitan statistician of live stock, and the fact that the prize money is not a very large sum, indeed meet for consumption in the metropolitan expenditure of the prize winners. The prize money is not a very large sum, indeed meet for consumption in the metropolitan expenditure of the prize winners. The prize money is not a very large sum, indeed meet for consumption in the metropolitan expenditure of the prize winners.

Thursday Mr. Rigden has been in Brighton. This

[illegible]

Fifth Grand Duchess, and

A letter from Cassel of the 31st ult. states that a very ordinary and virulent attack of typhus has broken out in the barracks, apparently caused by overcrowding and deficient nourishment. The letter says:—"The day before yesterday seven men died, and the next twenty-four hours a like number expired, while the number of cases rose to two hundred."



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND: THE ROYAL BARGE PROCEEDING THROUGH THE UTTER LAKE OF KILLARNEY TO PHERRUCUNY CANAL, SETTLING FROM THE REMARKS ROAD, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 140.



## THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.



RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY AT KILLARNEY HOUSE BY VISCOUNT CASTLEBROSSE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 246.



THE ROYAL PARTY VISITING LORD CASTLEBROSSE'S COTTAGE AT GLENG, ON THE KILLARNEY LAKES.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 246.





42

1. A. Begum-street, respectfully beg to announce (in answer to numerous inquiries at home and abroad) that the reason why in all the same (identical) words at the one end and the other end

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2 1/2, 1s.  
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41 1/2.  
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 41 3/4.  
 Faint Coloured Silks,  
 41 1/2.  
 Faint Star Silks,  
 41 10c.  
 Faint Fruit de Soies,  
 41 11a.  
 Faint de Soies Rousses,  
 41 10c. 6d.  
 Coûtes Du Rhin,

Gros d'Alona,  
 22 10s.  
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BLACK SILKS at KING			
223, Rempart-street.			
at half the price charged by Messieurs Eschbacher's.			
Black Glace "Sole"	..	..	1 0 0 the Fall D.
"Gros de Naples	..	..	1 0 0 ..
"Dames"	..	..	1 1 0 ..
"Gros de Fort de Saxe	..	..	1 1 0 ..
"Figured Silks	..	..	1 1 0 ..
"Gros de Vene"	..	..	1 0 0 ..
"Gros de France	..	..	1 0 0 ..

1	Moine Antiques	..	..	..	1 10 0	..
2	Brocchi Saks	..	..	..	3 0 0	..

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2	Jaques Rege	..	..	..	6 7 0	..

Churned Milk	..	..	67	4	..
Plain Processed Cows	..	..	6	8	..
Vegetable Driest	..	..	9	10	5
Pumpkin Driest	..	..	9	12	6
Unbleached and Striped Silk N-ys	..	..	85	6	..
Broche Driest	..	..	9	14	6
Silk Reproduction	..	..	1	3	0
Broche Silk Driest	..	..	1	17	0

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Richly-trimmed, 2 to 5 guineas.  
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of rich Black, or 1 guinea.  
These are beautifully ornamented with steel.  
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Waterproof—But Airproof—Approved Shapers, 21a.  
An insurance against the cold. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d.  
A new pattern is just prepared—useful and ladylike.

**FORD'S GARIBALDI SHIRTS for LADIES**  
Flannelette and Cashmere of all colours, plain and fancy.  
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FORD'S GARIBOLDI SHIRTS FOR LAD  
may be worn with or without jackets, and are suitable  
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25s. to 30 guineas, fitted in the most complete manner  
with all the necessary materials for Ladies or Gentlemen. Trav  
elling-cases from 12s. 6d. by far the largest stock in  
the public shops of trade value. A. BAZIN and GOREAU, 31  
and 33, Great-street, St. Martin's Lane.

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**THE PEN SUPERSEDED.**—The method of marking letters as to prevent the ink washing off with COLEMAN'S PATENT ELECTRO PLATES. Indicated by the following directions:—**Coleman's Patent Electro Plates**, 25, Cross Street, N. 40; Cross Street, S. 1; set of mechanical plates, with directions sent post-free for sample.—J. Coleman, Maker, 25, Cross Street, North (corner of St. Martin's Lane), W.C.

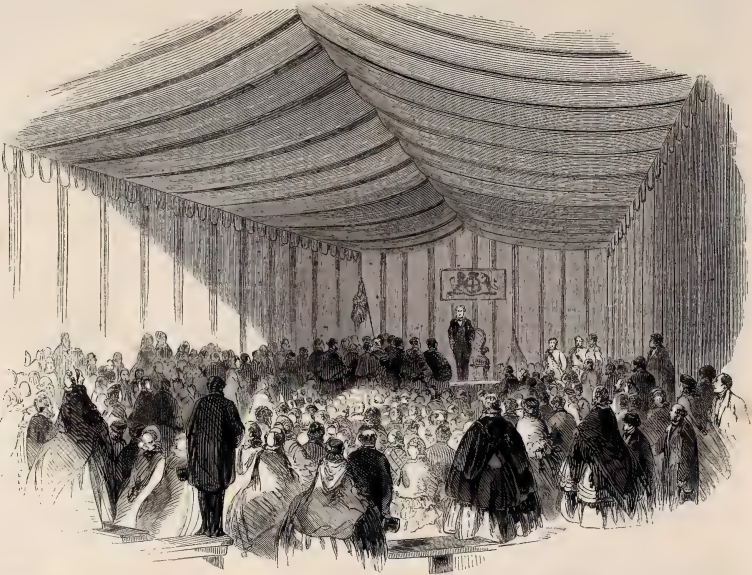
**BOWLAND'S KALYDOR**  
The most refreshing preparation for the complexion, dispelling  
clouds of languor and relaxation, alleviating all heat and irrita-  
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Price 25c. and 50c. per Bottle. Sold at 25, Halsted-street,  
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for convenience of travellers, or those who may object to Pow-  
ders, six per box; Lozenges, six per box.—Agents, WHOLE-  
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road.





## THE INSTALLATION OF LORD PALMERSTON AS LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS.



THE INSTALLATION CEREMONY AT THE COURT OF SHIFFWAY, DOVER.

This ceremony of the installation of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, which took place at Dover on Wednesday, August 28th, derives much additional interest from the circumstance of the great antiquity of the office. Its origin must be ascribed to the Roman age; for that people felt the same necessity for guarding the southeast of the island as did the peoples who succeeded them, and accordingly we find that they had twelve ports along the coast, over whom was placed an officer answering to the Warden of after days. Of those ports Dover was one, and we give below a representation of that Roman town, then known by the name of Dubris. The port was the midway of the River Dour, which washed the town walls; and here it was that the first cohort was stationed, being the principal landing-place and port of communication with Gaul.

The office appears to have been continued by the Saxons, as it is recorded that Hengist appointed his brother Horsa to the command of Dover Castle and constituted him "Warden" of the ports; and it is

certain that the office was in existence at the time of Edward the Confessor, where both Earl Godwyn and his son Harold are said to have held it. And the charters of Edward are referred to in those of succeeding Sovereigns, and particularly of Edward I.

The Domesday Book mentions these ports, "Dover, Sandwich, and Romney," and refers to the privileges and immunities they enjoyed in consideration of the service to be done by them upon the sea. The Conqueror, however, gave a final character to the institution; for in the early part of this reign he granted a charter which erected the five ports of Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, and Hastings, called the Cinque Ports, into a sort of palatine jurisdiction, and appointed one of his Norman Barons "Constable of Dover Castle, Warden, Chamberlain, and Admiral of the Cinque Ports." The jurisdiction was extended in succeeding reigns by the addition of two ancient towns, Rye and Winchelsea, and of members to all the ports and the ancient town of Rye.

In this state the jurisdiction continued for many generations. The ports possessed very extensive privileges, and the service to be rendered by them to the Crown and their country were defined. Each port had to find a certain number of ships and men, making a total of fifty-seven ships and 1187 men for fifteen days in the year. This was the infant Navy of the kingdom. The Barons of the ports were bound to attend the King in his wars. But they did not limit themselves to this service. For they frequently acted independently, and sailed out to meet

and chastise the enemy when he dared to appear in the Channel. The installation of their Warden into his office used to be held at a place called Shipway-cross, near Lynne Church. And here it is recorded that Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., took the oaths of office, asking the opportunity for sailing of the Barons of the ports as a mark of fidelity to his father King Henry III.

In the time of the Commonwealth the place of installation appears to have been changed to the Redoubt Hill at Dover, where once stood a Roman pharos, the remains of which have only lately disappeared. Here it was that Lord Viscount Sidney was sworn into office in 1673, and here also Lord, Duke of Dorset, was installed in 1725.

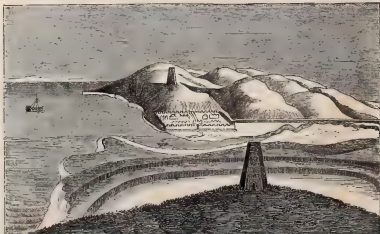
It does not appear that the ancient custom was followed on the succeeding appointments; and it has been reserved to this day to revive the interesting ceremonial in the person of Lord Viscount Palmerston. That noble Lord, it is said, is the one hundred and eighteenth Warden in succession from Earl Godwyn—a list embracing many Princes of Royal blood and noble Knights and Lords, whose names are famous in their country's history.

## PREPARATIONS FOR THE CEREMONY.

The Prime Minister was inaugurated on Wednesday week at Dover as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Much interest was excited, and several of the old ceremonies were maintained, but the great event of the day was of course the appearance of Lord Palmerston himself. The installation took place at what is termed a Grand Court of Shipway, which is never held but for this particular ceremony, and was preceded by a review of the Cinque Port Volunteers by Colonel McEldon, and succeeded by a grand banquet in the Townhall. Formerly the office of Lord Warden was one of considerable emolument, but it is now shorn of its pecuniary advantages, the office only having



THE TOWNHALL, DOVER, ANCIENTLY THE MAISON DIEU.

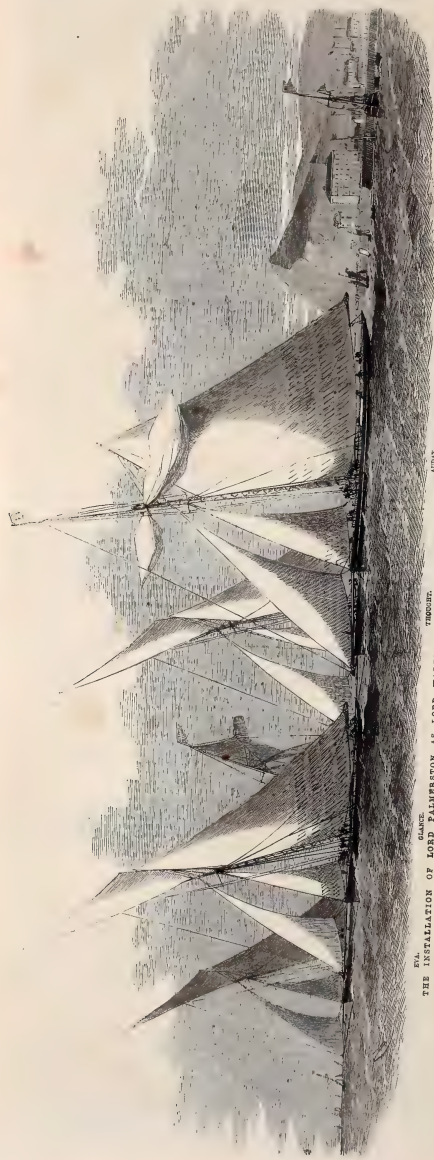


THE ROMAN DUBBLE (DOVER), WITH ITS TWO LIGHTHOUSES.—FROM AN OLD PRINT.

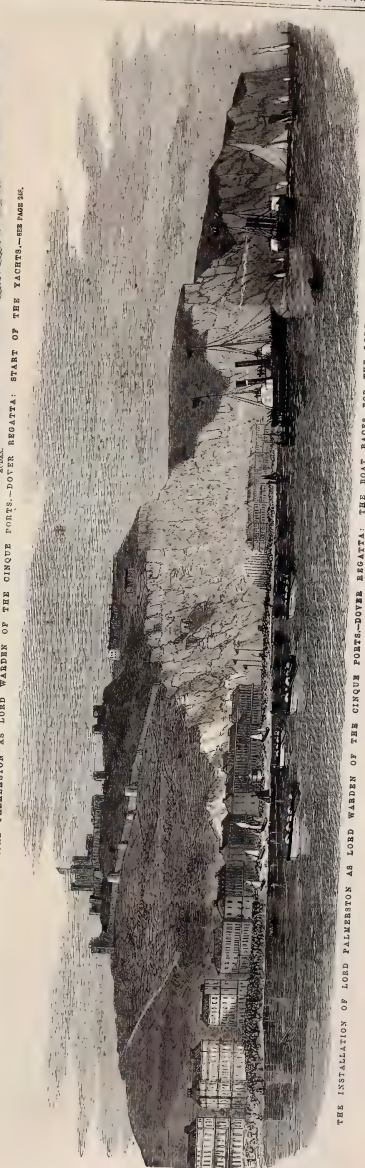








THE  
GLANCE  
THE INSTALLATION OF LORD PALMERSTON AS LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS.—DOVER REGATTA: START OF THE YACHTS.—SEE PAGE 24.

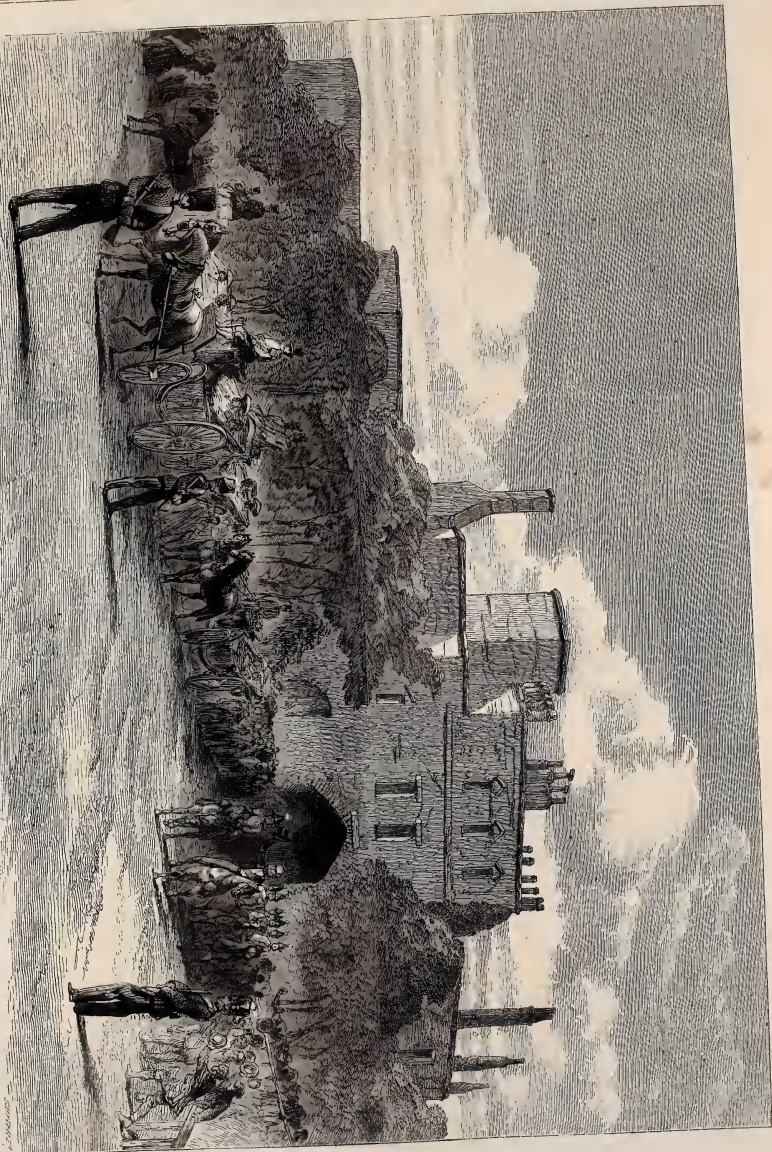


THE INSTALLATION OF LORD PALMERSTON AS LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS.—DOVER REGATTA: THE BOAT RACES FOR THE LORD WARDEN'S AND OTHER PRIZES.—SEE PAGE 24.



SEPT. 7, 1861.]

THE INSTALLATION OF LORD PALMERSTON AS LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS. ARRIVAL OF HIS LORDSHIP AT DOVER CASTLE—SEE PAGE 246.







and "Gentle," as it is in all the activity of the life. All who knew him declare that he is of high character; and was thorough; and that his genius was the source and the secret of any power which he possessed. His high and original abilities were rewarded by an extensive acquaintance of all great personages of his time.

He was born in the cathedral of St. George, was the work of Pugin; but the building as it now stands was not that of a cathedral, the interior of which was a simple and unadorned room, and the building as it now stands was not that of a cathedral, the interior of which was a simple and unadorned room, and the building as it now stands was not that of a cathedral, the interior of which was a simple and unadorned room.

the first one which he had ever designed, and which he had never before seen. The result of this was that the building was not that of a cathedral, the interior of which was a simple and unadorned room, and the building as it now stands was not that of a cathedral, the interior of which was a simple and unadorned room.

His years in Italy, by K. H. CHURCH, Esq. This, we believe, is Miss Childen's second literary essay. Her first was an interesting tale, "Before the Dawn in Italy," which gave her the favourable recognition of the public, and which she has now followed up with this second. The subject of the story is the life of a young man, who is a student of the law, and who is a student of the law, and who is a student of the law.

By the New Coinage Act, which will come into operation on the 1st of November, it is a misdemeanor to deface any stamp upon a coin, and a penalty of five years, or a fine of £100, or both, is imposed on any person who does so.

LATERAL WASTE OF MOTION.—Our House of Commons voted on the 11th of November, that it is a misdemeanor to deface any stamp upon a coin, and a penalty of five years, or a fine of £100, or both, is imposed on any person who does so. This is a very important step, and it is a very important step, and it is a very important step.

THE FISHERMAN'S DORADO.—Our readers may remember the statement of Dr. Shaw, of the North Irish (Shaw), and the capture of two fish which had discovered a fish bank of cod near a solitary rock, and which had been discovered by a fisherman, and which had been discovered by a fisherman, and which had been discovered by a fisherman.

the fish, giving to them three shales, as a deep well, and on one occasion a line which was required was instantly cut, and the fish was taken, and the fish was taken, and the fish was taken, and the fish was taken, and the fish was taken.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A FUGITIVE REMINDER.—We have received a notice from the London and North Western Railway Company, that the company has received a notice from the London and North Western Railway Company, that the company has received a notice from the London and North Western Railway Company.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 914.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK. G. to Q 4th (ch) K to B 3rd. Any move.

PROBLEM NO. 915.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK. G. to Q 4th. K to B 3rd. Any move.

THE NEW FORMATION.

It changes the very formation, which was hitherto the badge of all evolutions. It was three things, and has become one. The first was the old formation, which was hitherto the badge of all evolutions. It was three things, and has become one.



THE CAVALRY.

Recent efforts have been made to improve the French cavalry. It is a very important step, and it is a very important step, and it is a very important step.

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REFORMS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

The French army, the battalions reaching a large scale the whole of the army, and the battalions reaching a large scale the whole of the army, and the battalions reaching a large scale the whole of the army.

THE MILITARY.

Another more important change is the universal adoption of the rifle. This is a very important step, and it is a very important step, and it is a very important step.

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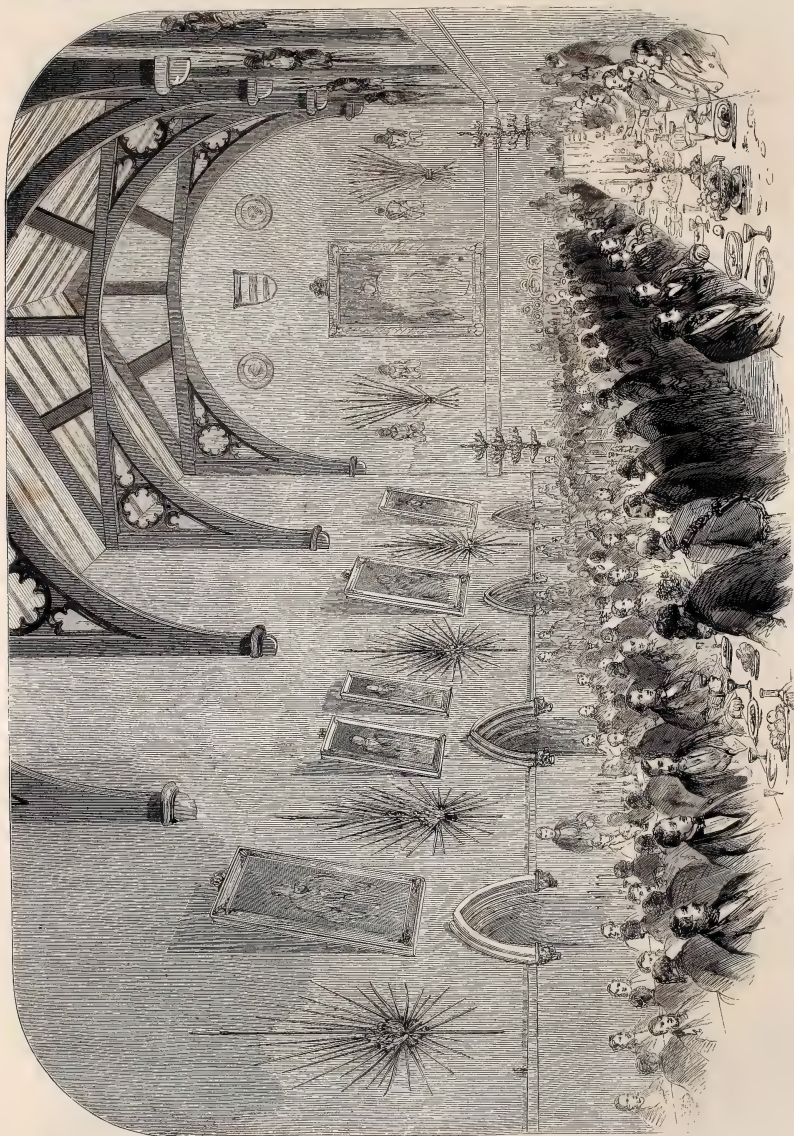
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THE INSTALLATION OF LORD PALMERSTON AS LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS: THE BANQUET IN THE TOWNHALL (MAISON DIEU). COVER.—SEE PAGE 246.





THE CINQUE PORTS

The prize shooting competition of the 5th Hants (Forthampton) Hunt, which was brought to a close on Thursday week at the baths at Anglessea, near







ST. MARY REDCLIFF, BRISTOL, IN PROCESS OF RESTORATION UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. G. GODWIN, ARCHITECT.

## THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY REDCLIFF, BRISTOL.

ON *W*ednesday the screen which for some time past has shut from view the Lady Chapel of Redcliff Church was taken down, and the parishioners were able to see the restored interior and three new stained-glass windows which have been set up as memorials. The eastern window of the Lady Chapel, seen in the *View* which we give in our present Number, is in memory of the late Alderman Thomas Lucas, of Bristol, and is one of the best works of Mr. Wailes of Newcastle. That on the north side, by the same artist, commemorates a lady of the same family, having for subject the raising of Jafar's daughter. The south window, illustrating the command, "Suffer little children to come unto me" (by Messrs. O'Connor of London), is in memory of the late Mr. W. Hall, for forty-five years the devoted superintendent of the Sunday-school. The cost of the stonework of this part of the church has been defrayed partly by a committee of ladies and partly by the Freemasons of Bristol and its neighbourhood.

The effect of the interior of this noble church, as may be judged of from our *View*, is now becoming superb. For many years past our readers are aware the work of restoration has been going on, but gradually under the direction of Mr. George Godwin, architect. Funds came in fast slowly, and the work has been done bit by bit, mainly on the outside, where actual danger threatened. Recently, however, donations have been made specially for the interior, where a greater share could be made with smaller expenditure. The fine clustered buttresses of the nave and transept, seen in the *View*, have been restored, and their bases and capitals perfected; elaborately-carved oak cumbrels, a pulpit, reading-desk, and font, have been set up; the latter, of Conn stone and alabaster, was carved by Mr. Rice, by whom all the stone carving has been beautifully executed. We should especially point to those about the exterior of the north porch, which portion of the church has been restored under peculiar circumstances, not generally known beyond the locality. That porch, which is one of the finest examples of the Decorated style in the kingdom, has long been connected with poetry and mystery. It was in the upper chamber of it that the ill-fated Chatterton, according to known assertion, found the *Bewley* poems. This chamber the porch was not to lose.

A fortnight ago a benefactor, known as "Nil Dependum," the signature he assumed, placed himself in communication with the chairman of the Restoration Committee, Mr. Alderman Proctor, stating that he was desirous of contributing to the restoration of the north porch, and asking whether the committee, with a view to that object, would procure drawings and specifications from Mr. Godwin, and estimate from three different masons of well-known talent, and forward them for inspection. In making this request the writer imposed the following conditions—*Viz.*, that no endeavor should be made to break through his incognito until he thought fit to communicate his name to the committee; and that, in order to maintain the desired secrecy on this point, the chairman should pledge himself not to allow the letters received from his unknown correspondent to be seen or read by any one but himself. As a guarantee of good faith the halves of certain bank notes were enclosed to meet expenses. A reply to the proposition was requested to be inserted in one of the *Printed* papers. In answer to this communication it was at once resolved by the committee that the chairman should be authorized to insert in the *Bristol* papers a letter giving the required pledge regarding the conditions of secrecy which the writer imposed, and promising that plans, specifications, and estimates for the renovation of the north porch should forthwith be obtained.

Without going into a long story, suffice it to say the funds were regularly forwarded, to the extent of £2119, by the generous donor, who, though his secret provided frequent comment, and was the theme of some clever "conjectures" in one of the local papers, continued to preserve his incognito; nor at the present time are we able to designate the unobtrusive master of the north porch by any other name than the vague appellation by which alone he has chosen to be known.

The iron hinges here are a very elaborate piece of work, and were executed by Messrs. Hart, of London. The cost of the restoration of the north porch was afterwards undertaken by the Commercial Society, mainly through the exertions of Mr. George Hatherley. The south transept and the greater part of the south side of nave and chancel have been restored by the Restoration Committee, aided by the Chyngeys Society. Much of the exterior, however, remains in a ruinous and some of it in a dangerous condition; but this may be hoped, will

now soon be remedied. The present churchwardens, Mr. W. Powell and Mr. W. Proctor, are earnest in their desire to carry on the good work, and the prospects of aid are encouraging. They may be justified in looking beyond their own city for subscriptions; for, seeing the words of the architect on the occasion of laying the first stone, "St. Mary Redcliff, belongs not simply to Bristol, but to Europe."

## MASSONIC CEREMONY AT ST. MARY REDCLIFF CHURCH.

ON *W*ednesday week there was a Masonic ceremony in connection with the restoration of this time-honoured structure. The Masonic lodge have, it is stated, contributed a sum of £800 towards the restoration, and it was resolved to celebrate the work by an appropriate ceremony, in which the brethren in the adjacent provinces were invited to co-operate. A grand lodge was opened at the Masonic Hall, Bridge-street, and a procession of the various lodges was organized at the Exchange, the Mayor and Corporation being also present. The procession on leaving the Exchange proceeded to St. Mary Redcliff Church, where a *vestibule* of a red canopy of spectators. The scene in the church, characterized by a most striking and unusual effect, and commenced playing the National Anthem. Simultaneously the brethren fell back, hushed and formed a passage, up which the Grand Lodge, in their purple and gold collars, staves, diamonds and glittering insignia, and tokens of their high and sublime branch of the mysterious order. Divine service was in impressively performed in the north choir, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Watson, Curate of St. Andrew's Underbath, in the city of London, and Chaplain to the Grand Lodge. After the service the ceremony of placing a stone at the east-end corner of the Lady Chapel took place with all the imposing Masonic accompaniments incident to such special occasions. The Rev. Chaplain offered up another prayer and the Grand Master pronounced the benediction. The procession then returned to the Exchange, where some appropriate speeches were made by members of the order, the Mayor and the High Sheriff, after which the members dined together at the White Lion Hotel, when Mr. Godwin, the architect, congratulated them on the success of their endeavours as





RESTORATION OF ST. MARY REDCLIFF CHURCH, BRISTOL: PLACING THE LAST STONE AT THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE LADY CHAPEL WITH MASONIC RITES.



MASONIC DEMONSTRATION AT BRISTOL IN CONNECTION WITH THE RESTORATION OF ST. MARY REDCLIFF CHURCH: ARRIVAL OF THE PROCESSION AT THE CHURCH.







(From a Correspondent.)

[illegible]

which was given in four payments. The right violet represents a man on horseback ordering several men to be strangled by the soldiers. That of the left is a saint beating the sick. These two pictures had been taken away by the French and placed in the Louvre, where they remained until the return of the French to the Netherlands in 1813. During the time of the French occupation in 1812 the greatest precautions were taken to preserve them from the effects of the bombardment. The first chapel, on entering the church which surrounds the castle, contains a picture of the Virgin and Child, the work of Martin de Vos, representing the "Marriage of Canaan in Galilee," and the portrait of our Lord holding his heart in his hand, by Quercynot. In the second chapel is found a monumental relief, the security of the province, by the same artist, whose work is also to be seen in the church of St. Andrew. It is ornamented with a fine picture of Rubens, "The Resurrection."

[illegible]

The *Echo* of Bologna says:—"Luigi Ricci, aged eight, son of the well-known professor of music, lately directed the singers of the church of San Gio: at Trieste, who executed a mass of his composition. The sacred edifice was wrecked."





# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1108.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT MANCHESTER.

SCIENCE, like Wisdom, is justified of her children. Time was when the annual sessions of the British Association were held to be a capital theme for ridicule, and when journalists who

cater for the instruction and amusement of men of business thought it became them to raise an uproarious laugh at what they described as talking, peripatetic, and wool-gathering philosophy. It is not the first time by a good many that the shadows which herald the approach of a majestic success, mis-

interpreted by men who believe that "there is nothing like leather," have excited wondrous ebullitions of noisy merriment, of which subsequent events have made the said men sheepishly ashamed. The British Association has not merely cultivated the jeers of its early assailants—it has seen them converted into acclamations of praise.



THE WAR IN AMERICA: TEXAN RANGERS (FEDERALISTS) RECONNOITRING BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA AND FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST  
SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 252.





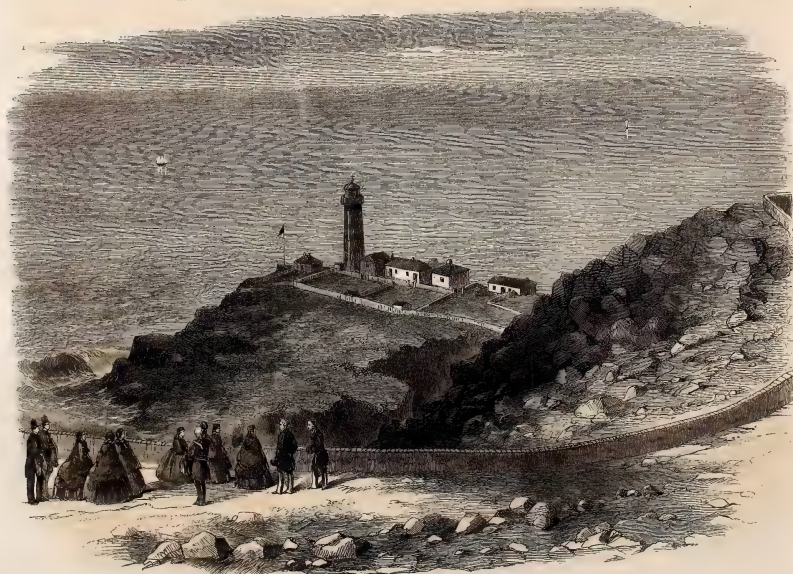








HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND: NEW CLUBHOUSE, KILDARE-STREET, DUBLIN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE QUEEN VISITING SOUTH STACK LIGHTHOUSE, HOLYHEAD, ON HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM IRELAND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.









THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND: HER MAJESTY EMBARKING AT ROSS CASTLE, LANES OF KILLYBEG.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 268.



SEPT. 14, 1861.]

THE WAR IN AMERICA. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—KILLING BULLDOGS IN THE FEDERAL CAMP, VIRGINIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—REPRODUCED, BY APPOINTMENT.



in New Zealand: and a Preliminary report on the present state of our knowledge of the commercial possibilities of the West Indian Islands and Colonies.

influence exerted by light on the functions of plants: On a violet peculiar to

ward Hall, on another bench and the relative distribution of the clearest and sedimentary strata of the carboniferous rocks; Professor Mackenzie, on the red sandstone of South Perthshire; the Rev. Dr. Anderson on Dura Don; Dr. A. Duguid, on the aqueous origin of granite; Mr. Penckell, on the trap-beds of Dartmoor granite; and Mr. J. W. Salter, on some points in the structure of the granitic rocks, and on the heave shells in the coral reefs.

In section D Dr. P. F. Carpenter read some Notes on the variations of granitic crinoids; and then spoke on the compositition operations of the south-western Indatation. A letter from Mr. Gray, of the British Museum

[illegible]

tion of axes or rotation; Mr. Cayley, On curves of the third order; and M. Bézout de Haan, On definite integrals.

[illegible]

Mr. Rose, On the efeteous group in Norfolk.

Section B. **THE HISTORY OF THE MANUFACTURE OF AMMONIA.**—**MR. J. R. HOLLAND:** Mr. Estlin Clarke and Sir Charles Bright, the latter of whom was the first to make ammonia in the laboratory, were the first to make it on a large scale. The first patent was taken out by Mr. B. following were the consumers:—**MR. J. GRIFFIN:** on construction of gas-lights for chemical use; Professor N. S. H. on use of chloride and its hydrates; Mr. Hurst, on the sulphur compound formed from the sulphuric acid and the hydrogen on formation of fuel at a high temperature; Dr. Russell and Dr. Hutton on the use of ammonia in the manufacture of Duguesby, on the evolution of ammonia from volcanoes; Mr. W. G. on the history of the alkali manufactures; Dr. Williamson, on an apparatus for the separation and measurement of gas; Professor Tennant, on a method of separating ammonia from the gas; Mr. Clegg, on purifying ammonia by means of dry cloths; Mr. Williams Morriot, on the separation of ammonia from coal gas.

His paper read in section C were as follows:—**MR. SALTER:** on coal fossils; **MR. HOLLAND:** on the history of the physical geology of British North America, 1824; the coal drainage of the United States; **MR. GRIFFIN:** on

[illegible][illegible]

of civilization; and also entitled Memorials to the origin of the name Italia, or Charles Grey. After which papers were read by—M. Du Chaillu on the Nile; by Mr. Bosc on the Nile; Africa; by Rev. A. Temo, On the relations of the population in Ireland, as shown by the census of 1851; by Mr. Duckworth, On the route from Western China; Mr. James Hector, On expeditions for settlement of the central part of British North America; by Hon. J. Baker, On Australia, including the recent explorations of Mr. Gosselin Stuart; Mr. Wilson Bolmer, On the great earthquake at Mendoza, on 20th March 1862.

On 20th Feb. Mr. James Heywood read a paper On the inspection of educational endowments; and it was unanimously resolved "that an application be made to the Charity Commissioners of England and Wales to provide

to hear the meeting is a great success. Upwards of 3000 ingrederent and associates.

ment means for the classification and condemnation of the returns of the units sent in to the Charity Commissioners." The following communications were also laid before the section:—Mr. H. Ashworth, on capital punishment, and their influence on crime; Dr. Strang, on the comparative progress of English and Scottish population, as shown by the Census of 1861; and J. T. Hammach, on the general results of the Census of the United Kingdom in 1861. Professor Rogers read a paper which had been prepared by Mr. Walton, entitled "An examination of the increase and decrease of population."

[illegible]

and costs of inland China. Mr. P. New Forest, New Forest, gave a report of visits on the gauging of water. Dr. Fairbairn, president of the association, presented a paper containing a series of experiments on the effects of very action and long-control changes of load upon wrought-iron axles and girders. Mr. David Chubb, secretary of the Manchester Cotton Association, presented a paper on recent improvements in cotton-spinning. F. Bateman, president of the Birmingham Association, presented a paper on the best modes of extinguishing fires. Mr. C. W. Blomens explained the use of telegraphic communication adopted in Berlin in the case of fires. Mr. Henry James laid before the section information as to the process of photography, or the process of copying ancient documents by means

topography, and transferring them to use. Mr. HARRISON then placed in his patent for improvements in street railways by the addition of a or perambulator wheel to the carriages. It was stated that Moses Silverman used a telegraphic wire, which was impervious to the influence of the sun. Mr. Higgins explained his system of sledge-braces, and referred







PROCESS OF ROLLING ARMOUR-PLATE FOR HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AT THE ATLAS STEELWORKS, SHEFFIELD.—THE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 500.





PICKING UP A MAN OVERBOARD FROM THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S SHIP CANDIA IN THE RED SEA.

#### "A MAN OVERBOARD!"

THIS cry, as exciting to the mariner, was heard on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship Candia while on her passage recently from Calcutta across the Red Sea. One of the sailors at work aloft fell overboard. The engines were immediately stopped, and the port after-boat lowered, in charge of Mr. Duncan, one of the

officers. It succeeded in reaching in time the unfortunate man, who was much exhausted. Great credit is due to Captain Stewart and the officers of the ship for the rapidity with which the boat was lowered and the man picked up. Although the vessel was going about nine knots an hour, and there was a heavy sea on, scarcely half an hour elapsed from the time of the alarm till the vessel was again steaming

full speed on her course to Suez, with the rescued man on board. The young officer in charge of the boat, Mr. Duncan, has distinguished himself on several occasions. In November last he saved himself greatly in saving La Plata, which was on fire in Southampton Dock, when he ran considerable risk in finding out where the fire was, and then directed the hose until he was almost smothered.



NEW GOLD-DIGGINGS IN NOVA SCOTIA : GOLD-STREET, TANGIER.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 280.





NEW MUSIC.

**MESSRS. CRAMER, BEALE, AND WOOD'S**  
NEW AND FAVORITE SONGS.  
**A WOLF MOTTO (Two).** S. J. LEGER.  
Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 30, Regent-street, W.

**BIRD OF THE TWILIGHT.** M. W. BAILEY.  
Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 30, Regent-street, W.

**BONNIE SCOTLAND.** W. BRIDGES.  
Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 30, Regent-street, W.

**COME TO TRY LATTICE.**  
A. BRIDGES. Price 6d.  
Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 30, Regent-street, W.

**FAR AWAY, MY LOVE.**  
A. BRIDGES. Price 6d.  
Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 30, Regent-street, W.

**I DREAM OF THE AT MORN.** H. SMART.  
Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 30, Regent-street, W.

**I MOUIN THE ABSENCE (in c and d).** A. L. LLOYD. Price 6d.  
Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 30, Regent-street, W.

**O SEND ME BACK TO DREAMLAND.**  
A. L. LLOYD. Price 6d.  
Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 30, Regent-street, W.

**ONLY FOR THEE.** G. LINDLEY. Sung by M. H. B. Price 6d.  
Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 30, Regent-street, W.

**REST, WHERE SHALL WE REST?**  
Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 30, Regent-street, W.

**SOMEBODY IS WAITING.** S. J. ST. LEGER.  
Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 30, Regent-street, W.

**TO DREAM OF THEE.** G. CHOL.  
Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 30, Regent-street, W.

**MESSRS. CRAMER, BEALE, AND WOOD'S**  
NEW AND FAVORITE SONGS.  
**J. BLUMENTAL—LA PENSEE.** Souvenir.  
Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 30, Regent-street, W.

**J. BLUMENTAL—LA LUISILLA.**  
Souvenir. Price 1s.  
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THE first national Italian Exposition of Industry, Agriculture, and the Fine Art, is definitively to be opened on the 15th inst.

The first national Italian Exposition of Industry, Agriculture, and the Fine Art, is definitely to be opened on the 15th inst. and the visit to the building in course of preparation for it would seem to show only too clearly that the country is not ready for writing, Sept. 4—that it is impossible to be ready by that day, the assurances that the place are of the most positive description. "I do not say that it is possible," I could not say that it is impossible, but I often-quoted reply of one who did not care to enter into argument in support of the impossibility.

Signor Carega, the Secretary-General to the Royal Commission for the Exposition, and to all who still urge the impossibility of being prepared by that day, says that the same matter. He does not say it is possible; he only says that it assuredly will be done "Impossible," as the French say, in bringing the work to its present state of forwarding the vulgar impediments of matter and time. Signor Carega is justified in his

confidence. The first thing to be done, as soon as the Parliament at Turin had, in June, 1860, decided that the scheme of the previously-proposed *Statuto* was to be put into effect, was to make the object of a national exposition for all Italy, was to select a locality, and to adopt for the purpose, And this was the task which Massimo d'Azeglio, as a writer in the official journal of the Exposition remarks, for an economically wealthy country like Italy, gets together readily, and with any sum of money required to set to work and raise an immense building, and to erect a magnificent city, embracing the new kingdom of Italy, in the very short time prescribed, built an edifice such as would be regarded as a masterpiece of architecture by Florence could any one be the object. There are few cities in that there is no one—which could be said to be the case with the city of perhaps all that was needed might not be a *rose qui non* but that the motto in a *rose qui non*. But that

[illegible]

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON : STEPS FROM ONE OF THE CENTRAL ARCADIES TO THE GARDENS.—SEE PAGE 219.

of each of them. The inside, as may be readily conceived from the nature of the original destination of the structure, the building is divided into two vast galleries, parallel to each other, and communicating throughout their entire length with each other by lofty open arches. The whole is brilliantly lighted from above. Fortunately the building is not so high as it has been taken advantage of by the construction of a large but light and very elegant gallery, supported wholly on ornamented brackets projecting from the wall throughout the entire length of each side of both the naves, so to speak, of the building. By this means the exhibiting space is increased to a very great extent. The length of the building is 135 meters, the breadth by 30 m. with a b.

present time the flooring is not completed, the gallery is not quite finished, and the decorative work is hardly begun; or rather, to be accurate, such was the case two days ago—on the 2nd of September. But crowds of bricklayers, carpenters, whitewashers, glaziers, painters, and decorators were at work with a heterogeneous activity that reminded one of the pictures of the building of Carthage.

Immediately outside the city gate and extending along the outside of the city wall as far as the commencement of the Cascine, is a vast plain, the character of wood throughout, except against the wall, for the reason of the horned cattle; for the Italian Exposition, unlike its elder brothers of London and Paris, is to be held in the open air. The extent of stabling is 250 metres in length, and is appropriated to horned cattle only. An English breeder would doubtless find this department, at least, somewhat deficient in the space what he would consider up to the mark. But it must be remembered that his judgment and that of an Italian agriculturist would be based on different considerations. The Englishman would confine his inquiries to views of beef; whereas the Italian would be thinking of beef only in connection with the capacity of the animals for labour.

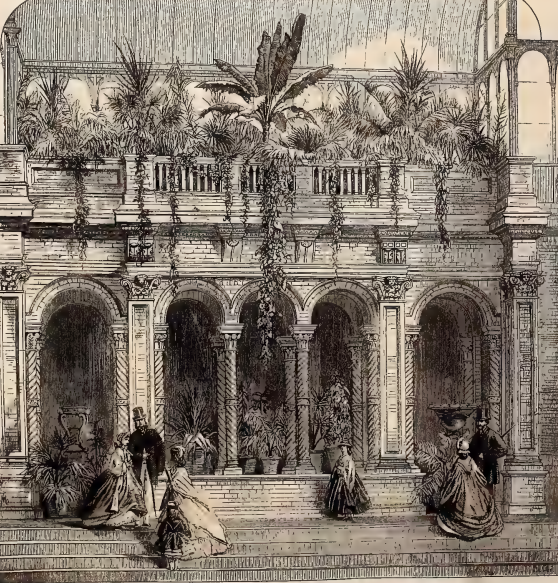
This part of the Exposition—the cattle show—has been wisely limited to the eight first days of the time. The expense and difficulty of keeping together so large a mass of cattle in September in Italy is in various respects greater than those we would imagine who do not take the nature of the climate into consideration.

On the left-hand side of the main building, as it is faced in connection with the rest of the city, the roof is of wood and glass and has been erected by the architect in the form of a porch for horses, but chiefly for the use of the public, and as a shelter for the interesting features of the whole show. In the building, and jettied out from the main body of the building, is a large courtyard in the form of a colonnade, the most interesting of the colonial outbuildings. The octagonal building, which is the center of the eight sides of this gallery, is a fine specimen of the architecture of the island at that end, and by which it is characterized. The octagonal building is a fine specimen of the architecture of the island at that end, and by which it is characterized. The octagonal building is a fine specimen of the architecture of the island at that end, and by which it is characterized.

Besides all this there are on the right-hand side of the main building additional rooms for sculpture and painting, refreshment-rooms, cafe, &c. And behind this long gallery, which has been described as running parallel to the main building on the left hand, there are courts, and pens and sheds for sheep, poultry, &c. Further, in the immediate vicinity of these there is a small inclosure, to be entered by a separate ticket purchased by a supplementary payment. The exhibition of animals

It will be seen that a complete scheme for the comprising of every department of the sale of art and industry in the Florentine Exposition is far more exhaustive than was done in 1851.

Every attempt to arrange and classify methodically the vast variety of objects since produced by or modified by human industry is attended with great difficulty, and the principal



ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON: BECESSSED ARCADE IN THE GREAT CONSERVATORY.—SEE PAGE 269.





(From our own Correspondent.)

of their country. Whilst, however, much art expenditure receives encouragement in this country, there are still many industrious workers in the old beaten path of genre and landscape. What success a few of their labours, and what the contemporary art of Holland generally presents to the observation of the art-explorer, I must reserve for a future communication.







THE WAR IN AMERICA: UNION TROOPS ATTACKING CONFEDERATE PRISONERS IN THE STREETS OF WASHINGTON.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

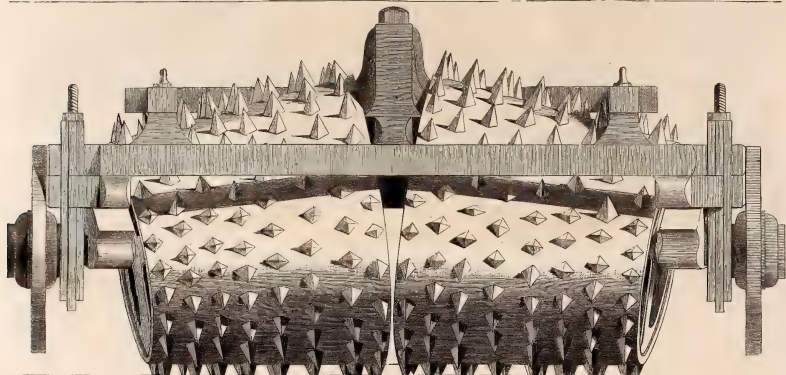


THE WAR IN AMERICA: ARREST OF MR. PAULKNER, LATE UNITED STATES' MINISTER TO FRANCE, AT BROWN'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, ON THE CHAMP D. TILSON. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.









BRABY'S MACHINE FOR BREAKING-UP ROADS AND SCARIFIING OR TILLING LAND.—SEE PAGE 284.



NEW BOULEVARD MALESHERBES, LOOKING TOWARDS THE MADELINE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1109.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## THE DECLINE OF THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.

THAT portion of the world's inhabitants among whom the English language is predominant has of late been indulging in a general census-taking. In the summer of last year the people of the United States summed up the goodly total of thirty-one millions and a half—a decennial increase of 35 per cent. It was their last corporate feat. No sooner were the numbers announced than the great Republic, unable to harmonise so large a family, fell asunder. In January of this year the great colony Canada reckoned up her two millions and a half—a larger proportional increase than that of the United States; and in April the British Isles—the motherlands of a numerous and scattered progeny—numbered those of their children who still remained beneath the parental roof. South Britain and her contiguous islands were able to parade a population of twenty millions and a quarter, or an increase of 12 per cent in ten years. North Britain could boast a population of three millions, or an increase since 1831 of nearly six per cent. West Britain's was the sole discordant voice in this chorus of progress. The Niobe of nations had to confess a loss of more than 12 per cent in the number of her children—a confession which, on a superficial view of the case, was cheering only when viewed as an improvement on the preceding decade (1841-51), when the loss had been nearly 30 per cent.

This collapse of the population of Ireland from 8,175,124 in 1841 to 5,764,649 in 1861 is a phenomenon which arrests the attention of thinking men in all parts of the civilised world.

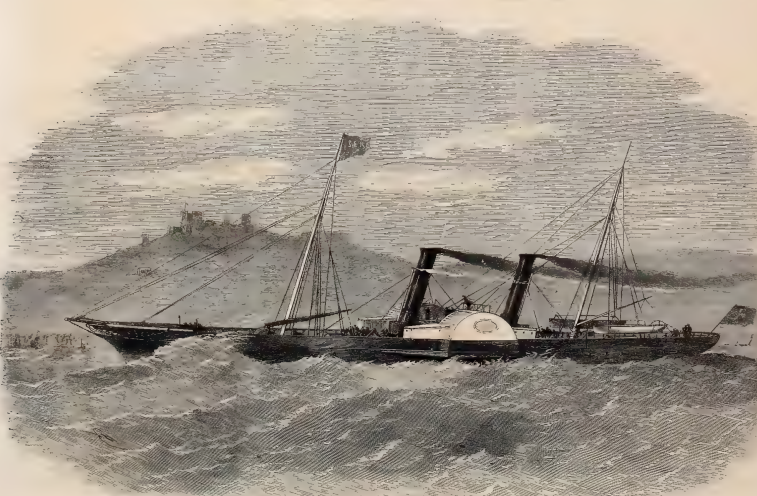
Its causes have often been discussed before, but the publication of the figures of the last Census reopens the whole controversy.

The history of the growth and decline of the population of Ireland is full of startling fluctuations and moving incidents. The Irish race have felt in full force the effect of the economical changes of the last two centuries. Two centuries ago that western isle was a thinly-inhabited country. For the first three-quarters of the eighteenth century the Irish multiplied steadily and healthily, but not excessively; but from 1775 to 1835—a period of sixty years—there was an era of marvellous and excessive production of the human species: to this succeeded a few years when the natural increase was about balanced by emigration; and, lastly, twenty years of depletion as marvellous as the former period of increase. Whether this last period has even yet closed, to be succeeded by one of equilibrium between the natural increase and the emigration, we will consider hereafter. Let us first make good the preceding generalisations.

The first estimate of the population of Ireland is that of Sir William Petty for 1723. Sir William Petty had superintended a general survey of Ireland with a view to the settlement of the conflicting claims to the proprietorship of Irish landed property; and his authority as a careful and well-informed statistician runs as high. His estimate was 1,100,000. The growth of the population during the eighteenth century we ascertain approximately by the returns of the collectors of a tax called "hearth-money." These collectors give us the number of families, and by multiplying the number of families by 5½ we cannot be far wrong. In 1753 we accordingly find that the population had increased to

about 2,100,000. In 1776 it seems to have increased another million. Thus in one hundred and three years the Irish race resident in Ireland had nearly trebled. In the cotton-growing States of America they express their gratitude to the shrub to which they owe their prosperity, and it may be said their very existence, by the loyal ejaculation, "Cotton is King!" In Ireland it was the Potato which was King. The Irish race based all their temporal hopes upon that admirable cereal. But the potato's reign was not yet over. In the succeeding sixty years it did wonders. It raised the population from 2,100,000 to something above 8,000,000. Considering that Ireland was almost a purely agricultural country, the number of persons to a square mile of rural territory could have been excelled only among the rice-eating populations of China and India. But in or about 1835 a tide of emigration to Great Britain, the British colonies, and the United States set in, which nearly counterbalanced the excess of births over deaths, for the Census of 1841 gives only 8,175,124. That emigration thereforward swelled into a torrent, King Potato abdicated his throne, and the torrent became a flood, which reached its climax about 1855, and has since considerably subsided, though still far from insignificant. The result is to throw back the population to the figure at which it stood about fifty years ago. Major Meehan's hearth-money estimate in 1805 was 5,338,456. The estimate based on the abortive attempt to take the Census in 1812 and 1813 was 5,937,836. The figures of 1861 are between these two estimates—viz., 5,764,649.

If we seek for the causes of this vast emigration we find two—one which Ireland has in common with many other agri-



THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S NEW FOLKESTONE AND BOULOGNE PACKET VICTORIA.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 264.

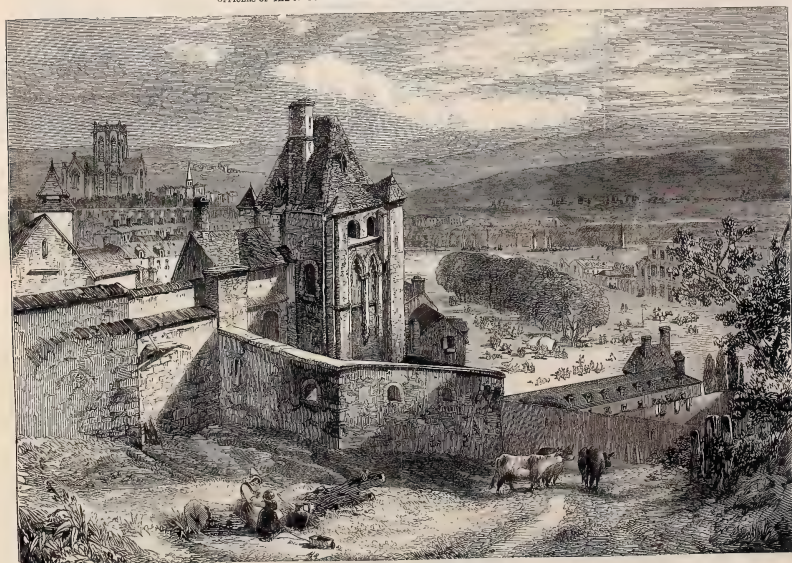
enterprise when a people, in the well-grounded hope of bettering







OFFICERS OF THE 1ST FUZIL VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 304.



THE CASTLE OF DINAN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 304.



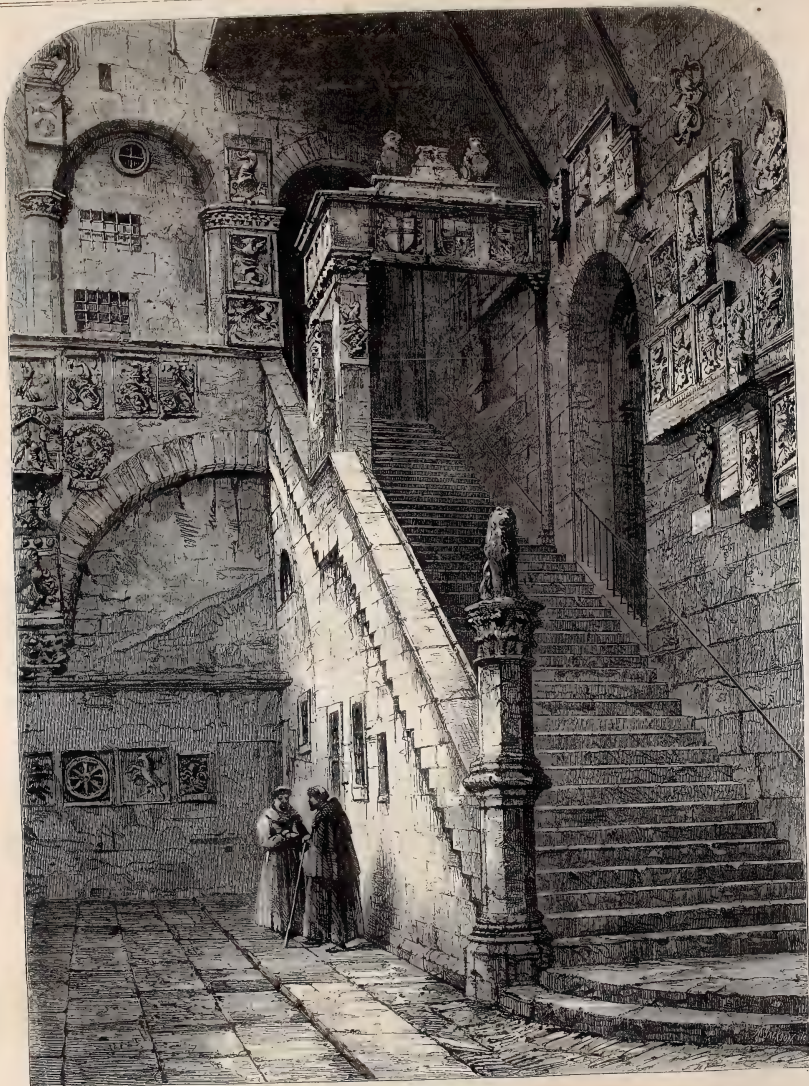


THE NEW RUSSIAN CHURCH IN PARIS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT PAGE 304.









THE OLD BARGELLO FLORENCE.

was situated' was popularly called by the same name. But the grand old castle, which has for many centuries been doomed to bear that ill-earned appellation in Florence, was not always a Bargello. It was the work of Arnolfo, the celebrated architect of the cathedral, and was built to be the "Palazzo della Signoria," the residence of the chief magistrate, and the chief seat of the Republican Government, ages before the more celebrated and still more magnificent edifice now

known as the Palazzo Vecchio. The old palace was built by the thriving and increasing Republic for that purpose. When Republican Florence became too great and too grand to be contented with the fine old halls built for it by Arnolfo, when the citizens required a "sala del cinque cento"—a room fit for a council board of five hundred members—then the older building was degraded into a prison. And few chapters of the history of the rough old Republican times, or of

the subsequent smoother but worse times of the Medicean principality, can be got through without records of traitors' heads exposed at the Bargello windows, or decorations in the centre of its picturesque but grim old courtyard.

When removed from its high estate to these vile uses the building was in many respects altered to match its altered fortune. The wonderfully beautiful "loggia," or open arcade, around the com-



SEPT. 21, 1901.]

[illegible]

"WHO CAN THIS BE?" BY C. B. ELSLIE, B.A., IN THE SHEPHERD'S COLLECTION, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

I took credit in Tuscania for the past year. I have been busy during the last few years with my small collections prepared, but in many ways I have been able to devote myself to the study of the history of the book. I have been able to devote myself to the study of the history of the book. I have been able to devote myself to the study of the history of the book.

WHO CAN THIS

er C. F. R. Liddle, M.D., F.R.C.S., and the embryonic laboratory of the University of Cambridge, which has been the source of the bulk of the work on the development of the eye in the chick embryo, and the embryonic laboratory of the University of Cambridge, which has been the source of the bulk of the work on the development of the eye in the chick embryo, and the embryonic laboratory of the University of Cambridge, which has been the source of the bulk of the work on the development of the eye in the chick embryo.

## SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

The New York papers give a fearful account of the last hours of a murderer, James White, who was executed on the 15th ult. On the prison authorities going to perform the preliminaries for the execution, he lay prostrate with a chain wreathed from the wall of a cell, with which he was fastened, and he lay there for some time, his head thrown and his arms outstretched, in a manner that was almost agonizing. When he was at length raised up, he was dressed in a new shirt and trousers, and he was then taken to the gallows. In the end he made terms, surrendering for an hour's life, a good dinner, and a drink of whisky; but when on the scaffold he again broke out, and was executed by force, struggling and blaspheming to the last.

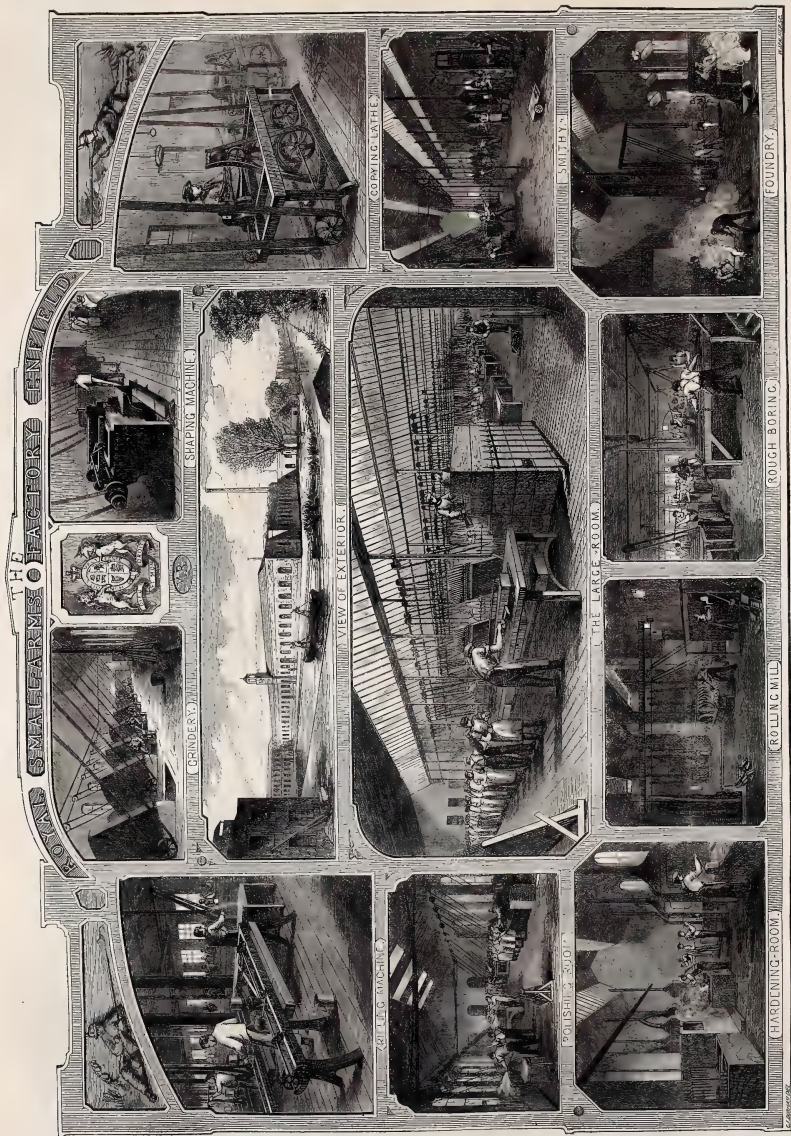
compact little Marquis, who was in blooming condition, had to unsettle Colonel Towmley's dark crack Cellarius, who cost \$500, as a yearling, and Mr. Parr's Derby favourite Tolarno. He well repaid their G to T confidence, as he made running all the way, and, after a splendid race with Imperatrice, another of Colonel Towmley's, and own sister to Imperice, pulled them through by a short head in the post. Imperatrice was ridden without spurs, and got so hemmed in on to the rails that J. Snowden had to whip with his left hand. Tolarno was a bad third, and Cellarius, a big-framed horse, who wants a great

The annual Festival of the Orphicists and Choral Societies, which was first announced to take place during the present month, will be held from the 17th to the 20th of October, in the Palace of Industry, at thousand singers, representing fifty departments and above two hundred villages, will take part in this solemnity, under the direction of M. E. Delaportie.

The statue of James Watt in the eastern central arcade of the Agricultural Society's Gardens, of which we gave an Engraving last week, is a terra-cotta copy of the statue made by Alexander Munro for the Oxford Museum.









# REOPENING OF LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.

Four years have elapsed since the last partial reopening of this cathedral on the 16th of April, 1887. On that date the occasion was celebrated to the amount of about £7000 having been given and expended in further restoration, the results were on Tuesday exhibited to the public by another formal reopening of the fabric with full choral service. The Lord Bishop of Winchester, who was translated from Llandaff to Winchester, preached in the morning, and the Lord Bishop of Bangor in the afternoon. The following is a quote from the last report of the Dean of Llandaff—see the principal works which have been done in the interior: "The once-raised section of the nave has been thoroughly restored; its arcade and its western front (the latter is seen in the Engraving), its clerestory and its side aisles, rebuilt; its walls plastered, its windows glazed, and a new roof thrown over its whole span. The partition-wall (an ugly erection of the last century), which so long severed it from the portion used for public worship, has been removed, and from the western entrance the original design is once more manifest in all its beauty. The roofs of the side aisles of the eastern end have also been restored, with the exception of the two bays, which extend beyond the Chapter House, and which are separated from the others by a small vaulted chapel. The Bishop's throne and a portion of the stalls and the screen have also been nearly completed, and are ready."

The works have all been done with the best materials and in a most substantial manner. The new roofs mentioned above are of English oak; the closons and skylight of teak-wood and acacia, enriched with inlaid woods of other colours. The throne has an octagonal canopy, grained within and rising to the height of 30ft., and will be adorned with panels of sculpture and figures. A new organ has been erected by Messrs. Gray and Davison, at a cost of £1000. The case and decoration of the pipes have been designed by the architect in union with the rest of the furniture of the choir. Thus, after the lapse of more than a hundred years, the choral service is enabled to be resumed, and will hereafter be continued. Of the View of the Cathedral West Front which we give the western end of the nave has been, as said above, restored. The northern tower, which is of the Perpendicular style, and called Jasper Tudor's Tower, remains to have its ornamental pinnacles replaced as they are known once to have existed. The southern tower has as yet only had the foundations and lower story completed; the upper stages of the tower and the spire, together with the restoration of the Chapter House and many other minor works—and, it may be hoped, much further decoration of the interior—being what the Dean and Chapter trust to be enabled to carry out if the liberality of the public should furnish them with the means of so doing. The whole of these works are from the designs and under the superintendence of the diocesan architect, Messrs. Frichard and Boddon, and skilfully executed by Mr. Thomas Williams, of Canton, near Cardiff.

A valuable addition has also been made to the cathedral in the shape

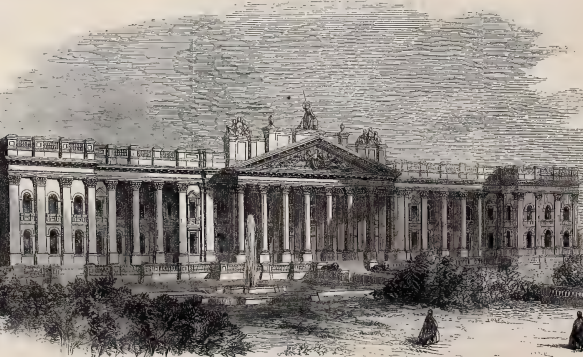


LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL RESTORED.

of paintings for the windows by Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti. They consist of a large centrepiece representing an angel presenting a shepherd and a king to the Virgin and Child, and surrounded by other scenes, illustrating the adoration of our Saviour by both high and low, and a picture (one of which only as yet has been executed) of David, the precursor of our Lord, in the possession of shepherd and king.

## MELBOURNE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM OF ART.

An article in our last Number on the British Dependencies in connection with the Great Exhibition of 1882 bore testimony to the extraordinarily rapid progress of the Australian colonies in population and in material prosperity. There are now maps and photographs to towns in Australia which ten years ago were only stations with sheep-trails through the bush. Romanes are plying on the Murray and the Darling, and Moreton Bay has within the last two years become an independent colony under the name of Queensland. It is in Victoria, however, that the growth has been most striking. Fort Phillip, which at the time of our last international exhibition was only just been erected into a separate colony, is now the great centre of the group. Nor is it in material prosperity alone that Victoria is progressing. Among the public buildings of Melbourne not the least important, and certainly not the least interesting, is its Public Library, of which we give an Engraving. A Museum of Art in connection with this noble building was opened to the public on the 24th of May last, by His Excellency the Governor, Sir H. Barkly. In a long address Mr. Richmond Barry stated that the primary idea entertained by the trustees, in recommending the formation of a museum of art in connection with the library, had reference to the establishment of a school of design. With this view cases of some of the best-known works of antiquity had been procured. These formed but a small part of what the collection would be. As to the library, it was stated that the number of volumes on the shelves was now 27,240, and at the end of the year the number would be 29,000. The readers within the library have increased with the enlargement of the building. In 1866 they numbered 23,701, whilst during eleven months of 1890 the number was 162,118. His Excellency, in reply to the address of the learned President, said he regarded the collection as the first step towards the establishment of a school of design, in which the future artists and manufacturers of Victoria might be imbued with purity of taste and correct principles of beauty. "In engraving, however," said His Excellency in conclusion, "will extend to all classes and all ages, from the students in our schools or at our University, who may have received the poetic fancies of classical literature, and gather illustrations of what they read in Homer or in Virgil, in Greece or in Italy, to the accomplished citizen of the world, who will rejoice to be thus reminded in this distant realm, where he has perhaps come to spend the evening of his life, of those forms of beauty and masterpieces of art with which he was so familiar in younger days, and the kindred climes of Greece or Italy."



PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM OF ART, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.













THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: CONFEDERATES TRAPPING A BOAT'S CREW OF THE POTOMAC FLEET.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

A short time since the United States' ship Resolute, while cruising along the Virginia shore of the Potomac, detached a boat to take possession of a row that lay hard and fast in the mud, laden with barrels, supposed by the commander to contain powder for the use of

the Dominator. Just as the bowman was preparing to hold on with the hookhook a murderous fire was opened from behind the bushes on the bank, killing and wounding all but one at the first discharge. It was nothing more than a ruse to draw the Federals on, and it

succeeded too well. With great difficulty the boat was got out of range by those able to swim the oars, and shortly afterwards the Resolute came up and shelled the woods, but with what execution it is impossible to say.



VIADUCT ON THE LINE BRANCH OF THE LANCASTER AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.









SANTA MARIA DEL FIORE, THE CATHEDRAL OF FLORENCE.—SEE FRONTING PAGE.



VIEW AT THE CRISTAL PALACE OF CADETS ATTACHED TO METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN VOLUNTARY CORPS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.









## MOVABLE GASLIGHT APPARATUS.

It has for a long time been the custom, not to say the rule, in Paris, for saloonkeepers and many other public establishments to keep a light constantly burning, *per bene position*, and applicable to a variety of purposes, more especially to cigar-lighting. The habit has become so general that the dealer in nicotine, when fortunate enough to obtain a Government permission to start in the trade, would think his establishment complete without some species of light ever available to the public, whether purchasers or not. Great complaints having been made of the dirty state of some of the little oil-cups and other insignificantly odorous *deux* (areans), an ingenious contrivance, of very wide application, has just been adopted by the Parisian *merchants de tabac* and others, which has given equal satisfaction to themselves and to their customers, or to grumbling patrons.

This small apparatus, of which we give an illustration from a well-known bureau on the Boulevard, was especially destined to the use of smokers in places of public resort, but may be rendered serviceable also in private houses, taverns, counting-houses, &c., or in any quarter where an occasional or movable light is required, the flame only emerging when the handle is removed from its place of repose. When at rest, as shown in our engraving also, the flame is not at all visible, the orifice from which the gas escapes being closed, with the exception of one-twentieth part, just sufficient to keep a light constantly burning. The arrangements for the adaptation of these lights may be very elegant; we have seen some of the handles in fancy glass and amber, with gilt ribbing, gracefully disposed.

The adoption of this apparatus will lead to the suppression of paper lights and lucifers, oil-lamps, &c., the causes of many fires, dirt, and bad smells. In an economical point of view the saving is great, on account of the very trifling proportion of gas consumed wastefully. Owing to the improvements brought to bear on this new system of portable gaslights, they cannot get out of order, and are inextinguishable, thus presenting every guarantee for safety and convenience. The invention has been patented in France by M<sup>r</sup>. Duchesne and Bouillet.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BALL, DUBLIN.

The ball given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin in honor of the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland, on Wednesday week, at the Mansion House, was one of the largest, most distinguished, and most brilliant festive assemblies ever known in Dublin. "It is impossible (says a local journal) to speak too highly of the unswerving care and attention which have been devoted for some weeks past to



NEW MOVABLE GASLIGHT APPARATUS.

the arrangements for this occasion. Everything which taste could suggest and a lavish expenditure of money effect was done by his Lordship to provide for the comfort of his guests. The walls of the Round Room were covered by a beautiful chain the design being a drawing of the graceful pop-blossom, the tendrils of which, climbing round a pillar, formed a handsome border. Eight large mirrors were placed round the walls, and contributed much to the general effect. A raised dais, covered with crimson cloth, was placed opposite the entrance-door, and was provided with a variety of couches and easy-chairs for the accommodation of the Prince of Wales, the Lord Lieutenant, and the other distinguished guests. A marble vase filled with flowers stood at each side. The dais was surmounted by a canopy, draped with Utrecht velvet, and decorated with festoons of exquisite Irish gold tissue, topped of various patterns, from the looms of Alderson and Co., of Collegegreen, the firm of which the Lord Mayor is the principal. The pediment of the canopy supported the Royal arms, above which there was a brilliant star, and at each side the letters V. R. were represented in cut glass. Flags displaying the city arms were suspended from the balcony over the dais, and a variety of other flags were displayed around the gallery. Over the principal entrance to the ballroom (which, as well as the door leading to the supper-room, was hung with a *portiere* of crimson silk damask) was placed the coat of arms of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with an illuminated margin, and at each side of it were two of the most attractive

features in the decoration of the apartments—viz., the Prince of Wales's plume and the star of St. George, formed of glass prisms. As the accepted invitation was issued, to nearly 2,000, it was found necessary to provide additional accommodation for so large a number. The east end of the apartments was therefore thrown open, on this occasion, and the Oak Room, in which a supper has usually been served, was appropriated to dancing. A temporary supper-room was erected in the garden, running parallel to the side wall of the Mansion House, and 180 ft. long by 50 ft. wide. This room was very tastefully decorated. It was hung with various-colored cloths, and well lighted by gas, the branches springing from the columns that supported the roof, and which were fitted in blue and white. The room terminated in a Turkish tent, arranged in an elegant and graceful style. A supper-table was placed in the tent, at which the Lord Mayor received the Prince of Wales, the Lord Lieutenant, and a circle of distinguished persons. The guests commenced to arrive shortly after ten o'clock, and poured in a continued stream until an advanced hour. Each lady, on entering the ballroom, was presented with a card-programme of the dances, on the outer cover of which was a well-extended likeness of the Royal griffin of the evening. About seven o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant, General Sir G. Browne, General Bruce, Colonel Keppel, and other members of their respective staffs, arrived at the Mansion House, escorted by a troop of cavalry, from the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, where his Royal Highness had dined with the Commander of the Forces. A guard of honour was stationed at the Mansion House, over the door of which the words of the old Irish greeting, *Cuid Mille Fáilte*, were displayed in illuminated characters. The Royal party were received by the Lord Mayor, and at once conducted to the ballroom, the band of the 11th Hussars, which, with Kelly's crew which had assembled in Davison-street, passed through the room to the dais a murmur of applause rose from the crowded assembly. Dancing was then commenced. His Royal Highness, who was the uniform of an officer of the Guards, opened the ball by dancing a quadrille with Lady Emily Peel, the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Barbara Leeson being their *vis-à-vis*. Sir Robert Peel and Miss Laconell, Mrs. Cockrell, A.D.C., and Miss Williams, danced in the same set. Polka, waltz, and reel followed in succession, and dancers and promoters seemed to enjoy themselves to the utmost. At one o'clock the Lord Mayor conducted the Royal party to supper, after which the dancing was resumed. His Royal Highness danced with the Hon. Miss Laconell, Lady Alice Hill, Miss Guinness, and other ladies during the evening. He retired at three o'clock amid loud cheers, the bands playing the National Anthem. The dancing was kept up till four o'clock.



BALL GIVEN AT THE MANSION HOUSE, DUBLIN, BY THE LORD MAYOR, IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1110.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1861.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIFTEENPENCE]

## THE INDIAN FINANCE MINISTER AT THE METROPOLIS OF MANUFACTURES.

AMONG the advantages that have accrued to India and to the United Kingdom from the extinction of the East India Company not the least, assuredly, is the fuller recognition by both the Government of India and the people of Great Britain of the intimate relations in which their interests stand to each other. In the palmy days of the company it was held to be a maxim of sound policy to discourage European curiosity respecting the affairs of that vast and populous dependency. The Government at Calcutta and the directors in Leadenhall-street shrouded themselves and their empire in secrecy, isolated as far as was possible the one country from the other, and strove to prevent that amalgamation of interests with which they were sagacious

enough to foresee that their monopoly of power, patronage, and influence could not long coexist. There may have been other than selfish reasons for this policy. Plausible arguments may be found which, to say the least, may cast a doubt upon the safety of allowing India to be permeated by European ideas and freely turned to account for European objects. It remains yet to be seen how far the real wants of the one can be satisfied by the other, and to what extent either the one or the other will gain from a close identification of their respective affairs. So far, however, as the experiment has been tried, facts appear to answer reasonable anticipations, and the closer and more intimate the association between Great Britain and India has become, the greater, on the whole, have been the benefits resulting to both.

The Government of India has not even yet been able to free

itself entirely from the influence of the traditional policy handed down to it by the East India Company. The transition from the old exclusive system to one better adapted to develop the innumerable resources of our Eastern dependency proceeds slowly and cautiously; but it does proceed. Events on both sides have quickened the progress of political and commercial amalgamation far beyond anything that could have been effected by speculative theories and arguments. As in the case of Ireland, so in India. When man's short-sighted wisdom or folly had brought affairs to the brink of ruin Divine Providence watched the ruins out of his imbecile hands and guided the destinies of both countries alike into a safer track. The military mutinies, the financial embarrassments, the drought, famine, and pestilence with which India has been so severely tried, and the abrupt stoppage of the usual supplies of cotton to British manufac-



THE DISASTER TO THE GREAT EASTERN: STATE OF HER GRAND SALOON DURING THE GALE.—SEE PAGE 215.

Government. The port of Taiwan, in the island of Formosa, has been opened to European commerce, and Mr. Swinhoe has been appointed British Consul there. A rumour affirms that 100,000 rebels were







THE DONCASTER CUP.—SEE PAGE 316.

Engraving) was designed and manufactured for the occasion, and ornamented in a highly emblematic style with the armorial bearings of the Corporation of Boston, being in the form of a shield having two distal croissants in pale or; with crest, a man crouching on a woodcock; while the arms of the cup were appropriately represented by the supporters, two mermaids proper, distally crowned. The entire two cups were ornamented with rich subjects in frosted silver. The shooting commenced at ten o'clock, and finished about five. Six members from the following corps contested—Boston, Spalding, Holbeach, Gosherton, and Donnington. There was some splendid shooting. The Mayor's cup, 200 yards range, was won by Quarter-master Sergeant Whelan, of Boston; Mr. Cooke's cup, 400 yards range, by Private C. Thomas, of Boston; and Mr. Wren's cup, 600 yards range, by Bugler Ocks, of the Gosherton and Donnington corps. The successful competitors were then drawn up on the march, a number of ladies and gentlemen, including the Mayores, occupied the bank, and Major Hopkins presented the several prizes in the names of the donors, complimenting the competitors upon the success which had



CUP PRESENTED BY STEPHEN LEWIS, ESQ., MAYOR OF BOSTON, TO MR. WHELAN, AS THE BEST SHOT AT 200 YARDS RANGE OF THE 2ND LINCOLNSHIRE BATTALION OF RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

attended their labours. The prisoners having returned thanks, three cheers were given for them, for the donors, for the Mayores, and the Mayor, and the day's proceedings terminated.

## STATUETTE OF LORD ELCHO.

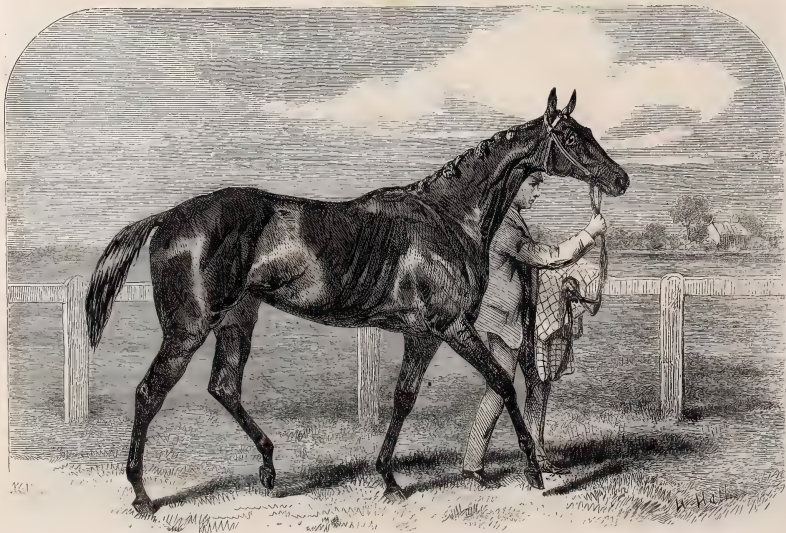
THIS statuette of one of the most energetic promoters of the volunteer movement, and the active Colonel of the London Scottish Regiment, will, we are sure, be viewed with general interest by all the members of that particular body. It is manufactured by the firm of Sir James Duke and nephews, of the Hull Pottery, Burslem, and represents the gallant nobleman in full uniform, standing in a position of observation,

resting on his sword, which—true to the motto, "Tirfion, not defiance,"—is sheathed, though quite ready to leap from its scabbard on the slightest intimation of danger. The likeness will be generally recog-



STATUETTE OF LORD ELCHO.

aised as a very good one. A solitary thistle springing from the ground indicates the nationality of the subject and the corps of which he is the distinguished leader.



CALLER GU, THE WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



EARLY MORNING AT TANGROVE—ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST HINDOO BATH OF THE SEASON.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 302.







MODERN ITALIAN SERMONS IN OLD FLORENTINE  
STONES.





THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. THE GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



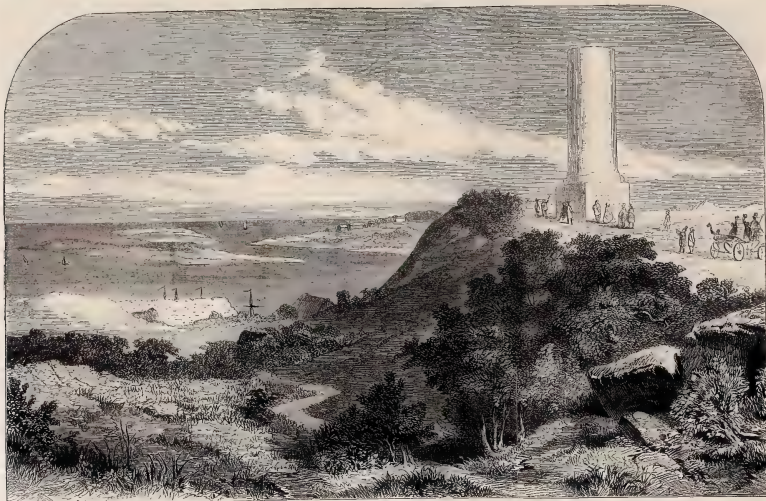












MONUMENT RECENTLY ERECTED AT DIVER, NORMANDY, IN MEMORY OF THE DEPARTURE OF WILLIAM OF NORMANDY FOR THE CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.  
SEE PAGE 315.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

**Fig. 1. Full Dress.**—Silver-grey silk robe, having on the skirt but one blouse, surmounted by a plain green ribbon, forming a festoon. The corsage is round-waisted, and finished off with a wide sash of the same colour as the dress. The sleeves are of moderate width, bordered at the edge with narrow green ribbon, and trimmed with a ruching passing from the shoulder to the front of the elbow. Plain laphorn bonnet, ornamented with roses above and below the front edge, and with green strings.

**Fig. 2. Walking Dress.**—This dress is in slate-coloured silk, ornamented with a series of black velvet-edged frouces arranged in such a manner as to resemble a tunic. The corsage is semi-occultée, and forms a polistine à la Marie-Antoinette, apart from the dress, but perfectly in keeping with it as to the style of the trimming. The sleeves are wide, and provided with two narrow frouces to match the skirt. White crêpe bouffé, the ornamental black velvet four-de-tête enlivened by a rose in the centre; white strings.

**Fig. 3. Dress for Morning Toilet.**—Robe of nankeen-coloured

foulard de Chine, trimmed down the front with a row of silk buttons of the same colour. The bottom of the skirt is furnished with a fluted frouce, surmounted by three very narrow flat bands. Open corsage, provided with lapels, also edged with a narrow fluting and two flat bands, with which the superposed portion of the Maltese sleeves is also ornamented. Waistband à la Crêole, fastened at the side. Straw bonnet, trimmed with lilac ribbons and flowers; white strings. Collar, chemisette, and undersleeves, in plain white muslin.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

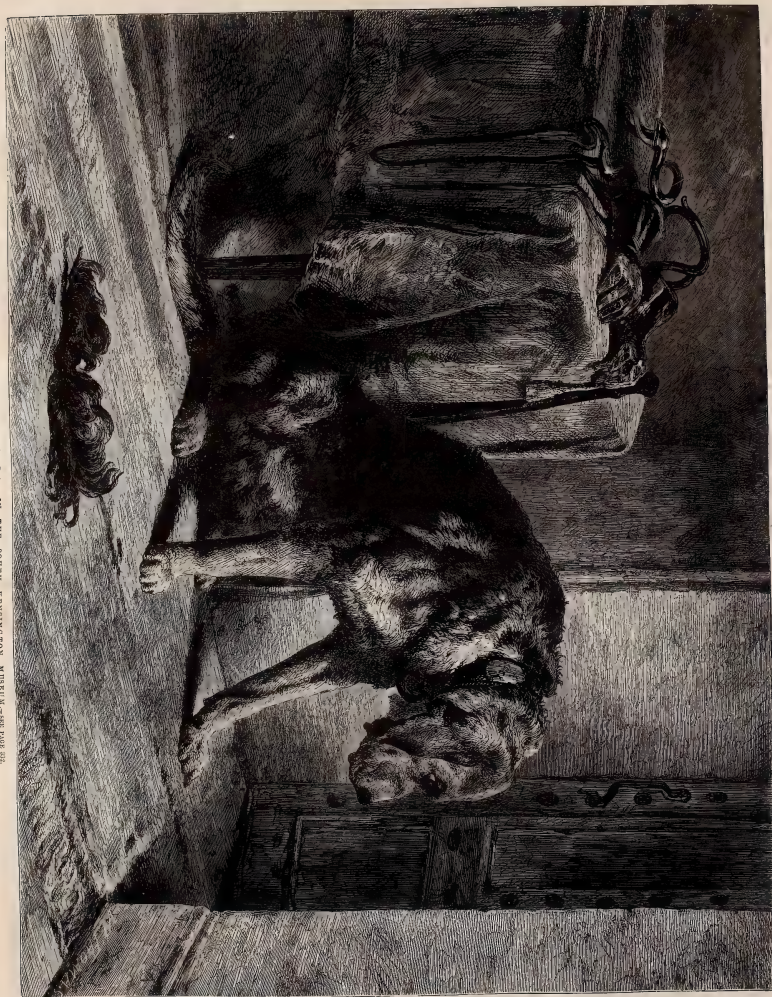












“SCAMPERS.” BY SIR E. LANDSEER, B.A., IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE PAGE 205.







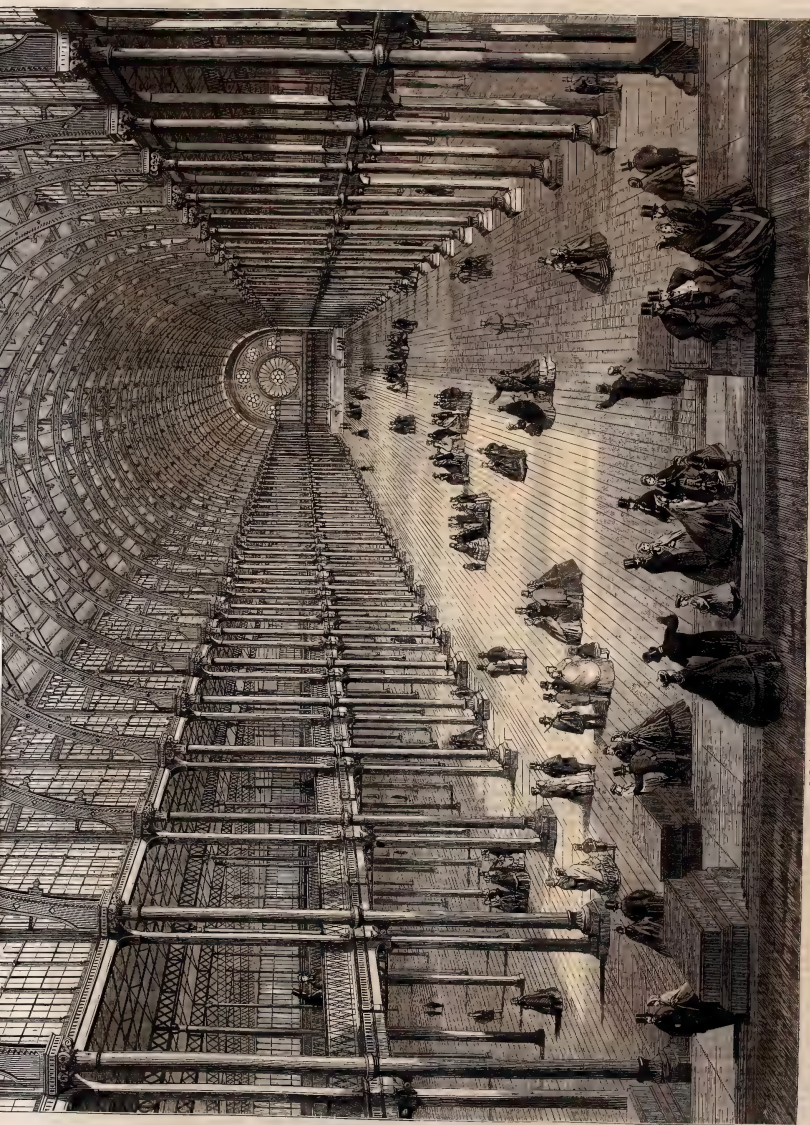


THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION  
OF 1862.



VIEW OF THE NAVE





VIEW OF THE PANtheon











# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1111.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861.

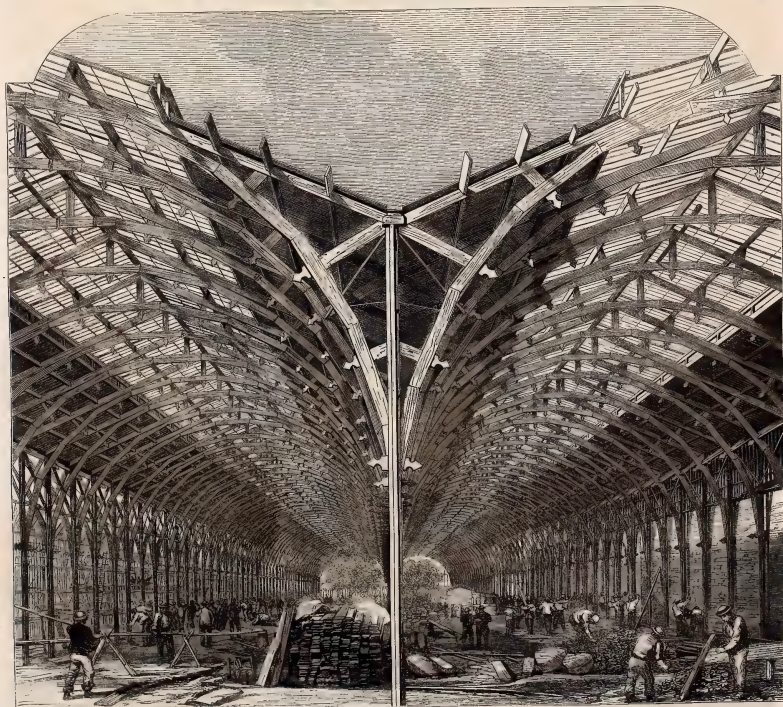
[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## THE REVENUE.

THERE are customs and associations in this country connected with the quarter of the year which terminates on Michaelmas Day which give to it a kind of speciality; and it so chances that this year there are circumstances which render the consideration of the returns of the national revenue more interesting than usual. More than one fiscal change comes into operation in the present month which may hereafter cause a strict comparison with the returns of the present quarter. The results of

great financial experiments, which can scarcely ever be tried again on so grand a scale as that which has characterised the last two efforts of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, must become apparent ere long. At last we have arrived at a state of things in this country in which duties are levied for purposes of revenue only, and prohibition and protection have become entirely obsolete as facts. In this month the new French tariff comes into action; and by the end of the next three months some judgment will have been formed as to its influence on the trade between the

two countries. Necessarily somewhat behind us in the race of free trade, it is something for the professors of that doctrine to be able to congratulate both France and England that prohibition at least has also ceased in the former land. Comparatively moderate duties are now imposed on all the most important articles of British manufactures. It is understood that our manufacturers feel no little confidence in the prospects of a growing trade in such articles as cotton goods, hosiery, pottery, cutlery, articles in leather, ships and boats, glass wares, carriages



PROGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: THE MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 306.





wreath, on the Mumbles Head, on the 3rd ult. Various other notices were also posted for saving life. It was reported that the various coast life boats were being repaired and new boats were being made with them in the localities. The work of the boats had been presented to the institution by two benevolent gentlemen. Communications were read from the Mayor of Ipswich and Mr. Byng stating that a general collection of money had been made in the City of London, for the benefit of the institution, and that the sum of £1000 had been received. The demands on the institution continue, we regret to say, to be very heavy, and payments amounting to £1000 on life boat establishments were made again on Thursday to be made. The committee, to enable them to carry on, during the ensuing winter, the important and philanthropic operations of this national and useful institution. Orders were given for the sale of £1000 from the small fund capital of the institution, which is so meagre, for the purpose of purchasing a new life boat.

## STATUE OF SIR J. FRANKLIN.

The colossal statue of Sir John Franklin which we give as Engraving, is to be erected on a granite pedestal in front of the Townhall at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, the native place of Sir John Franklin. It is the result of a public subscription set on foot by the inhabitants of that town, who wished to do honour to their illustrious townsman. The statue has been executed by Mr. C. Bacon, the sculptor of the Marlborough stone, and was inaugurated with such ceremony at the festival given at the Crystal Palace last year—from a sketch made by him under the direction of Lady Franklin and many of Sir John's relatives and personal friends; and has been pronounced by Mrs. Booth (Sir John's sister), Sir Rodolph Murchison, Mr. John Barrow, and many others, to be a most beautiful likeness. The statue was cast in bronze on Wednesday by Mr. Rogers, who, in the early morning of the 4th of May, 1861, was present at the foundry of Messrs. Boulton and Coates, and who introduced the casting of large statues in one piece.

## YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA.

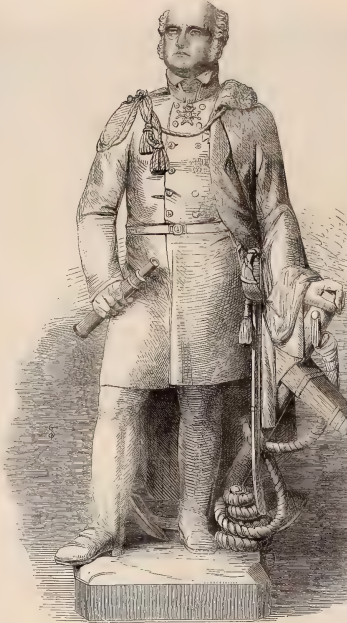
One of the most important strongholds in Virginia is the peninsula between the York and James Rivers, on which are Williamsburg, the ancient capital of Virginia; Jamestown, where was the first English settlement; and Yorktown—three localities being still in the possession of the Virginians, and strongly fortified; while the extremity of the peninsula is occupied by the Federals, together with the fortress (Mifflin) at the point. Independently of its importance in the present war, the old city of Yorktown is full of interest both to the antiquarian and lover of the picturesque.

Originally Virginia was divided into eight counties, of which York was one, Yorktown being made the capital in 1710. The counties have been gradually added to and subdivided subsequently, in proportion to the increase of population and extension of the settlements west of the mountains, there now being upwards of one hundred and fifty.

During the early history of Virginia, Yorktown was a place of much commercial importance, and there are again anticipations of a magnificent future for this dilapidated and desolated village. For many years it has been only an unimportant fishing town, having remained in its original condition and retained its old associations: only two buildings have been erected since the revolutionary war. The old church, built 170 years ago, was burned down in 1813, a "frame" edifice having since replaced it. The churchyard, like those of several other early settlements, bears quite an English appearance. Old family tombstones, with head slabs and carved inscriptions, lie broken and half buried in weeds and rubbish.

The Swan Tavern, still standing, and now crowded with soldiers, is said to be the oldest in Virginia, but the building exciting the largest share of interest is the old Nelson Mansion (from which our View was taken), the family residence of the Nelsons, who emigrated from Cumberland, occupied a high standing in the country of York, and were the "ancestors of all the Nelsons" in Virginia. During the revolutionary war, when this place was occupied by the English, and beleaguered by the allied armies of France and America, Lord Cornwallis made the Nelson House his headquarters until one day, whilst his Lordship was at dinner, his favourite servant in attendance was shot by a cannon-ball which entered through the wall. After this unseasonable visitor Cornwallis removed his quarters to a less prominent abode.

Two or three months ago the quiet and unobtrusive citizens of Yorktown were pursuing their peaceful avocations when a couple of war-stealers appeared off the shore, and several cannon balls came flying through the air, without, however,



STATUE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, TO BE ERRECTED AT SPILBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

doling any other injury than to the crews of the women and children, who fortuitously lay up" and departed for safer localities, while the men took immediate precautions to defend the place, which is now one vast military encampment. There is a long line of camps on the ridge of the high river banks another in narrow spaces of the woods beyond, and a third is down on the shore; behind you, around you, which ever you stand of the woods, tents dash up in bright relief before the broad river and blue line of distant coast, or lie snugly and bedded in the dark green woods; and from one or another of these reconnoitring posts can be perpetually assailed by the drum and the fife, which carry great the principal military music of Yorktown. The Southern stock of band instruments is nearly exhausted, so the fifeing changes on the martial air of "Dixie Land" and the drum beats time to the march or parade. Round the corner of an old building four forth a company of soldiers in "undress"—very "undress"—costume, looking like a troop of harpies, though one-half more men of fortune and position, who at home command their hundred servants and their carriages and horses, but here willingly, eagerly, shoulder their axe, and sally forth at dawn of day to throw up breastworks and erect batteries.

Across that field march a company to drill, along that road goes another; there a patrol of Zouaves are keeping guard before the head-quarters of the General, which is an old dilapidated building of revolutionary times. Here comes a troop of horses, then a line of baggage-wagons of every form and uncertain burden; yonder is a train of a hundred mules. The old town is alive with bands, the whole scene is bewildering. It is not English in spite of the antique buildings, which are at variance with the character of the foliage, the bright sky, and glaring sun. The river trends one of the fine below Fowdenham, within its background of Helder and Waverburgh. It is dotted with little butterfly fishing-boats, which, poetically fishing here and there add another contribution to this scene of warlike preparation and with a telescope you may even see the malicious Parrot cruising about the mouth of the river, some fifteen miles off, no dining, however, to come within gunshot. The scene is not American, with those dull, drab, old dwellings in place of the gayly-painted, fanciful little English residences of modern America. The groups of loungers are perfectly American though, entirely at ease and at home, whether perched upon fences, sitting on doorsteps, or lounging under the trees. But along comes a company of Zouaves, and the American associations are waived to Algeria or the Crimea, which are again destroyed by the most unorderly scenery, and the negro women in Eastern turbans and very Western crinolines. It is a scene of itself, of the times and the occasion, a scene in this great contest. American revolution, which will take its place in the world's history as far different in its complexion of causes and results as is the scene above described.

The whole scenery of Yorktown is picturesque, even in its present most desolate and rugged condition. The foliage of locust and linden trees is everywhere beautiful—the tramp of soldiers cannot affect that—and there is a sad poetry in the luxuriance of the vines and wild flowers which spring up in every corner, the broken fences and the tumbled gardens smiling again under the magnificence of the gaily trumpet-flower, and every heap of rubbish covered with the delicate pansy-flower. The embankments freshly thrown up are soon green with vegetation, and a few minute walls will take you into woods where war and strife seem but a dream or a history of the past. From wooded banks deep ravines and romantic roads wind down to the shore, which, covered with fine sand, is washed by a few emerald waves and marine plants.



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: VIEW OF YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA, FROM THE OLD NELSON HOUSE.



THE DEATH OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. DRAWN BY J. GILBERT—SEE REMARKS, PAGE 332.



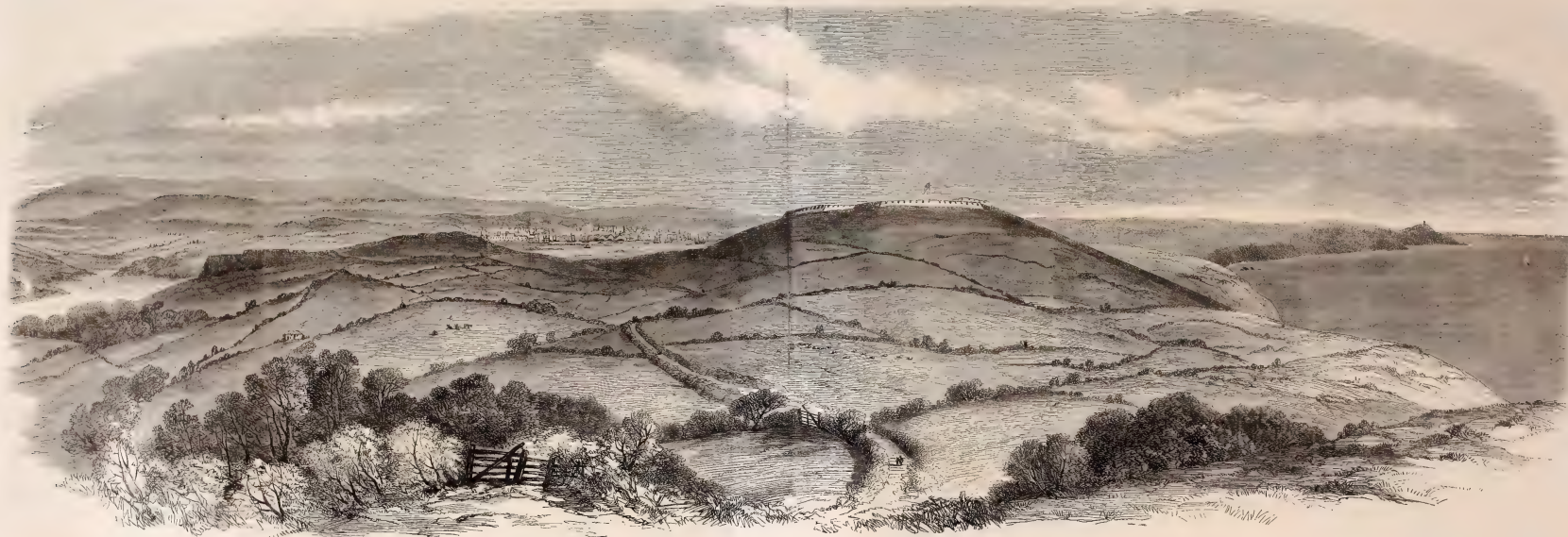








THE WESTERN DEFENCES OF DEVONPORT AND PLYMOUTH.



THE ST. GERMAN RIVER.

SCHREIBER FORT.

KEYHAM, AND DE OXFORD DOCKYARD.

TREGASTLE FORT.

RAMS HEAD.

WHITSAND BAY.

THE FRONT OF THE LINE OF DEFENCE.



WHITSAND BAY.

FORT TREGASTLE, FROM THE REAR.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 332.

THE BARRACKS.

THE FORT.

THE KEEP.



DEVONPORT AND PLYMOUTH.

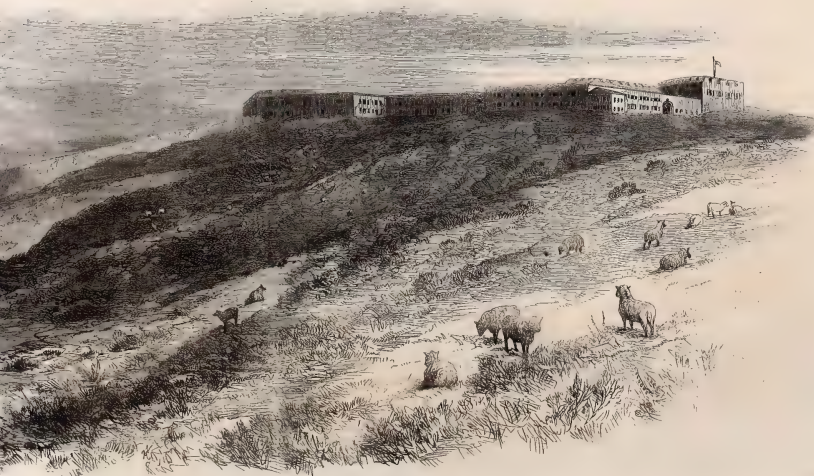


TREGASTLE FORT.

RAME HEAD.

WHITSAND BAY.

LINE OF DEFENCE.



THE BATTERY.

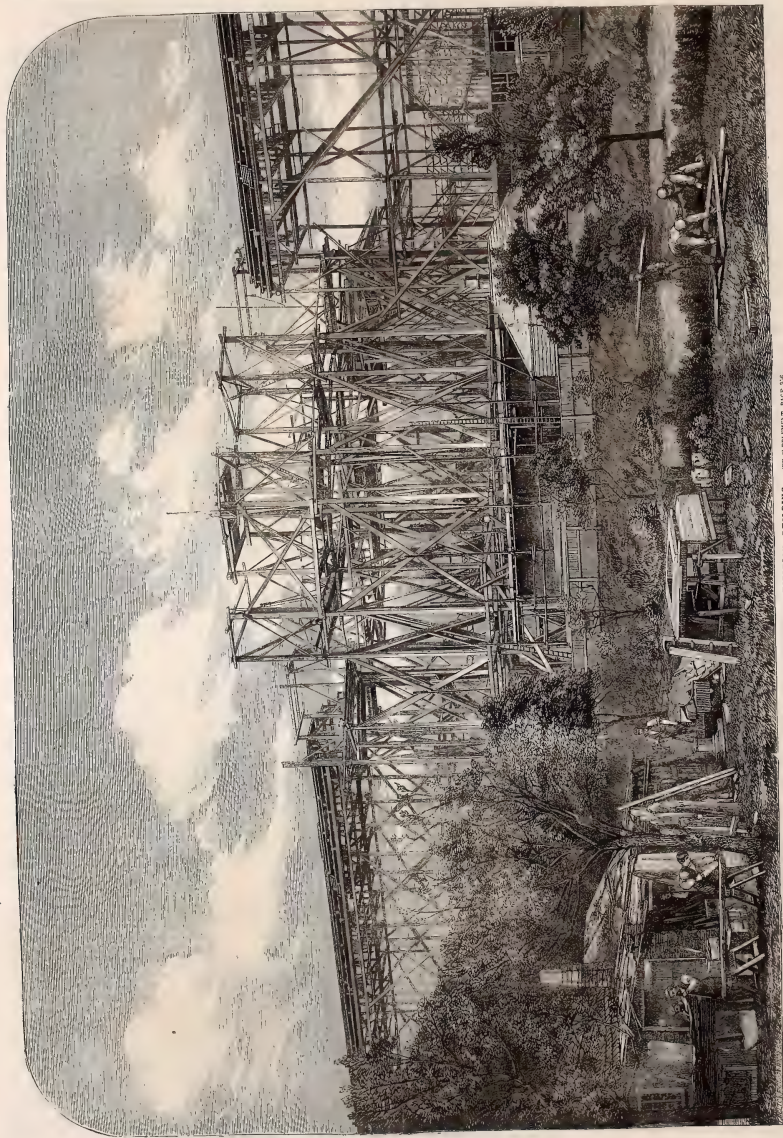
THE FORT.

THE KEEP.





## WEATHER.



PROGRESS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 266.



THE NOVA SCOTIAN GOLDFIELDS.



GOLDWASHING NEAR LUXENBURG.



VIEW OF LUXENBURG FROM BATTERY POINT.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 312.







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THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: MUNSON'S HILL, WITH THE EARTHWORK THROWN UP BY THE CONFEDERATES IN FRONT OF THE UNION LINES, VIRGINIA.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 327.

#### FALL OF A BRIDGE AT YORK.

AN accident of a fearful nature occurred at York yesterday week. It will be remembered by visitors to that city that the railway-station stands on the opposite bank of the river to the cathedral, with an incon-

venient ferry to cross over at that point. It was proposed to erect an iron bridge there, consisting of four girders of iron, two to support a carriage-way, and two outer and higher ones to support a footpath on each side. The two carriage girders were in their places; the two foot-path girders were also brought to the spot, and one was in the act of

being lowered to its proper position, when it toppled over, and fell on the inner girder; that after a few seconds fell on the next, till the whole mass was precipitated like a child's toyhouse on the ground and into the river. Five men were killed and some others were much injured. Our engraving is from a sketch taken by Mr. B. J. Moore.



VIEW OF THE RUINS OF LENDAL BRIDGE, YORK, TAKEN IMMEDIATELY AFTER ITS FALL.





## LITERATURE

might be supposed that at this season the fountain of publication will have ceased playing altogether; but that is not quite the case. Books drop in, certainly, with something of the infrequency of other visitors at this time of the year; but still they do come, and it is necessary to do what in us lies to give notice of their existence.

We have just received the second volume of Mr. Mox Thomas's edition of "The Letters and Works of Lady Wortley Montagu."

[illegible]

from him, and he was accordingly associated with her son. For the character of these epistles; and it is not the least amusing part of the volume to read the list of contents and observe the wide range of subjects which are treated. The first of the epistles is the first place at which is a literary curiosity—namely, a translation of the *Echirologia* of Epictetus by Lady Mary, executed by her when she was scarcely twenty years old. This she presented to Bishop Burnet, who, in return, presented her to the Duke of Devonshire, who granted her the alterations of the *Præface* are here printed in Italian. Even though the supposition that her translation is that of the Latin version rather than of the Greek original be just, yet even that would suffice to show that she was a person of no ordinary literary quality; and that she was not, as she is sometimes represented, a person of the period. Some essays in English and French, and several poems, some of them written in 1715, are subjoined; and, altogether, the volume is a remarkably amusing and, in many respects, interesting one. It should be said that the volume is embellished with several portraits.

The system of reprinting popular and approved works in a condensed form and at a moderate price appears to be proceeding successfully, and more other works before us we may mention Miss Freer's *Life of Jeanne D'Albret, Queen of Navarre and France* (Hurst and Blackett), which has been reissued in a very neat and convenient form. It is hardly necessary at this time to dwell on the acknowledged merits of this book, for, as we have said, the fact of a cheap reprint is an adequate test of popularity. But it may not be superfluous to say that Miss Freer's book has been most judiciously abridged, and times "after the work" is in use, for the book is an admirable example of the kind.

[illegible]

may be slightly tinged with melodrama, and there are a few scenes that are a bit overdone, but the writing is so very elegant, not to say witty, style, while the sketches of character were lifelike, and so far as regards the heroines, I think I have never seen a more perfect pair of characters. The broadness of view in part of the plot which made it rather of the touch-and-go order; but, entire whole, the book was decidedly a success, and I have no doubt that it will be read with interest by some revisions, and an illustration by Pearce. Having touched on novels, we may take the opportunity of stating that a new aspirant to the laurels of fiction, Miss Anne Thackeray, has just published her first novel, "E. M. P." puts forth a tale in two volumes, entitled "Mabel's Cross" (Tinsley Brothers). There is some power of description, and not a few striking incidents, but the plot is not very original, and the style is entirely uninteresting; but there is a commendation of arrangement and a pressing thought somewhat confusedly of matter which is evidently the result of a conscientious and diligent study of the English language and discipline may correct in any future publication.

[illegible][illegible]

The traditional history and laws of the fraternity. It is written on parchment, is in a good state of preservation, and is protected by its original binding of oak cover at a former period secured by a leather binding. The ends of which only remain. Its height is 4 1/2 inches, its width 9 inches in width. On the first folio, which is fastened down to the inside of the wood cover, are three portions of writing by modern hands. The first has been considerably obliterated, but the word "war" is still visible. The second, quite legible, is "William K." The third, in the hand of Sir Frederic Madden, the Keeper of the MSS. in the Museum, shows how it came to be so.

at the library of that institution, by a memorandum stating that it was "Purchased from Mrs. Caroline B. Folsom, Oct. 11, 1859." The MS. is written in ink on paper which has been stained and crossed across the leaf is "Printing in Germany, 1548—In England, 1470." The title page reads "The History of the Christian Church," and the first folio "Crown's." There are numerous other peculiarities about the MS., which extends over thirty-four folios or sixty-eight pages. It is written in a cursive hand, and contains many references to the MS. as possible, the book has been printed line for line and folio for folio with no original; and although in prose, the lines have been numbered, and used in poetry for facility of reference. The subject-matter, it is true, is not new, but it is so arranged that it is difficult to see how it can be understood that he is not in any way responsible for the view of Massey here given. His main object has been to give accuracy to a crowd of such antiquity that none other of the like kind could be found. He has done his best, and I think he has succeeded. We can only wish that no doubt that to the initiated it will prove very interesting; as regards the uninitiated we can say nothing beyond the fact that the volume is very neatly and tastefully got up, and in

Dr. Andrew Wynter is favourably known to the public by a book entitled "Crises of Civilisation," and he again claims their favour in a volume headed "Our Social Blem." This is, as was his previous work, a series of essays, and is a most interesting and useful book, and the compromise taken on various subjects, some of peculiar interest, and with a certain familiarity about them: some relate to matters which are little known, and some to questions or facts which, though well known, are not generally understood. The book is a series of interesting and useful points of view. They are written in a pleasing, easy style, and, though professing only to entertain, they are full of suggestive remarks, and contain no little information. While evidently written by a man of letters, the author is also a keen and patient observer of common things, and works them with philosophical intent. The papers contain among others a historical and statistical account of the Post Office, a comparison of early and modern London, and a paper on London, comprising a discussion on London smoke; some pointed words on cooking articles; a pleasant dealing with Hyde Park

several phases, etc. The sketch relating to St. George's Hospital is interesting; and a paper devoted to a brief memoir of John Hunter's character and career, and an account of his museum, are treated with a purpose which seems to be to show something of the institutions, the skill, and the inventions which have for their object the alleviation of human suffering and the extension of the power of life. Indeed, some such purpose is to be traced in the paper on several branches of English manufactures as to the telegraph, and many modern social arrangements. Much may be learned from, and there is nothing whatever that need be avoided in, these agreeable essays.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have just issued the first volume of

[illegible]

can contain dignity to a record of his life, and that the more important, more ascendant religious and causes; and there is no effort towards the discussion of abstract principles and questions in legislation, in modern literature. The literature of the present is not a literature that connects themselves with the rise and progress of the present state of things. It is not to be supposed from these statements that the books of the present are not written with a view to the improvement of the people, or that they are treated in a style which, if not exactly popular, in the extended sense of the term, is agreeable. As a specimen, we may mention the *History of the United States*, by George Catlin, which is a work of great merit. It is probable, indeed, that most of the articles which relate to colonial industry before the establishment of American independence were written by George Catlin, who was a distinguished American writer. The volume now issued embraces principally, if not altogether, the records of Catlin as distinguished from American industry proper in the United States. It is a work of great merit, and is well known as a delineator of Indian life in the United States.

the author of *Notes of Travels among the North American Indians* (1845), a book that has been called "the best young life who emigrates." Life Among the Indians (Sampson Low and Co.). Born in the famous valley of Wyoming, Mr. Catlin's life gave him a knowledge of the Indians and all adventures which characterized him and he is recently returned from a long and toilsome journey among the Indian tribes of South and Central America, as well as the Arctic regions. He has been in the habit of visiting the Indians that he had previously devoted eight years in visiting about fifty tribes in North America, the results of which may be remembered by the reader. He has been in the country since 1845 he started again for Venezuela, in South America, traversed British and Dutch Guiana, the valley of the Amazon, and other parts of the continent, and has now returned to his home in the Alcoholic Islands, the Pacific coast to the mouth of the Columbia across the Rocky Mountains to Santa Fe, by the Rio Colorado, and thence to his starting-point. These last romances, which have been performed in three what he calls "campaigns," Mr. Catlin has

to have been in some parts extremely dissent and ignorant  
 but full of interest; and, from the incidents, people, customs, a  
 countries that he has encountered, he has in the little work select  
 and described, for the instruction and amusement of youthful readers  
 such as he thinks will the most forcibly and correctly illustrate natu-  
 ras and his habits on the American continent. This has been do-  
 with excellent intent, and the mode in which the object has been  
 carried out is to be commended. It is, in its style and arrangement,  
 book for the young; but it does not assume to address itself to h-

Among the serial publications which have, more or less recently, been produced, our attention has been called to *Sunderland and Orléans Oriental Budget*. This is a monthly journal of literature, science, and general news, published in French, English, and certainly has no small pretensions to merit. It is written with great spirit, the articles being collected palpably on the model of that which appears in the *Sunday Review*. The collection of news, gossip, and information is of the most interesting character, and the style is so well adapted to its purpose. The only fault it seems to have is that; its tone is rather too Londonish, so to speak. Even in our own provinces, we order to address itself to its peculiar public, a journal should not have the order to address itself to the Londoners. It is, however, a very obvious reason; and this objection applies with still greater force to the Indian periodical. In a certain sense this objection is a praise, because it shows that the Budget is rather more smart than is absolutely necessary for its readership.

## FINE ARTS

## INTERNATIONAL CALL

[illegible]

And now a few words about the future of the gallery itself, in which we understand considerable alterations will be made. Before the war, the pictures, in the first place, the Turner pictures, in order to meet the conditions upon which they were requested to the nation, are to be transferred from the South Kensington to Trafalgar-square, and hung in the great or west room. This, of course, will lead to a complete redistribution of the rest of the pictures, to the serious overcrowding of the already crowded east wing. It is not, however, to be done for so many years' legislation of this matter we should have to take to this makeshift arrangement at last, and particularly that it should occur in 1962, when all the world will be coming to see us. They will certainly stare to see the nation's treasures of art crowded and jumbled together in such confusion, and measures of them "skilled" so as to be also other

[illegible]

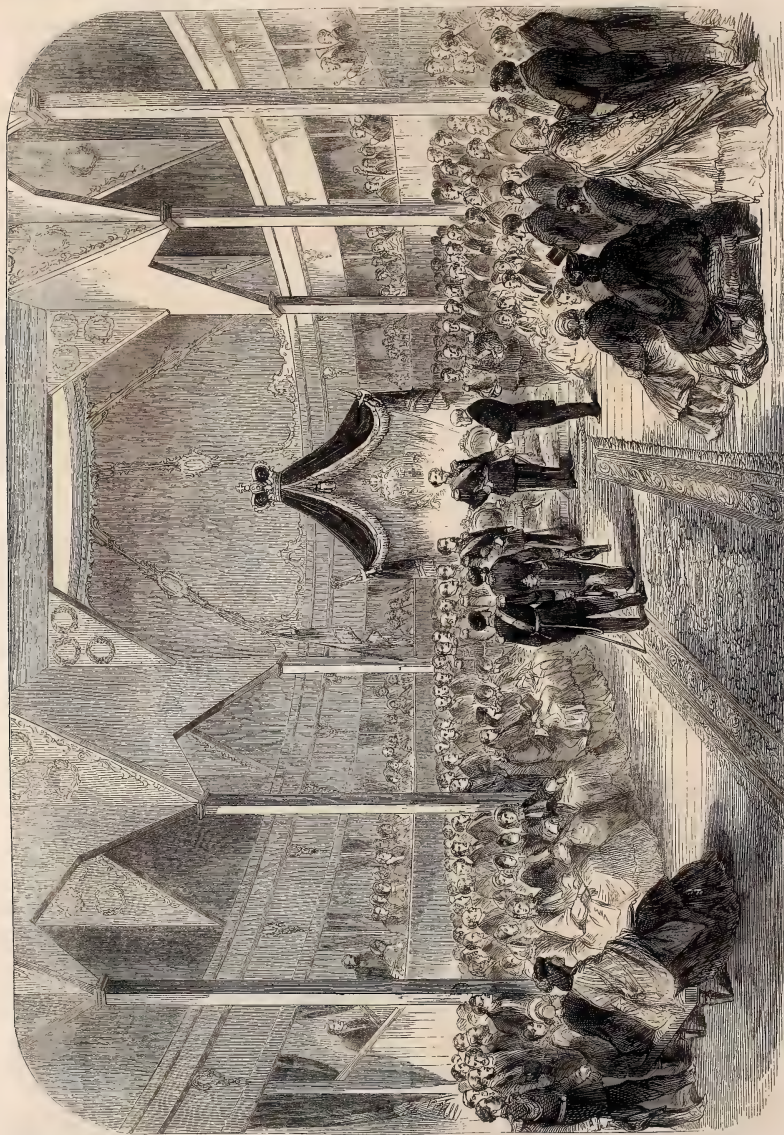
With regard to any changes or shifts to smooth over the scandalized actions of the past, Mr. R. N. Wornum, keeper and secretary, said that "presuming it were desirable [why suggest?] to remove the pictures now in the Kensington Museum to Trafalgar-square, he would wish to place a wing over the east side of the building, which would give a fine view of the old picture gallery, the new large gallery, which would give the space of, perhaps, four such rooms as the new gallery." This gallery he proposed to erect on iron pillars with a good headway beneath, and the space underneath to be used for the storage of guns, and other articles, and also for drilling in all weather. A corresponding wing, he further suggested, might be made hereafter where the workhouse now stands, and the extremities of the two wings joined by a cross gallery. Mr. J. Penitence proposed to erect a new wing at the end of the barracks, and to demolish the old corner part of the barrack-yard, but leaving the ground door for the use of the

soldiers. In doing this he would only take from the warehouse half its present value, leaving the other half on which to rest the cost of the new building. The new building, 150,000 long and 150,000 wide, which would accommodate the Turner piers. The cost of the entire building would be about £100,000; it would cover an area of 30,000,000, and that of the present building would be 15,000,000. The difference would be £15,000,000. The piers were more immediately required for the Turner piers, and which would form part of the permanent building, might be built for £25,000 in nine months. It is said that the piers, by providing a large area for the storage of goods, would be removed, there would be plenty of room in the Transit-square for all the pictures belonging to the nation; but he thinks that he adds "what he turns the academy into the streets," and he has been told that the Academy would be allowed to share its site with a large house in Burlington House, that is even supposing it possible to give them a site there.

But all the above visionary schemes came to nothing. For there were no earnest intentions to do anything in the matter: the people would not make any comment upon the various proposals, much less venture upon any suggestion of one which they might suggest. Although the people are the directors and keepers of the National Gallery, who have its interests and character so warmly at heart—have no course to follow but to make the most of the limited space at their disposal, and to attempt the interesting experiment of putting a quart upon a pint pot.

Concurrently with these proceedings our eye lights upon a paragraph in the official account of the building for the International Exhibition which, considering the antecedents of the question, and the well-known predilections in certain influential quarters, is of some significance. We are told of the picture gallery, "the new wall-gallery," that "it is to be a picture gallery, and that there are pictures gal-

might be used for the National Gallery, but this is out of the question as they are to be devoted to international and other exhibitions depending on the voluntary principle." It will be observed in this connection that the National Gallery is not to be a permanent institution in public opinion, which have decreed that the National Gallery shall be located in Brompton. The only impediment here recognized to the carrying out of the plan is the fact that the Government has no other uses to which the Crown-land here proposed for sale. On this point the public opinion of the Government is not clear. It is not clear whether the public have taken interest in this matter, or on the other hand they have a slippery customer to deal with.



OPENING OF THE ITALIAN EXHIBITION AT FLORENCE BY VICTOR EMANUEL.—SEE PAGE 501.





HOP-GARDEN NEAR FARNHAM, SURREY.

Or all the tattered groups that move along our picturesque country roads in autumn, none bring before us so vividly the light, tripping lines of Shakespeare as a party of hop-pickers going out or returning home after their healthy labour. It is a pleasant sight to see them—

Agon, jig on, the fiddlers way,  
And severally "take" the side;  
Merry larks gone at the day,  
Your end time in a mile a;

and all the wicker do they seem through their "hoopel and windowed

raggedows," having nothing on but what is already spoiled, putting one in mind, somehow, of old Chappenger's description of the hop, which, he says, goes "rumping upon trees or hedges, with rough branches." What costume, what action, what freedom and enjoyment of life, have we witnessed among these laughing and light-hearted wayfarers, as they wound their way between our old English hedgerows which are hung with jewels of amethyst, coral, ruby, topaz, and emerald—beveries more beautiful in hue than the gem-set in queenly dress, and which richly-clad Autumn ever wears! And over these gaudied bypaths

we have seen well-formed women step along, with bed and baby at their backs, no more incumbered by the burden than a basketry is with the silver down of its wicker; barefooted girls, with such a pretty turn of the instep as makes the fancy of an artist when transferred to his canvas, with long hair showering about their eyes which the sunshine steeped in gold as it depicted the outcropping roses of their summer-tanned cheeks. Some happy lad, with no other covering for his head than the canopean he wore like the pointed helmet of old, while he ran tilting at his merry companions with the projecting









The chapel will hold about 850 persons, and has cost about £4000, the whole of which has been raised by voluntary contributions. The minister is the Rev. James Munroe. The architect is Mr. Sharma, of Wellington; and the builder Mr. Francis, of Kettering.

Our engraving is from a photograph by Mr. Ewry, of Kettering.

#### ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB.

Ten well-manned and spirited club, whose flag is carried by a numerous fleet of handsome yachts throughout the great lakes of Canada, held their great regatta of the year on Friday, the 6th of September. During the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to British North America he was graciously pleased to become the patron of the club, and his presence at the regatta was indicative of the gratification he experienced at the warm-hearted and loyal welcome accorded to him by Commodore Durie and the other officers and members at Toronto, upon his return to England he signified his intention of presenting a cup to be sailed for annually on Lake Ontario by the vessels belonging to members of the club, and in commemoration of his visit thence.

The execution of this splendid trophy was intrusted to the well-known house of Messrs. Hunt and Rokeby, and it is a triumph of the silversmith's art. It consists of a vase in frosted silver, partly dished in, in low relief, illustrate an incident in the life of Columbus, in which the great discoverer quells his mutinous sailors, and the occasion of a tract of land (afterwards called Pennsylvania) to William Penn. Two graceful female figures form the handles of the cup, the cover of which is surmounted by a figure of Britannia. The base of the trophy, bearing two shields engraved with the badge of the Prince and the inscription. The vase was designed and modelled by Mr. Archibald J. Barrett, a promising young artist, who also designed the Queen's Cup contested at the Cowes Regatta in August last. Upon its arrival at Toronto it was exhibited to the public at the establishment of Mr. J. E. Ellis, jeweller, King-street, and upon the day of the eventful contest it occupied a prominent position upon the quarter-deck of the club yacht.

As the hour for starting approached, and the various competitors took up their stations at the starting-booms and gave their fighting-fleets to the breeze, the greatest excitement was displayed. A general jubilee appeared to be held in Toronto, and, with the visitors that thronged from the other ports upon the lake, there never had been seen so large an assemblage upon any previous occasion. Shortly after ten o'clock a.m. the following vessels took up their respective positions—

- |                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Wide Awake, centre boat | ... G. Elliott, Cobourg.         |
| 2. Wide Awake, do.         | ... G. Elliott, Cobourg.         |
| 3. Waterbury, do.          | ... Commodore Durie, do.         |
| 4. York, do.               | ... G. W. Hadden, do.            |
| 5. Arrow, do.              | ... V. G. Wallace, Cobourg.      |
| 6. Iron, do.               | ... George Harris, Toronto.      |
| 7. Dart, centre boat       | ... Captain T. J. Robertson, do. |

The Wide Awake is a beautiful specimen of her class—i.e., centre boat, and as nothing on the lake can touch her in light winds, she became first favourite at the start.

At 11.17 the starting-gun was fired, and, with a very gentle air from the north, the little fleet got under way in beautiful style. The Wide Awake at once took the lead, closely followed by the Dart, Crystal, Waterbury, Iron, and Arrow. Just as the River cast off her spring she was caught with falling tawn, and it was some time before her crew could get her to settle down to her work; she soon, however,

made up for the loss at starting by running cleverly through the body of the fleet, and placing herself third vessel. The Wide Awake, however, kept ahead, and was hailed the winner with enthusiastic cheers. She took the lead, and maintained it from start to finish in beautiful style, and was skillfully handled; as were also the Dart and Iron, and the performance of the latter vessel against such light wind-fury fully proved her to be a yacht of undoubted speed. Thus the Prince of Wales's noble prize goes to Cobourg for the year 1901, and the Wide Awake becomes the champion of the lakes for that period.

The course was five racing-boats laid down almost at the club yacht round the harbour buoy at the western entrance, leaving them in the port hand, thence to a buoy in Hamlet Bay moored off Munro Point, away to the eastward, past Gibraltar Point Lighthouse, down by the back of the island, round a buoy moored in the eastern gap, back round the lighthouse, and home through the western channel—a distance of twenty-two miles.

#### REMOVAL OF A CHAPEL AT MELTON.

A MECHANICAL operation of considerable interest took place at Melton, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, on the 18th ult., when the Primitive Methodist Chapel was removed, in a mass, 16ft. from its original foundation. The removal was rendered necessary by the verdict of a jury, who, as it is originally stone, pronounced it a nuisance to a gentleman's house standing on adjoining ground. The chapel, a neat and unpretentious structure, is of red and white bricks. Its size is 33ft. long by 31ft. 6in. wide, and the height to the nave roof. A schoolroom and vestry adjoined the chapel, but these had been pulled down to afford greater facility for the removal, and are to be rebuilt. The removal was accomplished as follows—The base course around the chapel was entirely cut away, and beams 13 by 7 were inserted longitudinally, and firmly wedged to the underside of the walls with iron rods, while support was further gained by transverse beams placed at intervals. The former beams rested immediately upon seven 6ft. sleepers 12in. by 7in., which formed the way upon which the structure was to travel, and which were raised a rise of 1 in 160, so that the building had not only to be moved in a horizontal direction, but uphill also. The walls were first bolted together with two sets of bolts, one running round the outside of the building, and one 10 ft. bolt through the chapel from side to side. The removal was effected by the application of steam engines to one side of the building, and the other end was secured by three pairs of double screws to the other side (pulling it), the "ways" or beams on which the building travelled being well greased to prevent friction, and the crane-gear used in transit, for the purpose of commencing the chapel was safely lodged on its new foundations, and presenting not even a scratch on the appearance of a crack, and a good deal of credit is due to the Collins, millwrights, for the way and apparatus by which the building was removed. Our engraving is from a photograph by Mr. Cobb, of Ipswich.

#### CHALLENGE CUP PRESENTED TO THE ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB AT THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The King passed down the main hall with his suite, and left it; and the crowd were at liberty to disperse themselves through the different parts of the building and amuse themselves as they chose; and the here identity examination which, then became possible soon showed that a good deal remained to be done before the exposition could be said to be really complete.

It should be especially mentioned that on the occasion of the opening ceremony there were no military present. There was the King, and there were the thousands of his assembled subjects, including any man of any nation who might choose to purchase the right of being there for thirty francs. But there were no soldiers. And it must be remembered that the people were then trusted and left to themselves infinitely more than we law-abiding Englishmen ever venture on doing, for Italy has as yet no police except military. This fact is by no means the least;—perhaps it is the most important of all connected with this occasion. It is the first time such an experiment was ever made in Italy, or probably on the Continent at all. We all know how such an assembly would have terrified with every description of military "force publique" in Imperial France; and Englishmen, who know all that is to be feared, and is involved in, the display of military power for the restraint of the people, will find this initiative of the Italian Government with all the organizations and good suggests that it so well merits.

#### FULLER (BAPTIST) CHAPEL, KETTERING.

This new and commodious place of worship was opened on Tuesday, the 19th ult. It is situated on the site of the old chapel, which is closely associated with the names of Robert Hall, Fuller, Ewry, and other celebrated members of the Baptist community. The first stone was laid by Mr. Motter Peto, in 1860. The chapel is of Lombardian design, with a little Gothic feeling in the details. The front is built entirely of Ancaster stone, ornamented by a pediment with a carved porch, the whole enriched with columns and bold, vigorous stone carving. The interior is chaste and beautiful. The minister stands on a semicircular platform of richly-carved oak, with rails to correspond, and which projects from a profusely decorated Chaucer stone recess. All the approaches are paved with Ancaster stone, and the whole of the woodwork is varnished instead of painted. Warm apparatus and every possible requisite are provided, and the place is lighted by twelve large gas-burners, each giving thirty twelve jets of light.



REMOVAL OF A CHAPEL AT MELTON, NEAR WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1112.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1861.

[TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

## THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S VISIT TO COMPIEGNE.

THE King of Prussia's return visit to the Emperor of France puts the journalism as well as the diplomacy of Europe on the *qui vive* of speculation. "What's in the wind now?" is being asked and answered with a good deal more frequency than satisfaction. Vienna is agitated by sinister forebodings, and masters suspicious at which the minor Courts of Germany prick up their ears. "The Rhine," "the Confederation," "the Nationalities," "the Treaties of 1815," loom ever and anon through the mist which settles over the event; and, could one but trust the appearances which are most prominent in this haze of general conjecture, he would be warranted in supposing that Europe is about to enter upon a new political epoch. We cannot say that we share this expectation. The interview between the King and the Emperor may, possibly, conduce to an earlier settlement of a political question or two now held in suspense; but we fancy that King William's departure from Compiègne will be found to have left "the situation," as our neighbours phrase it, very much as it was on his arrival.

The loud flourish of trumpets with which the French journals have welcomed the Royal visit, and the immense political importance they have persisted in attaching to it, when contrasted with the cold intimation from Berlin that nothing more is meant

by it than a reciprocation of courtesy, certainly suggest the thought that the Government of France was desirous of turning the interchange of compliments between the two Sovereigns to some definite political account. Such pains to render the atmosphere of public opinion redolent of flattery to his Prussian Majesty can hardly have been taken without some meaning. It seemed, we confess, like an elaborate attempt to relax the King's judgment, and to prepare it for the reception of new political impressions. That experience has shown that it would be unsafe to place much reliance on these prophecies. Between the Emperor's wishes and the Emperor's intentions there is often a very wide interval. The press of Paris has not unfortunately been employed by him, or, perhaps, to speak more accurately, by his Ministers, as some insects use their antennæ, to ascertain in advance surrounding possibilities. In the present case, advantage seems to have been taken of the King of Prussia's visit to feel the pulse of Germany, and to discover what probable effect certain circumstances might produce upon the public mind in that country. Even this hypothesis, however, must be entertained with considerable caution; for the tone of the French press, even while representing the general direction in which the policy of the Emperor's Government would prefer to move, occasionally exaggerates and distorts the *idées Napoléoniennes* which it aims to enforce, in consequence of inspiration from the Bourse rather than the Tuilleries.

Turning from Paris journalism and the bright haze in which it has contrived to envelop the Royal visit, and fixing attention upon the guest himself, we find nothing whatever to warrant an expectation that Compiègne has been the scene of a conspiracy to shift the balance of power in Europe. William of Prussia is hardly the Sovereign to whom any such enterprises might be expected to commend itself. In the first place, he is religiously loyal to Germany, and may be trusted to repudiate even the aggrandisement of Prussia, if proposed to be effected at the expense of Fatherland. He is not young enough to be taken captive by a grand political imagination, and he has no such imagination to tempt him from the path of international integrity. He is not weak enough to be imposed upon by garish utterances, and is firmness of will he is a match even for Napoleon III. His habits, too, are such as to make a tortuous and underhand policy utterly distasteful to him; and to his frank, transparent, and soldierly character a secret compact would be abhorrent. No doubt there are many respects in which the Liberalism of Europe is compelled to mourn over his deficiencies; but there is one conclusion relating to him at which, we should suppose, all parties have by this time arrived—to wit, that no mere schemer would regard him as a safe card to play with.

But, did the character of the King of Prussia offer us a less trustworthy guarantee than we think it does against any secret tampering with European interests, we should still be indisposed



THE BURNING OF CAPESTOWN HALL, CHESHIER: THE SOUTH FRONT.—(SEE PAGE 392.)

The deputation with the Address of the Croatian Diet was received Wednesday by the Emperor, who said he would consider the claims of the Croats and afterwards give his decision.





## MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. SAMUEL GURNEY.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON was the scene last week of an interesting ceremony—the inauguration of a handsome monument to the memory of the late Mr. Samuel Gurney, who was for many years an inhabitant of the neighbourhood, where his munificence liberally will be long held in grateful remembrance by all classes of the inhabitants. The memorial consists of a beautifully-executed obelisk in grey granite, 15ft. in height, erected by the Chenevix Gurney Company, from the designs of Mr. John Bell. Two sides of the base form drinking-fountains, the water flowing from groups of water-lilies, boldly contrasted in white marble. The front of the base is a polished slab of granite, with the following inscription in gold letters:—"In remembrance of Samuel Gurney, who died the 6th of June, 1866. Elected by his fellow-parishioners and friends, 1861. 'When the ear heard him, then it blessed him.' " Several thousand persons assembled on Monday week to witness the opening ceremony, which was conducted by Mr. John Davis, J.P., of Cradock Park, the Vicar, and many of the neighbouring gentry taking part in the proceedings. Several members of the Gurney family were also present.

## LARGE SWING-BRIDGE AT BREST.

Any one looking at the map of France will see how strategically placed for a naval arsenal is Brest: at the end of a great promontory stretching out into the Atlantic between the Channel and the Bay of Biscay. But this is not all; the internal advantages are equal. Its roadstead, unlike that of Cherbourg (which depends on an artificial breakwater), is formed by a natural indentation of hills, shutting it out from the sea and forming a shelter for all the navies of France. Its narrow opening is protected outside and in with forts and batteries—six over five—threatening all intruders like the open jaws of a shark. A winding creek, the Penfeld, running inland from this expanding basin, contains the dockyard and town of Brest. Along its shores lie the great workshops, dock basins, seamen's barracks, furnace, smithies, &c. It is very deep, and, hitherto, the town of Brest on the left bank was accessible from the seaboard by a Recouvrance on the right only by ferry-boats. To remedy this inconvenience, and not to interrupt the passage of great-masted ships of war up and down the creek, the great iron swing-bridge of which we give an Engraving at page 366 was constructed, and opened in June last.

The width between the buttresses is no less than 347ft., and its height above the walls is 65ft. It opens in the centre to allow ships to pass, each valve turning on a colossal pair of granite rollers by ingenious machinery, held in place by a counterweight of ironwork, on the land side of the pier.

The engine is Mr. Gouley, of the "Ponts et Chaussées."

The interests of the British public are admirably represented at Brest by our excellent Consul, Anthony de Perrey, a gentleman of French descent and of an old Huguenot family.

## DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF CAPESTHORNE HALL.

The stately mansion of Capesthorpe Hall, Cheshire, was on Saturday brought the scene of a terrible fire, which completely gutted the spacious and handsome building, and resulted in damage amounting



THE GURNEY MEMORIAL AT STRATFORD.

to several thousand pounds. The hall was occupied by the owner, Arthur Henry Davenport, Esq., and the only inmate of the hall when the catastrophe occurred on Saturday night was Mr. Davenport and a guest, and the usual servants. The fire first made its appearance on the top of the building, and must have been in existence some time before discovered by the footman, who saw flames in the staircase leading to the bell-turret. He raised the alarm, and every person on the premises was soon rendering such assistance he could; but the fire continued to make headway till within an hour or two the flames issued forth from almost every window in front of the mansion and from the roof. The greatest concentration ensued the inmates. Engines from Macclesfield and Congleton were procured. It was soon perceived, however, that the only hope left was to concentrate every effort upon preventing the spread of the fire beyond the body of the hall, the interior of which began to fill with smoke. Daylight on the following morning revealed a sad scene. The interior of the building from the right wing to the left presented one mass of burning debris, the external walls only remaining, while a pile of furniture of all descriptions lay on the ground in front of the entrance. Nearly all the articles of value so profusely scattered

through the mansion have been preserved. The dining-room on the left of the corridor, which was floored with oak-plank, and contained an elaborately-carved sideboard and a suite of furniture of immense value, was destroyed—the more portable articles being saved. The drawing-room was denuded of its furniture, plates, paintings, and costly ornaments before the flames burst through the door connecting it with the saloon-room. So great was the fire that the place that the oil paint on the walls was one mass of blisters. The saloon-room, the library, and Mr. Davenport's study are entirely gutted, nothing remaining in them but charred beams, and the smouldering remains of the beds, bedding, and furniture for the rooms that were above. The treasures of foreign, and especially of Italian, literature were, however, removed in safety. The conservatory (100ft. high, 150ft. long, and 40ft. broad), built under the superintendence of Sir Joseph Paxton, and stocked with a valuable collection of British and foreign plants, has escaped; also the walled wine-cellar under the corridor, and the parties and office under the dining drawing, and ante-room and library. The silver plate has been saved. Colonel Peel, who had been a guest of Mr. Davenport, and left Capesthorpe for Manchester on Saturday morning, has lost a considerable amount of luggage, and many of the inmates have been sufferers by the fire and catastrophe.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

Two great armies still stand at bay on the lines of the Potomac, and the chain-bridge across that river, above Georgetown, of which an illustration by our Special Artist is given below, is a position of great interest just now, as the Confederates are continually making threatening movements in the neighbourhood, either with the intention of destroying the bridge or of crossing by it into Maryland. On the heights on the Virginia shore are seen the tents of the Federal advance, which throws out pickets to a distance of two miles beyond. The Maryland end of the bridge is commanded by an upper and a lower battery, both of them very strong positions.

On the opposite page we give an illustration, from a sketch by our Special Artist, of the bringing in the Federal wounded after the skirmish at Lewinsville, Virginia. Just as the wounded were being brought in General McCallie reached the ground with an Aide-de-Camp and an escort of dragoons. He raised his hat to each poor fellow who borne from the ambulance to the hospital; and many whose eyes were fast glazing in death raised themselves in the arms of those who bore them and smiled a last smile at their young and beloved General.

Our Special Artist writes from Washington on the 23rd ult. as follows:—

"I have just come from a cruise down the Potomac, and while away I felt in the officer who was bringing the news of the Seneca affair to the Navy department. The sketch I forward is done over his own ideas on the paper. There will, in all probability, be more details by next mail. I have got some river subjects, which will come in a day or two. In the meantime I send these two. I expect to go out now, to Rossmore and Yemassee; but yet we may have an attack here from hour to hour, and I fear severely have. Both sides are now awfully close together, and very strong. I am waiting to get some definite notion of the next move on the cards, and shall then not promptly."



THE WAR IN AMERICA: THE CHAIN-BRIDGE ACROSS THE POTOMAC ABOVE GEORGETOWN, LOOKING TOWARDS THE VIRGINIAN SHORE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.





THE WAR IN AMERICA: BIRMINGHAM IN THE FEDERAL HANDS AFTER THE BATTLE OF LITTLE ROCK—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST

SUNDAY, October 15.—20th Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 16.—Battle of Brun, 1896.  
TUESDAY, 17.—Battle of Leipzig, 1813.  
WEDNESDAY, 18.—House of Parliament burnt, 1834.  
THURSDAY, 19.—Etheldreda.  
FRIDAY, 20.—St. Luke. Full Moon, 4h. 38m. p.m.  
SATURDAY, 21.—Runagate debauch at Moscow, 1812.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 19, 1861.						
Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9.40	9.30	9.20	9.10	9.00	8.50	8.40

**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK** for 1863  
price 1s., containing GROUPS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS (printed  
in Colours); from Drawings by HARRISON WEIR, and interesting illus-  
trated Descriptions of the above by THOMAS MILLER; Twelve Fine-Air  
Engravings; also, Astronomical Diagrams (printed in Colours), &c., &c.  
Remarkable Phenomena, with Explanatory Notes by J. Green; together with  
Illustrations of the Seasons, by A. Hunt. Office, 138, Strand.

Whole Page, £20. Half Page, £10. Quarter Page, £5.  
Any smaller Advertisement, 2s. 6d. per line (double columns).

\* ILLUSTRATED ADVERTISEMENTS will be received.  
CIRCULATION, 100,000.

OUR CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—To suit the convenience of residents in Germany, Russia, and the eastern portion of Europe, we have appointed Mr. Ludwig Denicke, of Leipzig, Special Agent for this Journal. Terms of subscription:—One Year, 10 thalers Half-year, 5 thalers.

The Annual Subscription for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS including the Four Double Numbers and the Christmas Number, will be—unstamped, £1 4s.; stamped, £1 8s. 8d.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1861.

RESORTING at the abolition of the Tax upon Paper, now practically accomplished, and proud in the recollection of the share taken by them in the advocacy of that important and salutary measure, the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have the pleasure to announce that they are making arrangements by which the full amount of advantage to be derived from this operation shall be secured to their subscribers. To effect this (the actual saving being a fractional sum too small to be appreciable in the price) the Proprietors have come to the conclusion that the amount rescued from the hands of the exciseman might be most advantageously employed in throwing new talent and additional elements of interest into their Paper, and in occasionally extending its dimensions.

High and satisfactory as has always been the character of the Illustrations in this Journal, the Proprietors are determined to use every exertion to give additional variety and value to this important feature—sparing no expense to obtain from all parts of the world interesting subjects for illustration, and to secure the services of artists and engravers to produce them in a style of excellence worthy of the advancing intelligence and taste of the age.

The numerous and efficient staff of special correspondents and artists attached to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be in constant readiness to proceed with dispatch to all parts of the globe in which events of public interest—Wars, State ceremonials, artistic or industrial meetings, or national festivities—may be going forward or likely to occur; the result of their combined labours being AN ILLUSTRATED CURRENT HISTORY, as well as a compendium of local scenery, costume, and character, of unique and enduring interest.

Ever desirous to extend the field of their operations in proportion to the increasing demands upon their attention, attributable to the numerous additional interests daily claiming graphic illustration, the Proprietors propose, whenever occasion may occur, publishing an additional half-sheet, thus making the Supplement sixteen instead of eight pages or the whole publication one of thirty-two pages. Such is the case this week—the ample double sheet now issued containing a mass of information and comment on all subjects of interest, foreign and domestic, and a number and variety of engravings, constituting it at once complete as a newspaper and as an artistic presentation of passing events.

The additional scope thus given to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will prove most opportune, and serve most useful purpose in connection with

the history and contents of which will be treated with amplitude in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The action of this Journal in promoting the GREAT EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS, 1851, when it was yet an experiment, tended in no small degree to its success, giving it from the onset a world-wide renown; whilst the full descriptions which it published of the various objects exhibited, illustrated by several thousand Engravings, and the able disquisitions which it presented upon the important industrial interests mixed up with them, constitute the valuable

of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for 1851 the most complete record of that great congress of art and industry that has been or ever will be published.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will deal with the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1882 as it did with the famed Hyde Park Exhibition of 1851, only with an important improvement in this respect—that, as experience has taught method to the managers of the former, so a more systematic arrangement will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS than was sometimes practicable in 1851.

A remarkable difference between the two Exhibitions will be found in the fact that works of painting will be included in that of 1862—a field so especially adapted to the exercise of the ample artistic resources at the command of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Already arrangements have been made to secure copies of the most important Pictures and Sculptures to be contributed from all parts of Europe, in order that sufficient time may be obtained to engrave them in a suitable manner.

Exhibitors of objects, whether in Fine or Industrial Art, or of natural products, susceptible of engraved representation are invited to communicate particulars thereof at their earliest convenience to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who will pay every attention to the subject.

The Proprietors take this opportunity to announce that the future scheme of publication of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News will comprise, in the course of each year, besides the regular weekly issue, Four Double Numbers, in addition to the old-established Christmas Number. The Double Numbers will be strictly limited to the purpose of issuing to subscribers large and important Engravings in various branches of art, as copies of Paintings by Eminent Masters, Panoramic Views, &c. in the production of some of which colour and chiaroscuro printing and other appliances will be employed—works which could not possibly be made available to purchasers throughout the four quarters of the globe, at so trifling a cost, by any other means.

THE entire stagnation of home politics makes the record of the English week a very easy task. A few meetings, chiefly of a boresome character, but at which political gentlemen, when they are not busy with their own affairs, are present, may be said to have conscientiously got up, as compelled for "lack of amusement" to review the affairs of mankind from China to Peru, furnish some little local excitement. Luckily, we might almost say, is a man who continues to be a man, and who may say, "I am not up to the phrase," which makes a sensation, and procures for him unwonted attention from the metropolitan press. We have nothing of the kind to notice this week. No gentleman has explained that the prosperity of the country depends upon the weather. We do not think we have had his antagonism to such theory hotly done away by a crowd of auditors, who, being nobodies, are of course painfully alive to the importance of somebodies. The metropolitan press has been busy with the "Livery" and "the Aldermen," as we last wrote, but the Aldermen have since confirmed the decision of the Livery, and Mr. Cubitt will be the dispenser of civic hospitalities to the nobilities who will attend the International Exhibition on Friday next. We have not much to notice in the subline in the address of Mr. Jones, who, on the declaration of the result of the contest, likened the doings at the Mansion House during the past year to those of "the noble house of Medici." This is a tribute to the new century which is not likely to be rendered less acceptable by the fact that we applaud Jones. A sort of inauguration of such part of the new sewer as is complete has taken place, and seemed called for, in order to convince London that something had been done for her. It is a pity that the sewerage system is not so complete as to evince a similar desire for appreciation it might tend to alay the loud discontent of travellers who are sent miles out of their way to avoid the chums and stony dens which have been made for the sewerage. The fact that the sewerage system is neither in London nor in the provinces is there much matter for the chronicler; and the feast which is about to be given to Earl Russell at Newcastle-on-Tyne affords the only promise of political oratory. The nation, however, manages to exist in the

We hear of the deaths of two Potentates at distant parts of the world. The old Queen of Madagascar, who was a kind of Lady Bomba in her way, and bitterly hated all strangers and all innovations, died recently, and her death, which she had long expected to be relied upon, it would appear that there had been an intention to place upon the vacated throne a successor of similar views to those of the deceased Sovereign, and that the new Queen would have been a person of the same type as the Neapolitan princess gave to Francis II. But constitutionalism and progress triumphed, though the means resorted to were of the roughest; the pretender and his Premier were actually put to death, and the new ruler, his sister, (the aged Queen) and the new Premier, Baron de Breteuil, (the aged Baron de Breteuil) have not yet got his title accurately, has been firmly established, and promises to govern in accordance with the spirit of the age. Madagascar is one of the countries which may be said to have been "discovered" by the English, and to have late into the history of the world, having been "discovered" in 1500; but it will probably make up for lost time if it is thrown open to adventurers. We also hear that the Emperor of China has been "discovered" by the English, and that he is a

it is to be hoped that his successor will be as wise as King Rakoto is said to be.

There can be no doubt that the armies of the Northern States of America are preparing for grand and various action, and now that the weather permits them to move freely we shall hear of their movements. The "seat of war" is a condition of the smallest war sufficiently taken into consideration here, and it is, indeed, difficult to realize it. Without careful study of the map and data, it is impossible to understand the nature of the obstacles and difficulties are carried on or threatened, justice will not be done to the obstacles in the way of the chiefs on either side, and the fabulous-sounding numbers of the forces which are being brought into the field will be the result of the confusion of the report is taken into account. We repeat that the Old World may now look to hear of action on a larger scale than war has yet exhibited. Meantime, the only demand of the Englishman. The letters of Mr. William Russell have given so much offence to persons who dilute plain statements of facts, that application has actually been made to Mr. Seward to discontinue the publication of the letters. The Government, however, perceives the absurdity of the demand to fight, as some writers debate, "with closed doors and the exclusion of reporters," and he has declined to interfere, giving his refusal in a grave but dignified manner. The Government has also declined to disavow itself by non-official smiles at the enforced reticence of its periods. Two of the Oriental Princes have placed themselves on General M'ellan's staff, but have declined to receive pay for their services, and have been allowed to leave the country at the expense of their value. The *New York Herald*, which is supposed to be really in the pay of the South, as heretofore and until the weathercock conversion, does its best to generate ill-feeling between the North and England. The English Government is threatened that as soon as the rebellion is put down English sailors in America shall be swept away. But our American brethren are well assured that we distinguish between the feeling of a nation and the feelings of a man, and we are not prepared to surrender our conscience and discipline scribbles.

Pope Pius has had an affecting leave-taking. The Siamese Ambassadors have received the Papal blessing, and thanks for the protection afforded to Catholic missionaries in Siam. In one of Gay's fables, undeservedly forgotten, there is a story of an elephant who walked into a bookseller's shop and began turning over some pages and making remarks. The bibliophile always ready for business, addresses him—

Learn'd Sir, if you'd employ your pen  
Against the senseless sons of men,  
Or write the history of Stom,

The elephant received the proposition unfavorably; but if his descendants are the historiographers to L.L. M.M. the King of Siam, a strange narrative will be put on record touching the interview between the head of the Catholic world and his dusky visitors, and it is far from impossible that "the senseless sons of men" may come in for some caustic criticism from the trunk of the accomplished elephant, who may have to give some reason why the Pope is in a position to bless visitors—or brigands.

The journey of the Court in the Highlands is rapidly drawing to a close. Her Majesty purposed returning to Edinburgh on the 22nd inst., and will probably arrive at Osborne on the 24th of October. The late fine weather in the north has been favourable for mountain sports, and the Prince and Princess have been able to enjoy them. On Wednesday night Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, and attended by Lady Churchill, returned to London. The Prince and Princess of Wales, who had on the Royal party rode thence to Glouster, returning home by the same route on the 25th inst. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales went on to the dorking.

On Friday se'nnight the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, and attended by Lady Churchill and Lady Augusta Bruce, drove to Loch Calater. The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Louis of Hesse, went to the Balloch Buis Woods, which were driven for deer.

On Saturday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Prince Arthur, and attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, drove to Alt-na-Guiltheasack, and then proceeded on ponies to ascend Lochsagar, returning by the same route in the evening. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales went out deerstalking.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, the Princess Hohenlohe, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Louis of Hesse, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Mr. Stuart officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Hohenlohe and Princesses Helena and Louisa, drove out. The Prince Consort and Prince Louis of Hesse went out deerstalking. The Prince of Wales attended by Captain Grey, went out grouse-shooting.

Yesterday (Friday) the Queen held a Privy Council at Balmoral, at

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has left town on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield at Brethby Park, near Burton-on-Trent.

The Duchess of Wellington and Lady Susan Ramsay left Apolly House last week for Scotland. His Grace is passing the season at his seat in Norfolk.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester are visiting the Duchess's relatives in Germany. The noble Duke and Duchess will attend the coronation of the King of Prussia at Königsberg.

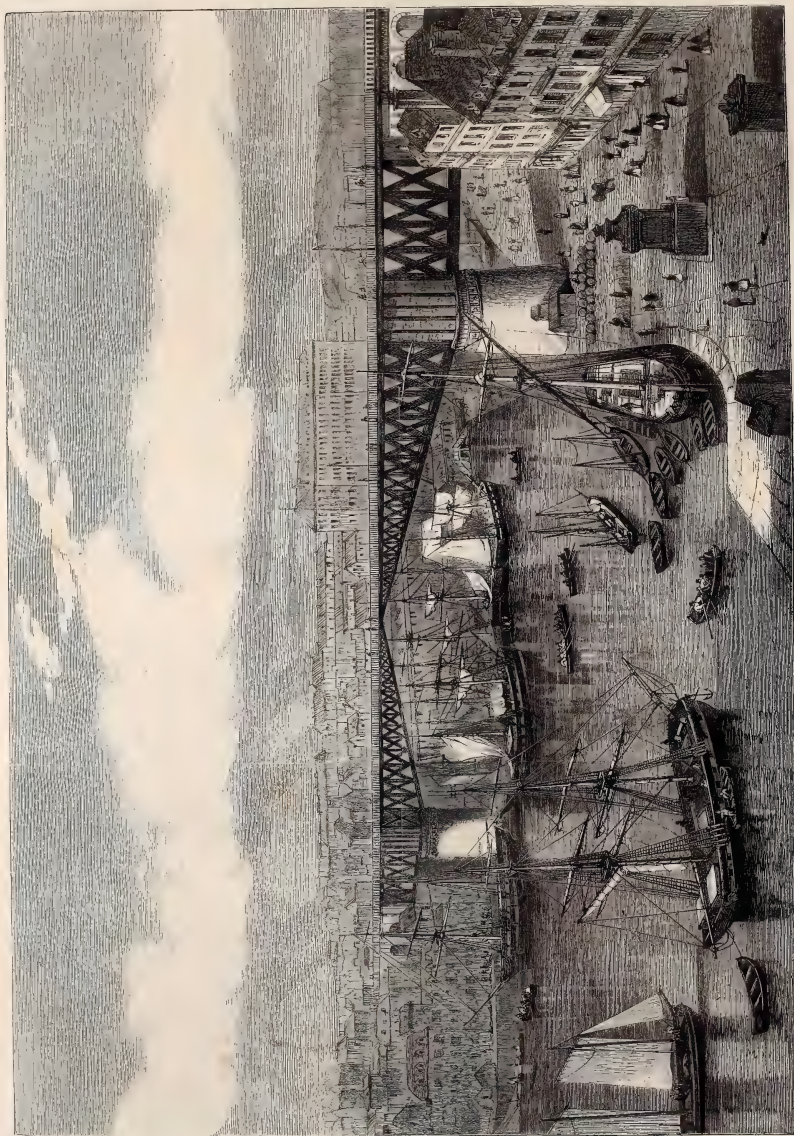
The Marquis of Clarendon has taken a residence in Stratton-

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G., Ambassador Extraordinary at

The marriage of Viscount Standon, eldest son of the Earl of Harrowby, with Lady Mary Cecil, eldest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, was solemnized on the 3rd inst. at St. George's, Hanover-square.







MONSTER SWING-BRIDGE AT DROTTNINGHOLM





THE OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT JEDDO, JAPAN: ATTACK ON MESSRS. OLIPHANT AND MORRISON.



THE OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT JEDDO, JAPAN: NIGHT DIVULAC OF THE YACUINS IN THE GARDEN OF THE LEGATION, JEDDO.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 379.

DEVONSHIRE NUNNERY.—On Wedneaday week (says the

who never held a lift, many kinds who never acted out a scene, many Vandicks who never carved more than a snipe a day, many Galliniths who never were better than penny-a-liners, many Michaels who never built than St. Peter's, and perhaps a Shakespeare who laid himself at the theatre door for peace, as the Shakespeare we know of did, and who stopped there — *Travis Magazine*.







THE OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT JAPAN; MIDNIGHT SCENE IN MR. ALCOCK'S ROOM AT TO-SEN-JI, JEDDO.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.  
SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 316.

#### THE SABLE ANTELOPE (*Alboceros niger*).

THE Zoological Society of London have just added to their unique collection a fine specimen of the sable antelope. This animal, which is very rare, is supposed to have its home in the mountains lying to the north and east of Southern Africa, and the present one is the only living example that has ever been seen alive in Europe. The existence of this species of antelope was first ascertained by Sir Cornwallis Harris in 1856, who while pursuing an elephant he had wounded un-

expectedly came upon a small herd of blue does and two bucks near the Capian range. Convinced that the animals before him were unknown to science, he determined upon obtaining a specimen, and after a toilsome pursuit of three days succeeded in killing one of the bucks, which was eventually placed in the collection of the British Museum. The appearance of this animal in its adult stage is very remarkable. From between the horns there rises a bushy black mane which extends to the middle of the back; the greater portion of the coat is of a glossy

jet-black hue, forming a most vivid and remarkable contrast with the snowy whiteness of the lower parts; the tail is tasselled and fringed, resembling that of no other known antelope; and the horns, upwards of 3 ft. in length, are perfectly flat, sweeping gracefully over the back in the form of a crescent.

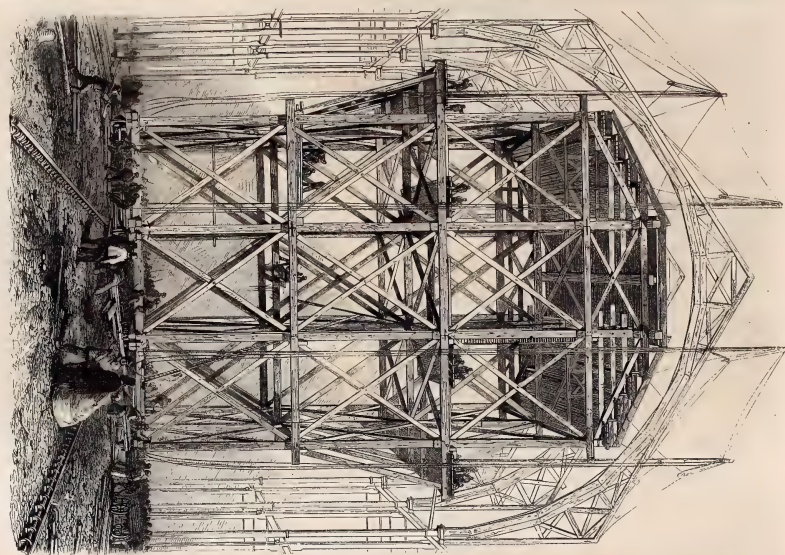
In the second volume of the "Transactions of the Zoological Society" is a letter from Sir Cornwallis Harris containing a description, illustrated by a figure, of this very rare and interesting animal.



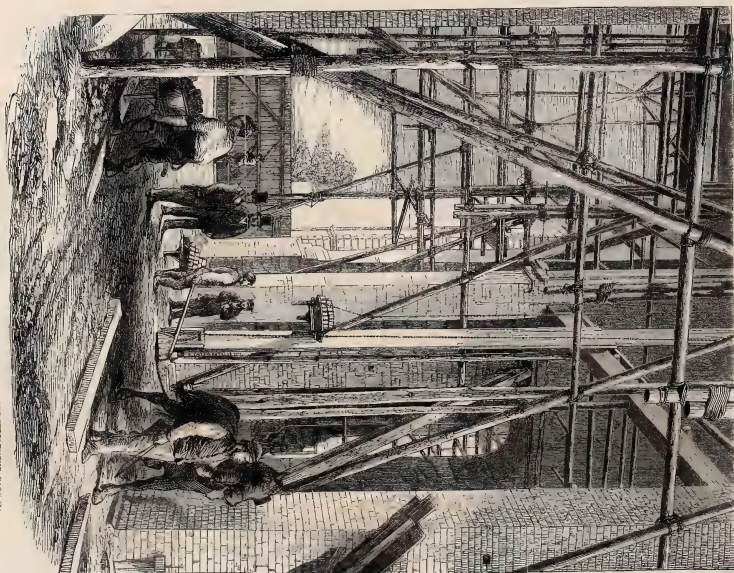
SABLE ANTELOPE FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA, RECENTLY ADDED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.



PROGRESS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING. THE FLATIRON PLATENE USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SKELETON.



PROGRESS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING. LIFTING APPLIANCE—SEE SUPPLEMENT PAGE 74.















THE EXHIBITION OF SIGHTING AND OTHER DOGS AT THE HORSE REPOSITORY, HOLBURN: PRIZE ANIMALS—SEE PAGE 361.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSON

**THE BREAD QUESTION IN FRANCE**—What has fallen in the United States as the cause of the bread famine in France has large parallels have arrived from abroad. As the rivers were recently clogged with water, American flour has been imported, and approval of this policy has been given by the Council of Ministers. Laval, however, who has forbidden the bakers to make bread of American flour imported by the merchants of that place.

The Mayor caused an analysis to be made of the flour which he caused it to be analysed by a chemist in that town, and likewise the mayor of Paris, member of the Council of Salubrity and Protection of the Flour Trade, caused the flour of the same town to be analysed. The flour was composed of pure wheat, and was rich in gluten. The Mayor, nevertheless, persisted in his refusal to permit the flour to be used by the bakers, and he has now caused the flour to be analysed by a chemist. The Mayor of Laval to maintain his decree; yet, were his example followed by other municipal authorities in France, it would put an end to the bread famine in that country.

It is not only in France that the bread famine is being caused by such traffic. France is the greatest bread-making country in the world. The French people consume annually 3,000,000 hectolitres of wheat flour, and 1,000,000 of rye. The French Government has 100,000 hectolitres of wheat, and 25,000,000 hectolitres of rye.

These were trans-mitted in three jars, the water being changed frequently on the way. When the voyage from one port to another was too long for this the simplest expedient was adopted of throwing the yolk of an egg into each jar. On arrival at Chittagong, we smoked the yolk charged fish for a fish market. The dealer, however, and woe to a short intestine, thought how anybody having a small pond at disposal may raise any quantity of fish at almost no expense. All that is necessary is to watch the spawning time, and throw yolks of eggs into the water from time to time, by which means an incredible quantity of fish may be saved from destruction. These specimens of the production of far more fish than the world makes use of, are the result of a few eggs, and will probably figure in the new aquarium in the Bois de Boulogne. — *Delaplace.*

**MADAGASCAR.**—Despatches have been received in Paris from Réunion, to the 7th of September, bringing late intelligence from Madagascar. Since the death of the Queen on the 18th of August, and the short struggle to retain the throne, the King has been in the hands of the French troops on the east coast of the island. The forcibles established in the country undertook to wear mourning for a month, and the ships in the harbour of Tamatave hoisted their flags at half-mast. The help of the French troops has been asked for by the King, but the King, her son, remained by it in prayer for six days, according to custom. The King, here he began to attend to public business, has received numerous deputations from the provinces, and has been heard and has consulted in the same manner. Since the death of the Queen the intercourse between Madagascar and Réunion, and at the date of the despatches was very active.

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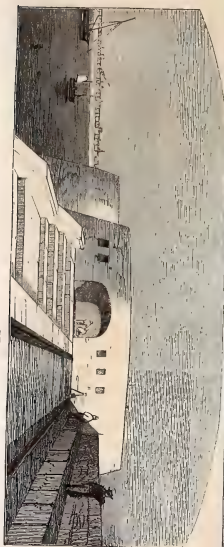
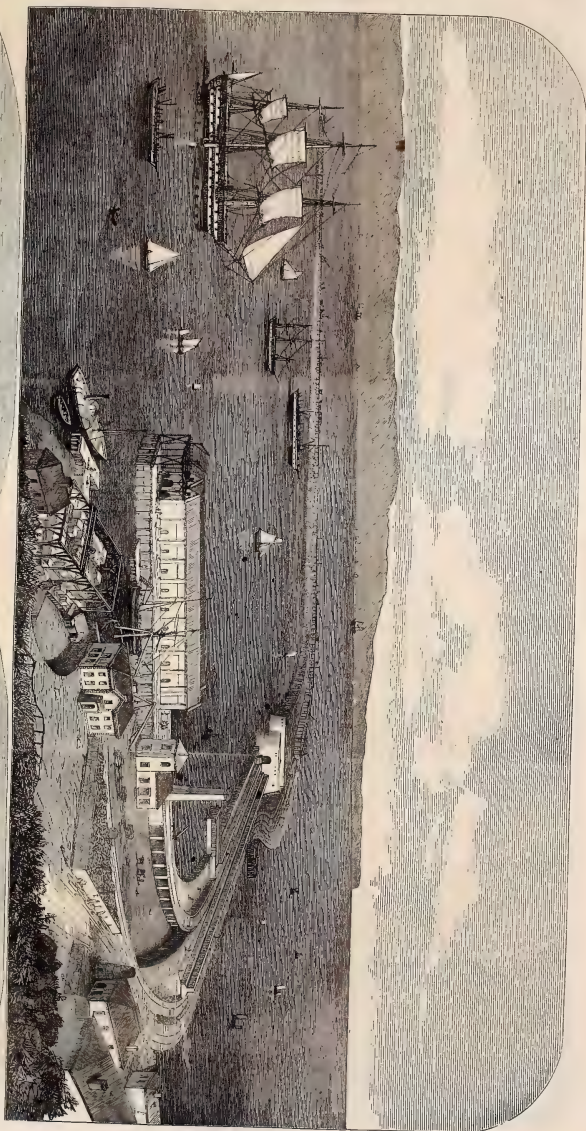






VIEW OF THE CRIBBIL BANK FROM PORTLAND HEIGHTS.—SEE PAGE 300.





THE GREAT BARRIERS AND GOVERNMENT WORKS AT PORTLAND.—SEE PAGE.









THE Derbyshire Agricultural Society held its first show on Friday, the 27th ult., in the new Cattle Market, Derby—of which we give an engraving, from a photograph by Mr. Brennan. Subjoined are some particulars of the market, abridged from an account which appeared in the *Derby and Chesterfield Courier* of the 4th inst. :—

[illegible]

**WOODSIDE PARK.**  
THE northern portion of this gigantic hand-stage was launched on Monday, the 30th ult., with the most complete success; the other end is quite as farward as regards building, and will follow as soon as the place is ready to receive it. This immense structure, which measures 800ft. in length by 80ft. in breadth, is in process of being built for the Woodside or town ferry of Birkenhead by Mr. John Vernon, shipbuilder, of Brunswick Dock, Liverpool, from the designs of T. B. Hartley, Esq., the dock surveyor and engineer of that town. This portion of the stage is nearly one-half of the structure, the whole of

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

A black and white photograph showing a large, multi-story industrial building with a flat roof. A large crowd of people is gathered in the open area in front of the building. In the foreground, there are two large, dark, cylindrical objects, possibly chimneys or pipes, and a wooden structure with vertical slats, possibly a gate or a fence. The image has a grainy, historical quality.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

An engraving of a large-scale construction project, likely a bridge or railway viaduct. The structure is made of stone and features multiple levels and a large crowd of workers and onlookers gathered around the site. The scene is set in a landscape with trees and buildings in the background.

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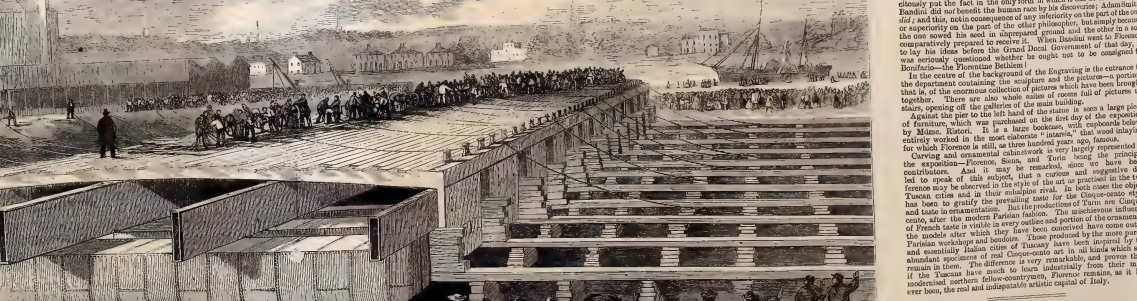
seem an appearance as if that gathering of Tuscan peasants and artisans, who were so numerous in the streets of Florence, were now in the country. It is always the case in Florence, the crowd was much better dressed than in the country, and the women were in the most elegant of costumes. It was a singular consequence of the specialization of Florence. A sufficiency of local food and clothing was produced, but the people were obliged to go to other cities for the things they needed. The life of the people was not so much dependent on the economy of a Florentine province.

The *comuni* of the interior of the district presented the Italians as they thoroughly comprehended the nature of the object proposed and the advantages to be attained by it. They were not so numerous as the *comuni* of the coast, and were composed of workmen sent as deputies by working-men's associations, with a mission to examine and report on the proposed law, and to make such suggestions as they might deem proper. The comparative disadvantage of the interior was made up by the presence of the representatives of the great and backwardness of the different cities in each representative district. The *comuni* of the interior were not so numerous as those of the Modenese, Mantovano, and other towns of Piedmont and Emilia.

The sketch made by our artist of the clock in the afternoon on the Sunday afternoon of the 10th of April, 1890, is a very good representation of the scene. It is taken from a spot, hardly along the main street, but a little to the right, looking across the twofold nave. The statue which is seen at the end of the nave is that of the Virgin, which is the most beautiful in the city. The interior of the building, in that of Sallustiana District of Siena, who was born in the

[illegible]

exciting scene was witnessed when the  
recoiling railway-train in all kinds of vehicles, from the gentleman  
brougham, cabs, hampers, railway-carts, under the protecting wing  
the London fancy. The tiny "pets" and "toys" were greeted by  
the assembled at the entry with exclamations of "Pretty dear

[illegible][illegible]

















THE ITALIAN EXPOSITION AT FLORENCE ON THE FIRST DAY OF FREE ADMISSION.—SEE PAGE 382.

replies because so innocent that it was considered necessary to "haul off the pony" from that particular section of the route. On the other portica the express continued to run, delivering its letters at Salt Lake and Denver City, where they accumulated, waiting the first favourable opportunity to push through with safety.

Those unacquainted with the country west of the Rocky Mountains can scarcely appreciate the difficulty and danger attending a journey through it. For hundreds of miles it is a long dreary waste, inhabited only by bands of ferocious Indians, who prowl about robbing and killing as they choose, and dotted at every fifteen miles of distance with the stations of the pony express, in charge of two or three persons. Occasionally its journey is broken by the passage of a train of emigrant wagons bound west to California or Oregon. Night and day, besides of the weather or the attacks of the Redskins, the pony courier dashes along at the rate of twelve miles an hour, his revolver in his belt, his hand on the trigger of his rifle, his eye watching intently for Redskins, so that he may have the first shot; under him, on his saddle, is the bag of letters so anxiously looked forward to in New York, for they tell important things—how ships have sailed for Europe laden with Californian gold, or terrible wrecks and losses, or of rising markets and great gains, or perhaps how the votes have counted that decide the destiny of States. Not only to America is this bold and solitary rider's heaviest saddle-bag of interest, but so on Europe will electricity and steam send many a long-looked-for message which it contains; and the merchant on many a change in the Old World will tell of news he has received so soon from the farthest shores of the Pacific. He little knows, and less cares, for the hairbreadth dangers run by this lonely courier of the plains and mountains. Alas! the Pony Express Company have lost six men killed by the Indians. They, however, provide liberally for the wives and families, if there be any.

It is a remarkable fact that they have as yet lost only one mail, and this was lost under peculiar circumstances. The letters are enclosed in two leather bags, which are slung across the pony's back, and are kept in their place by the rider sitting on them, so that in case of anything happening to him the bags fall off and are recovered, though the pony scamper off and be lost. In this case alluded to the rider had, against special instructions, fastened the bags to the saddle. On a dark night in July, 1880, the express, bound east, on crossing the bridge over the Platte River, stumbled over an ox that had taken up its quarters there for the night, and was precipitated into the river. The rider reached the shore, but the pony and the mails were gone—no one knows whether, never having been heard of to this day.

The company have suffered severely from time to time by the depredations of the Indians; they

are, however, now in a much better state. The express was almost driven off the line west of Salt Lake City, their stations being burnt or otherwise destroyed, their people killed, and their horses stolen. All, however, is now repaired and in better order than ever—the troops of the United States Government and a force organized by the company having driven the Indians away, and made them as scarce, and their occupation as dangerous, as it would be in the State of New York.

There is nothing very particular about either the pony or the rider; the riders are smart, courageous, active young men, capable of great endurance; the ponies, or rather small horses, are the best description of animals for the purpose that can be procured. There is nothing showy or ornamental about either riders or horses; yet they are very picturesque, and are essentially got up entirely for business. Our Artist saw one of the expressmen arrive at St. Joe. The young man who rode was a long, very, reddish-haired chap, who looked made to pelt through the wind on a horse's back. He wore a red worsted shirt, a rowdy hat, and a long, light blue gaiter, with a little cap and plenty of brass buttons. This young man had ridden on his occasion two hundred miles in twenty-four hours without rest or food, except such as he could get on the pony's back. The rider usually rides fifty miles, using two ponies, who run twenty-five miles each.

The pony express does not pay the running expenses directly, but the company continue it nevertheless, allowing a little extra time during the winter.

St. Joseph, or St. Joe, as it is irreverently called by the Americans, is a pretty good town situated on the east bank of the Missouri River; it is the western terminus of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railway, which completes the American system of railways westward. St. Joe has much the same relation to the great plains that a seaport has to the ocean; it is the point of arrival and departure after a three-months' voyage overland of hundreds of travellers and wagon-trains who make the passage between California, Oregon, and the Western States of the Union. The passage across the mountains and over the plains is as lonely as a voyage across the ocean. Neither towns nor even resources as much as a ship does while navigating the sea.

There is a wild look about the people at St. Joe. Nearly everybody carries a rifle, and has that peculiar expression of countenance which indicates the possession of the ability to take care of himself and cut up particularly rough if interfered with. Some awful roughs may be seen about occasionally, but these are held in good check by the respectable portion of the place; and, although St. Joe is a wild, out-of-the-way place, almost beyond the reach of the law, yet the people go about as safely, and carry on their business as securely, as if they were in the neighbourhood of Boston. Should any of the border ruffian class attempt any rillity, Lynch law would most likely cut short his career, and he might find himself hanging to the branch of a tree before he had time to engage counsel to prove his innocence of the crime which he was caught in the act of executing. It is an event and a picturesque scene to see one of the long trains of wagons arrive from the westward, the people looking so homely and weather-worn and the children healthy and happy, and the rush makes immediately on certain shops and stores. One great delight on the part of the men seen to get themselves dressed as clean as possible; the bright-colored shirts and handkerchiefs are immediately exhibited and ostentatiously exhibited.

Market-day at St. Joe is a peculiar sight, and gives one a better idea of the back-settlement life than can be obtained anywhere else. The farmer and his family, in their particular wraps, mixed with the exception of the whistles, they have made themselves, are things to be seen. There is no place in the United States where greater variety of character, interesting incidents, and opportunity for the study of human nature, exists to a greater extent than at St. Joe, on the Missouri.

We shall give an illustration of the town of St. Joe, in an early Number.



THE SCREW CLIPPER-YACHT GAZELLE.—SEE PAGE 390







a quadrant. There are two porches to centre houses, projecting, and carried up with a gable and buttress, also containing a stone tablet with inscription. The whole is roofed with Bangor Dachsen slating, and surmounted by an ornamental ridge and crest tiling. The ashlar are of cast iron. Three sides of the ground are inclosed with a red brick wall 2ft. 6in. high, coped with white middle-back coping bricks, the gate piers being carried up somewhat higher and surmounted with stone caps, weathered, and gables on all sides. At the rear of the buildings, in the centre, forming the water supply, is a well of spring water and a rain-water tank; the whole of the rain water being collected from the various roofs and conducted by means of glazed earthenware pipes into the tank. The cost of the buildings, including the purchase of the ground, is about £200, the sum being exclusive of the architect's fee and the endowment. The builders are Messrs. Lowrey, of Old Buckenham, who have executed the work from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Thos. Dyke, architect, of London.

#### THE GAZELLE.

This screw clipper-galley was built at Rotherham for Mr. P. W. Dodd, C.E., for the purpose of testing the capabilities of his patented device for shipbuilding purposes, as well as to test the patent "wedge" expansive action for marine engines. The rudder is 67in. in length, 74 in breadth, 3ft. draught forward, and 4ft. 5in. aft, the plates are 1½ in gauge, except the plates on each side of the keel, which are 3-inches of an inch thick; the keel is iron, solid forged from stem to stern. The advantages attained by the use of these steel plates are extreme lightness, with increased strength, and the liability to oxydise is reduced to one-fifth that of iron. The engines are high-pressure, direct-acting, of 10-horse-power, fitted with the "wedge" expansive motion, which reduces the working parts very much, and does not have one eccentric working part to both valves, without the intervention of weight-levers or other intermediate machinery, and by which means the engines are worked with variable expansion, stopped, or reversed, in one handle, in fact, the engines are the simplest ever introduced for marine purposes. The boiler is on the locomotive principle, with copper flues, and brass tubes. The steel screw is 3ft. 10in. diameter and 4ft. pitch. This elegant little vessel is beautifully fitted up, and the cabin is capable of holding thirteen persons comfortably. The first trial of speed on the river Humber was conducted on Saturday, she having run twenty miles in one hour and twenty minutes, with tide in favour. In a second trial, with tide in favour all the way, a run of thirty-three miles was made on the Humber in one hour fifty minutes, and in running back against the tide the run of fifty miles was made in two hours thirty-five minutes. To show the strength of the Gazelle, it may be mentioned that she has been suspended at the stem and stern (having no engines and being on board) without any perceptible deflection.

#### THE FIRST ENGLISH CHURCH IN AUSTRIA.

On Friday, Sept. 15, the first stone of an English church was laid at Karlbad, Bohemia, the "King of German watering places." For upwards of five years this project has been under discussion, the many hundreds of English families yearly visiting Karlbad having meanwhile no better place of worship than a ballroom or a



ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, ALBERT-SQUARE, CLAPHAM.

practicable through the exertions of the Rev. R. W. Greville, a member of the society's executive, who chanced to be a visitor. He was warmly welcomed in his endeavours by Sir Henry Denton, a Christian hero, Colonel Thorneley, the Rev. Augustus Hewitt, and others, to whom the English may consider themselves indebted for the carrying out of their long-cherished wish. The ceremony was conducted in the presence of the English visitors, and also of many inhabitants, who testified a very interest in the event. Sir Henry Denton laid the stone, with an appropriate address, which was translated into German; and a Karlbad becker, containing coins and inscriptions, was presented in a hollow of certain blocks of granite. The design is by Edwin Chantrell, Esq., and shown great taste, being a simple Early English chapel, with high-pointed roof and bell turret. A portion of the Gottesacker, a site both quiet and airy, was purchased for the sum of £100, and vested, by direction of the Austrian Government, in the names of five English nobles and gentlemen. It is estimated that about £150 have still to be collected; and, as many who have benefited by the waters of Karlbad may like to contribute, it may mention that subscriptions "for the English church in Karlbad" will be gladly received by the treasurer, R. Martindale, Esq., Messrs. Gottle, Strand; or by the Rev. Messrs. Thomas, secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, St. Sepulchre Lane, Fleet-street, E.C.

#### ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, ALBERT-SQUARE, CLAPHAM.

This new church, in the parish of South Lambeth, was consecrated some short time since by the Bishop of Winchester. It is built on a waste piece of land at the back of Albert-square, in part the gift of the copyholder, Mr. T. Williams, and embraced by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The plan is to some extent cruciform, terminating at the east with transeps, a chancel, and a vestry. It is a very pretty church externally, and the interior is very well in effect. The tower, with its lofty and elegant spire (the entire height being 146ft.), on the left of the principal and western entrance, comes well with the rest of the church. It is divided into three floors—the first is a library, the second a clockroom, and the third the belfry-door. The walls are built of Kentish rag and Bath stone freestone. The nave is 51ft. wide and 50ft. in height from the floor to the ridge of the roof, and is one span, and is lighted by five windows, 25ft. high, terminating in the roof. In the transeps are large transeps, filled with stained glass. There is a rose window over the principal entrance, and another in the chancel. The roof is supported by six arched principals, springing from a small column of red Mansfield stone. The church is consecrated on about 1,200 persons, there being 453 free seats. It has been erected at the cost of the Rev. Charles Kemble M.A., Rector of Bath, from the designs of Mr. John Barrett, of Gray's Inn, the contractor being Mr. Meyers.

A parchment-boss is attached, and inscribed in the Rev. J. H. Thompson, of the Victoria College, Cambridge.

RYON CATHEDRAL.—The diocesan cathedral at Ripon having been reported by Mr. Scott as in a deplorable state of dilapidation, an influential meeting was held yesterday week at the residence of the presiding of Earl Le Gros, to take steps to place the structure in an "efficient state of repair." The estimated cost of the necessary repairs is £12,000, and it is impossible to estimate the magnitude of the alterations necessary to restore the building to its original beauty, £10,000, and of warping, settling, and making it safe, and making a total of £22,000. This is it is proposed to raise by subscription.

#### ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SOUTH DALTON, YORKSHIRE.

The new Church of Dalton-Holme, near Beverley, in the West Riding of York, was consecrated a short time since by the Archbishop of York, by the name of St. Mary, South Dalton, or the parish church of the north of Dalton-Holme, or the united parish of South Dalton and Holme-on-the-Wolds, now to be formed by an order of the Queen in Council under the provisions of the 18 and 19 Vic. c. 127. This was considered desirable from the smallness of the endowment of Holme, and was deprived of the objections which might have attached to the arrangement from the circumstances that the two villages are less than half a mile apart, that both the old churches are in a very dilapidated condition, and that the united population is under 500 souls. The new church is a good example of a country church. It is from the designs of Mr. J. L. Pearson, of Harrogate, and has been built on a chalk-offering by Miss-General Lord Hotham, M.P., the patron and principal benefactor, at a cost exceeding £25,000. The style is late English or Transition Decorated. Outside it is Sockley and looks hideously stone, which had in dark mortar, to relieve the whiteness, but there is an absence of constructive and decorative polychrome, which is now the glory, and which Mr. Pearson has himself freely used in some of his recent works. Except the encaustic tiles of the floor and the windows by Clayton and Bell (who filled the large windows at the east and west with plans of extreme richness, the whole of the other windows of which were filled by the same artist with ornamental stonework), the effect of shadow from recessed arcades and panels, and deep mouldings, and the abundant employment of bold carving in the services, capitals, and soffits, have been relied on rather than the use of colour. The plan is cruciform—deep chancel with two side chapels, transeps, and nave, with a south porch; but the chief feature is a richly-ornamented western tower, over and spire, 200ft. high, with an open belfry-stage. The roof of the porch and tower are groined in stone, and the remainder of the church has a bold open-timber roof. The chancel walls are by Bates of Cambridge, and the seats in the body of the church by Hargrave of Ipswich, all cut, and enriched by elaborate carving. The screen enclosing the chancel—the one for an organ and vestry, the other for the Hotham monuments removed from the old church—all the other ironwork, by Skidmore of Oreforty. The stone carver is by Mr. J. J. Smith. The bells are by Moore and the clock, which chimes the quarters, is by Frothingham.

#### NEW ALMSHOUSES AT OLD BUCKENHAM.

We had the pleasure of announcing a few weeks ago that a range of buildings, forming ten almshouses, had been erected at Old Buckenham, Norfolk. The inmates were installed a short time since by their benefactor, Mr. Robert Cooke, of New Burlington-square, London, who at his own cost purchased the land and erected these buildings for the benefit of the poor deserving inhabitants born in the hamlet village. Mr. Cooke has also endowed them with 2s. a week and a ten of coal yearly for ever. A Bible of large type, is placed in each house for the use of the inmates. The frontage of the buildings is about 275 ft. Each house consists of a living-room and bedroom, each 15ft. 6in. square and 9ft. 6in. high in the clear, both lighted from the front. The floor of the room is of concrete; those of the bedrooms are of wood. Each room has a fireplace fitted with Fletcher's stove; also a cupboard and other conveniences. Opening into the living-rooms are wash-houses 8ft. square, with sink and a place for coal; also a separate closet for each house. The buildings are of red brick, with white tiles and thatched roof. The two ends being brought forward 2ft., with pointed gables and moulded stone coping and angular buttresses. In each gable is a shield and monogram (R.C.) in

#### ENGLISH CHURCH TO BE ERECTED AT KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

vision of an almost inaccessible Götterbau. The Colonial and Continental Church Society had given its aid, and a subscription had been raised; but a commencement this year was only rendered



NEW ALMSHOUSES AT OLD BUCKENHAM, NEAR AYLESFORD, NORFOLK, ENDOWED BY MR. ROBERT COOKE.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## THE PREMIER'S VACATION.

An eminent poet and laborious student who passed away some years since was accustomed to give himself what he called rest simply by changing the subjects of his literary research. When jaded with metaphysics he turned to history, and when his faculties drooped over his pages he stimulated and refreshed them by copious draughts of poetic lore; but, as the story goes, it never occurred to him to allow his mind or his memory to lie fallow for a season. It is true that he has been convicted of his mistake by his having drifted into the state which has been described by that phrase in which Johnson described the last days of Swift, and no one is desirous of holding him up as an example. Setting aside a certain moribidity of temperament which must have underlain the mental organisation of the poet to whom we allude, and recollecting that in his case the nature of his habits, independent, if they did not entirely preclude, him from physical exertion, he may be taken to be a type of many a man in this busy, work-a-day life of ours. A very cursory perusal of the journals for the last two months will give

us a special example of the sort of activity which characterises many of our public men, but which is developed in the highest degree in him whose rank in the service of the country places him as the head of our social and governmental system, and who seems to think it necessary to do all he can to vindicate his personal claims to the position he holds. Believed from the toils of Parliament, and perhaps the turmoils of Cabinet Councils, Lord Palmerston has vigorously taken up another kind of subside into a couple of months, at least, of well-earned leisure. It appears to be his idea of enjoying his vacation that he should go through tours of inspection of men and things, and to give as much opportunity as possible to the British public for ascertaining by personal knowledge what manner of man he is who, as the Prime Minister of England, is held in such popular esteem. To go back so further, last autumn he made what may be called a progress in the north of England, and did as much of the work which is peculiar to his position as could well be crowded into the space of time which

was occupied by that which to him was a pleasant excursion. This year, however, he seems to have been multiplying himself — to have acquired a temporary shipwreck. His appearances have been as numerous and as rapid as those of Ariel in the storm-beaten ship of the King. In the first place, having accepted the post of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and having discovered that hitherto there was nothing for that functionary to do, he fell back upon tradition, and, inculcating the necessity of adhering to prescription, he revived in his own favour the lapsed duties of the office, and, having set the ball rolling by means of a solemn and effective inaugurating ceremonial, he was to be found presiding as chairman of the meetings of a board which seemed to smack a good deal of a vestry, and adjudicating on points which might easily have been disposed of by the smallest attorney that ever enjoyed the mild importance which attaches to a clerk of justices in petty sessions assembled. Then, day after day, we hear of his attending the inspection of volunteer corps, putting in an apt word or two of encouragement, seasoned with morals of practical advice.



THE CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA: VIEW OF KÖNIGSBERG FROM THE TOWER OF THE FORTIFIED BARRACKS NEAR THE HERZOGKACER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.







## THE CAFE DE PARIS, MELBOURNE.

THE accompanying engraving represents one of the features of Melbourne life, and conveys some idea of the architectural eminence to which the capital of Victoria has attained. The history of Melbourne is unlike that of any other city in the world. None has grown so quickly, nor acquired in an equal amount of importance, in so short a time. Coleridge has truly said, "stately pleasure domes" in Xanadu more quickly than has colonial enterprise, stimulated by the success arising from a soil teeming with gold, succeeded in transforming a swamp on the banks of the Yarra Yarra into a city of noble streets, magnificent buildings, and a population of 100,000. No longer ago than 1835 Messrs. J. P. Walker and John Bateman selected the ground on which Melbourn's boom stands as a fit site for an entertainment. Only twenty-four years have passed away, and Melbourne is rich in stately buildings, has streets as wide as Portland-place, Regent's Park, and shops equal to those in Regent-street.

Prominent among the recent improvements of Melbourne is the Café de Paris. It is contiguous to the Theatre Royal, and owes its origin to the enterprise of the present proprietor, Messrs. Spens and Poul. There are few public dining-rooms in the world superior to the café. Its decorations are all of the most gorgeous. Its accommodation is such that frequently upwards of ten thousand guests dine at its tables in the course of a day. It is entered from Great Bourke-street—out of the leading thoroughfare—and is in immediate proximity to the chief business portions of the town.

The project of taking the old Regent Hotel to Australia, if it did not originate with Messrs. Spens and Poul, was at any rate carried out by them; these enterprising entrepreneurs having sent a confidential agent to this country with full powers and ample means to make arrangements with owners of our picked cricket-players to make a professional visit to Victoria. During their stay at Melbourne the Elven will take up their abode at the Café de Paris.

## THE EAGLE'S NEST.—BY SIR E. LANDSEER, R.A.

IN this grand picture Sir E. Landseer gives a panoramic view of the rocky heights the eagle of the golden eagle, below the silent solitude of the general hall. The nest of this species of eagle consists usually of a large mass of sticks and other similar material carried to the spot from a distance, and covering some such as the ledge of the rock. In the composition before us the female eagle is sitting close to the nest, remaining in recognition to her mate, which is darting downwards after a prey. The eye is skillfully carried up to this height by a plane of light falling on the bold head of the rock, near the middle of the picture, which afterwards glances down into the wing of the female eagle. This fine picture in poetic and imposing in its very simplicity, was exhibited at the British Institution in 1841. It forms part of the collection of works of modern British Artists presented to the nation by Mr. Sheepshanks, and exhibited at the South Kensington Museum.

## THE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

FREDERICK WILLIAM LOUIS, the present King of Prussia, whose Portrait we engrave, is the second son of Frederick William III., and that Queen of Prussia whose name the harshness of Napoleon has caused to be excluded with a breath of romance. He succeeded his elder brother, Frederick William IV., in the present year, after having, as is well known, exercised the functions of the Government of the kingdom as Regent for some time previously—that is, from Oct. 9, 1859. Having been born on March 25, 1797, he is now in his sixty-fourth year. Before he was called on to take the conduct of the



THE LATE EARL OF EGLINTON AND WINTON.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 405.

affairs of his brother's kingdom he filled the posts of Military Governor of Rhine, Prussia and the King's Lieutenant in Pomerania. Until the time when he became Regent he observed a scrupulous abstemiousness from all uninvited interference with the affairs of the general Government, but manifested very decided sentiments whenever his opinions were invited by the King. In many, if not in most, respects he exhibited taste and tenderness the very opposite of those for which the late King was especially noted. He displayed no ambition to be esteemed a patron of learning, a poet, or a philosopher; and if he developed anything it was an inclination to be a Prince of Prussia of the school of Frederick the Great. He was placed nominally—though whether by his own consent or not is by no means clear—at the head of a section of politicians called the "Princes of Prussia's party," which supported the Constitution which has been so often promised, and given and withdrawn; but it was never considered certain that he would adhere to it on his accession to the throne. Alternately designated an extreme Liberal and a stern Absolutist, he has shown himself since he has come forward into public life to be a cautious and reserved Prince, who is not anxious to connect himself with any particular abstract doctrine, but who has within him many of the qualities which enable a Sovereign in his position to maintain a strong Government, while he exhibits a due regard for the interests of his own country in her relations with the rest of Europe. The recent visit of the King of Prussia to the Emperor of the French, it is said, has been

dictated by a policy which has for its object the placing of the King at the head of the German Powers; but, if the reports which are prevalent have any germ of truth in them, the cautious, austere, and politic temperament of the King have not forsaken him on this important occasion. It is rumored that the Emperor freshly admitted that the co-operation of Prussia towards the settlement of the Italian question by the Emperor of the kingdom of Italy, would be of great value to which the Emperor of the King replied that still Rome and Venice were annexed to the kingdom of Italy it would hardly be said to have an existence, and the uncertainty of the present position was in that country obliged Prussia to remain a passive spectator until things are more decided. Nevertheless, it is asserted that a special envoy from Victor Emmanuel, as King of Italy, will be received by the King of Prussia at his coronation. The subjects of the States of Denmark and that of a treaty of commerce between France and the Zollverein are assumed or believed to have been the subject of conversation between the two Sovereigns, and on both these questions we hear that the King returned guarded and evasive answers. Whatever may be the result of this visit, by means of which, as well as by the circumstance of his solemn coronation, the King of Prussia contrives to have the eyes of Europe fixed at this moment more decidedly on him than on any other potentate, in Europe. His Majesty was married on the 11th of September, 1823, to the Princess Marie Louise Auguste Catherine, daughter of Louis Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, and sister of the reigning Grand Duke. By her, who was born the 10th of September, 1811, he has had issue Prince Frederick William, Nicholas Charles Prince of Prussia, married in January, 1859, to the Princess Royal of the Netherlands, the Princess Louise Marie Elisabeth, married to the reigning Grand Duke of Baden.

## WALTHAM ABBEY.

The history of the celebrated Abbey of Waltham is now so well known, and so many persons have visited the remains of Harold's Church since the repairs were commenced, that at present we need refer only to the new work done, which is being rapidly completed.

As the architecture of the early half of the thirteenth century is now universally considered the best, the east window have been built in that style, and they are being filled with the best stained glass work that can be obtained. For the information of those who are interested in such works as these we may briefly state that the east window contains the story of the birth of Jesus, with the ancestors of our Lord and the prophets who prophesied concerning Him; while the new window represents the Saviour, and around Him the seven days of creation, so that in the lower and upper windows respectively are illustrated His human and divine natures. Visitors to the abbey church can obtain an account of the window, as well as a history of the abbey church, and a report on the work of repair as far as it has gone.



ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, CLERKENWELL.

Several of the parishes have advanced, and some have given, considerable amounts for the purpose of at once completing this part of the work; it is, therefore, confidently expected that voluntary contributions from all quarters will soon furnish the required funds (about £700), in order to respond to the liberality which has been manifested. E. R. Jones, Esq., designed and executed the cartoons for the windows, which have been supplied by Messrs. Powell, of Whitehall; and the artist, Mr. Jones, is to be of the very best description, and the designs, as well as the execution, are much admired.

EXHIBITION OF 1862.—Her Majesty's Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1862 have received an intimation that active steps are being taken by the Government of Brazil in furtherance of the exhibition of the produce of that empire. An exhibition of raw produce and manufactures will be shortly held in the capital of each province, and a general exhibition of the choicest specimens from their provinces will take place at Rio de Janeiro in the month of December next. From the different articles there contributed a still further selection will be made which will be transmitted to London. It has been intimated to her Majesty's Commissioners that Mr. R. R. Power, late of the civil service, has been appointed commissioner for the island of Cayen. The Argentine Confederation have notified the appointment of the following gentlemen to represent the Republic on the occasion of the exhibition:—Mr. M. B. Saenz, Mr. B. Saenz, Mr. J. J. J. J., and Mr. W. Whitehead.





THE FACILE SHIRT. BY SIR E. LANDSEER IN THE NORTH BRISTOLTON MUSEUM—AND PROCEEDING THE





LITERATURE AND ART.

WINDMILL and reason for a hundred pounds. The plot is cheap enough in all consequences; and yet such is the tariff with it as to be repaid by the time it is published. The author, who will contribute towards the success of Shakespeare at New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon, is a bricklayer, and a bricklayer in dwelling-houses or business premises, is a man of the world. The author, who will contribute towards the success of Shakespeare at New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon, is a bricklayer, and a bricklayer in dwelling-houses or business premises, is a man of the world. The author, who will contribute towards the success of Shakespeare at New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon, is a bricklayer, and a bricklayer in dwelling-houses or business premises, is a man of the world.

pretty young ladies by the wit and making faces behind people's backs, and scolding or dozing in the privacy of the room. In a list we could have named, but that is, I think, a needless waste of space. The author, who will contribute towards the success of Shakespeare at New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon, is a bricklayer, and a bricklayer in dwelling-houses or business premises, is a man of the world.

MUSIC.

We have now two musical seasons in the year—the great fashionable season which begins in spring and lasts throughout the summer, and the other, which is less different from the first, and is, in fact, neither less nor more uninteresting. During last winter both our great musical establishments, the Crystal Palace and the Albert Hall, were the scene of a musical season of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison and Her Majesty's Theatre, under the management of Mr. E. L. Smith. There seems no prospect of Her Majesty's Theatre giving this season, but the Covent Garden English Opera season is to commence on Monday next. Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison have put forth a general programme of their arrangements from which it appears that their repertory is ample and judicious. The company is stronger, their repertory is ample and judicious. The company is stronger, their repertory is ample and judicious. The company is stronger, their repertory is ample and judicious.

Mr. Alfred Milnes's Promenade Concerts in Covent-Garden, which have been the stunner of the season, have attracted the attention of the public. They have been the stunner of the season, have attracted the attention of the public. They have been the stunner of the season, have attracted the attention of the public. They have been the stunner of the season, have attracted the attention of the public. They have been the stunner of the season, have attracted the attention of the public.

We are glad to find that there is no foundation for the current report that the QUEEN'S COVENANT ROOMS in Hanover-square are to be pulled down. It is being proposed to build a new building in the same site, and to use the old building for other purposes. The new building is to be a more modern and more comfortable building than the old one. The new building is to be a more modern and more comfortable building than the old one. The new building is to be a more modern and more comfortable building than the old one.

The Italian Opera season at Trieste has begun with remarkable success. The Teatro Grande of that city opened with "La Gioconda" by Verdi. The opera was a great success. The Italian Opera season at Trieste has begun with remarkable success. The Teatro Grande of that city opened with "La Gioconda" by Verdi. The opera was a great success. The Italian Opera season at Trieste has begun with remarkable success.

THE THEATRES.

STANLEY, Mr. A. C. Frougill has obtained a pleasant title for a play, which is, I think, a very good one. The play is called "The Adelphi more than sixteen years ago, and entitled "How do you do, Mr. Swan?" It is a very good play, and it is a very good play. It is a very good play, and it is a very good play. It is a very good play, and it is a very good play.

this well-intended piece, and carefully elaborated as are the characters introduced, we are disappointed that the action is not so good for the support of a sufficient interest. No doubt Miss Marie Wilton is a charming actress, and her performance of the part of the Countess is a very good one. The play is a very good play, and it is a very good play. The play is a very good play, and it is a very good play.

ST. JAMES'S.—This theatre was opened on Monday by Mr. and Mrs. Weston. The house was very full, and the performance was a very good one. The play is a very good play, and it is a very good play. The play is a very good play, and it is a very good play.

PRINCE.—This theatre was opened on Monday by Mr. and Mrs. Weston. The house was very full, and the performance was a very good one. The play is a very good play, and it is a very good play. The play is a very good play, and it is a very good play.

SAMUEL'S WELLS.—Shakespeare's most graceful tragedy of "Hamlet" was revived on Saturday, and Mr. Phelps was greatly in the character by a very full house. The play is a very good play, and it is a very good play. The play is a very good play, and it is a very good play.

CITY OF LONDON.—A new drama, by Mr. C. H. Chubb, has been produced at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. The play is called "The City of London," and it is a very good play. The play is a very good play, and it is a very good play. The play is a very good play, and it is a very good play.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

MYSTER progress has been made in the building since our last visit, about a fortnight ago. The roofing in of the nave, as far as the westwork is concerned, is nearly completed. The work is a very good work, and it is a very good work. The work is a very good work, and it is a very good work.

The central portion of the Picture Gallery, which is the part intended hereafter to be covered with the roof, is now in the hands of the architect. The work is a very good work, and it is a very good work. The work is a very good work, and it is a very good work.

With respect to the appointment of Messrs. Stansfield and Co. as architects of the Exhibition, it is a very good appointment. The work is a very good work, and it is a very good work. The work is a very good work, and it is a very good work.

It is understood that the musical arrangements for the opening of the International Exhibition on the 1st of May next are as follows:—Four new works will be given, and the programme will be a very good one. The work is a very good work, and it is a very good work.

REV. C. H. SPURGEON.—Yesterday week Mr. Spurgeon delivered at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, an admirable lecture on "The Christian's Duty." The lecture was a very good lecture, and it is a very good lecture. The lecture was a very good lecture, and it is a very good lecture.

ST. JAMES'S.—This theatre was opened on Monday by Mr. and Mrs. Weston. The house was very full, and the performance was a very good one. The play is a very good play, and it is a very good play. The play is a very good play, and it is a very good play.



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.  
CROWNED YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) AT KONIGSBERG.

SEE PAGE 374.





HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

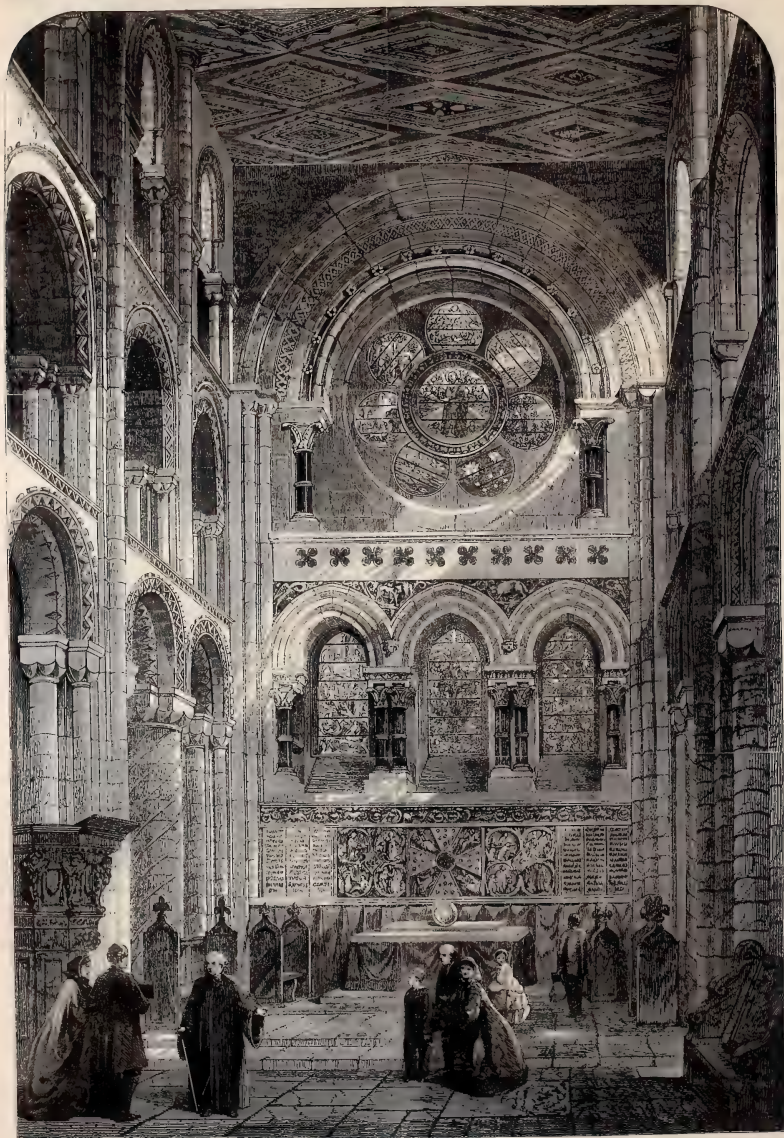
CROWNED YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) AT KÖNIGSBERG.

SEE PAGE 394.









THE ABBEY CHURCH OF WALTHAM HOLY CROSS. THE NAV EAST END.—SEE PAGE 24.









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# VISIT OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON—THE LUNCHEON AT TIERREFOFDS.

Our columns of last week recorded the ceremonial of the brief visit of the King of Prussia to the Emperor Napoleon at Compiegne. With the numerous conjunctures as to the political importance of this right Royal and right Imperial interview we have no business on the present occasion, wishing rather to entertain our readers with a short description of one of the many delightful episodes that occurred the time set apart for the friendly meeting of the Sovereigns of France and Prussia. Amidst such a rapid succession of the most elegant festivities it must have been difficult for the Monarch to find leisure for the discussion of important political matters; yet it must be remembered that few words go far between such Potentates, and that even a sign may be the alone indication of an opinion. By some fanning people the speedy recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Prussia would have been looked upon as certain if the Royal William had responded to be served with a plate of macaroni, while a cordial invitation to a bumper of Rhine wine from the Imperial Louis to his guest might have been construed unpleasantly by his Prussian Majesty. Whatever may have passed in the rare intervals of this busy Royal pleasure-party of less than forty-eight hours duration, the journalists are for once at fault, and there are as yet no *lignes ecrites* to record the serious features of an excursion that has called forth so many suppositions, but which we are inclined to regard as simply a mark of friendly courtesy on the part of the Sovereign of Prussia.

Great preparations had been made at the Palace of Compiegne for the reception of the King of Prussia, who met with the most cordial welcome from his Imperial hosts, and to all appearance entirely reciprocated their generous sentiments. Throughout the execution of the entire programme of the entertainments on the occasion there was not the slightest hitch; all the formal arrangements for the different dinners at the chateau, succeeded a miracle. But perhaps the most agreeable part of William the First's sojourn in France was the little excursion (organised by the Emperor, who is passionately fond of the champagne) to the ruins of Tierrefonds, of which a sketch has been taken for us by our artist.

The scene was delightful and the weather unrivalled, as, in the afternoon of the 7th of October, the five chameaux, containing each twelve places, and drawn by



VISIT OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA TO THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AT COMPIEGNE: THE LUNCHEON AT TIERREFOFDS.

four post-horses, left the park of Compiegne for the forest. The Emperor, the Empress, and the King of Prussia occupied the same seat in the first carriage. The Empress was dressed in a costume of the Louis XV. style—grey robe, rather short, and festooned round the bottom with a skirt; small flat hat, turned up at the sides and trimmed with black feathers. The Princess Albert and the Princess Mathilde were in the same charabanc as their Majesties. Shortly after four the country carriage came in sight of the beautiful ruins of the Chateau of Tierrefonds, in the midst of which, upon blocks of stone lying about in all directions, it destined for the restoration of the edifice, the illustrious visitor passed a collation composed of cold viands and fruit. There were not more than sixty persons (invited) present; but the enjoyment was upon the loss for the smallness of the number; and the King appeared delighted as he sat down on an uneven block to pour out wine for the Emperor and Empress of the French, and all seemed much pleased at the temporary absence of etiquette. During the repast the band of the Guards, encamped amongst the ruins, performed some beautiful manoeuvres, the first sounds imitating those of the Zulu harp. This musical surprise had been suggested by General Fyfe, one of the Emperor's Aides-de-camp. The King of Prussia was enchanted with the exquisite delicacy of this arrangement, which completed the chain of this delightful excursion; and his Majesty at length requested that our old friend the Guide, under the command of their labored chief, M. Moore, should put in a living appearance, which they did at his request, seated by our artist for making his sketch. Just then the portraiture of the scene would have been worthy of a Watteau; for although all the gentlemen of the party were in ordinary morning dress, the picturesque costumes of the Empress and of the dames d'honneur and other ladies, with their short petticoated skirts, braided corset, Spanish hats, and hair-some walking-sticks to assist them in their ramble through the ruins, the dandies in full Imperial livery, the scarlet Guides seen through an opening in the background, the ivy-covered ruins, the whole surrounded by a crocheted sky of the greatest beauty, combined to make up an ensemble that may sometimes have been witnessed in a poet's dream, but which it has nearly fallen to the lot of mortal to look upon as a reality.

It was nearly six o'clock when the coming shades of evening warned



INAUGURATION OF THE HERBERT-AUGUSTUS MONUMENT AT HANOVER.—SEE PAGE 414.

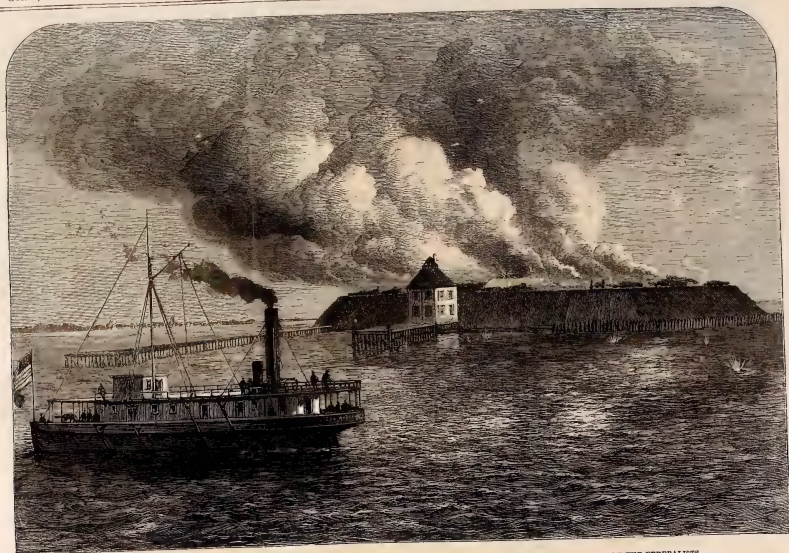












THE WAR IN AMERICA.—FORT OCRACOKE, ON BEACON ISLAND, NORTH CAROLINA, DESTROYED BY FIRE OF THE 17TH U.S. BY THE FEDERALISTS.



THE WAR IN AMERICA.—A CONFEDERATE DESERTER COMING INTO THE FEDERAL LINES AT MUNSON'S HILL.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.













ENTRY OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA INTO KÖNIGSBERG: THE PROCESSION AT THE GRUZE THOR.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CLUMBER, ON A VISIT TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.—SEE PAGE 434.

THE CORONATION CEREMONY.

the coronation ceremony the princesses proceeded to the

K. G. in reply to these addresses, said :—

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KÖNIGSBERG.

romantic."

This is not the first time that England, France and Spain have acted

Lord Brougham is suffering from an attack of illness at his seat near Penrith. He has in consequence written to express his great regret that he will be unable to preside, as he had intended, at the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance.





## NEW ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND AT BRIGHTON

THERE has been an institution for the blind established some years in Brighton, though located in a very indifferent neighbourhood. A few years ago Miss Osham became suddenly blind, and naturally felt much interested in those who were afflicted in the same way, and desired in her house that a sum of £2000 might be appropriated towards erecting an asylum for the accommodation of blind children. As Miss Osham's request was for a new building, the original institution has become merged in the present blind asylum. A piece of land, with a frontage of 44ft. towards the sea, was purchased in 1791, and was presented for that purpose by the Rev. H. Vein Elliott, on which the present asylum has been erected.

The new building, which was opened on Tuesday, presents a frontage of 144ft. with a depth of 100ft., and is designed in the style prevalent in Venice during the fourteenth century. It is executed in red brick facings. Each Corinthus Down stone doorway, and black Enell brick facing course. The windows are designed large in proportion to the width of the frontage, and from the architect's liability to make light in the flank walls, small courts are formed in the interior block of the edifice to give additional light and ventilation to the rooms. The new building will accommodate seventy children, but at present the dormitories of the charity school of only seven. This arises from several subscriptions there being no endowment fund whatever. On the ground floor is a committee-room, 14ft. 6in. square; a sign-post workroom and boys' workroom, and yellow-staining-room, the same size; with a kitchen, scullery, larder, laundry, washhouse, &c. On the first floor are two schoolrooms, 30ft. 6in. by 30ft. and 14ft. high; general dining and music room, 41ft. by 18ft. 6in. On the second floor are the girls' and boys' dormitories, 30ft. by 20ft. 6in. with lavatories and bathrooms attached. On the third floor are two dormitories for the sick, the same size as those on the second floor, with bedrooms for servants, and live-chocks. Separate and distinct stone staircases divide the accommodation for the two sexes. In a central quadrangle the entrance doorway is a bas-relief representing the instruction of the blind; and a full-length figure of "Charity" on an enriched corbel forms the focal of the label extending the archway itself.

The works have been executed by Messrs. Cheesman and Co. of Brighton, under the architect, Mr. G. F. Pomeroy, of London. Mr. W. Westley, master of the works, and the carving and sculpture have been executed by Mr. Thomas Eady, of London, designs. The total cost of the new building, including fittings, is about £2000.

A sum of £8 per annum is paid by the parents or friends for the maintenance and tuition of each inmate, exclusive of clothing. Their education consists of reading (by touch) on embossed books, geography and arithmetic by the sense means (Moon's system), singing and music, which are taught, being read to the pupils from ordinary books. The girls are taught knitting, netting, and needlework generally, and the lighter portion of domestic duties. The boys learn book-binding, tailoring, and netting. Day scholars are admitted at a trifling charge per week.

## VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO CLUMBER.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Clumber, Nottingham, on the evening of Wednesday week, on a visit to the Duke of Newcastle.



ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND AT BRIGHTON, OPENED ON TUESDAY.

The Prince was escorted thither from the Bedford station of the Great Northern Railway by the Clumber troop of Yeomanry Cavalry. A large number of the nobility and gentry had the honour of dining with his Royal Highness.

On Thursday morning the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle and a number of his guests, embarked in the Lady of Lincoln and sailed down to Hartwick, where the Prince inspected the farm premises of his noble host, and also the model village in the grounds of Hartwick. At Hartwick the Duke's labourers and their families, as also a number of his tenants, were congregated, and very enthusiastically cheered the youthful Prince, who graciously acknow-

ledged their manifestations of loyalty. The Prince, accompanied by the Duke and other noblemen, then went for a day's shooting in the neighbouring preserves.

On Friday morning the Prince, accompanied by the Duke and other noblemen, drove to Hartland, which is a part of the old Sherwood Forest. Thence they were driven to Workson Manor, the residence of Lord Foley, where they partook of luncheon. Thence they afterwards proceeded to the estate of Shrook, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle. The Prince then inspected the engine-house, the machinery for lifting the oaks, &c.

After a brief stay at the colliery, his Royal Highness, the Duke, and party, including Lord Selkirk, Lady Belger, and Lady Denham, proceeded on foot to the village of Clumber, to visit the ruins of the site of a new church the Duke of Newcastle has determined to raise for his workhouse. A large crowd assembled to witness the ceremony of laying the stone. The Rev. Mr. Clinton then presided at the altar, and the ceremony of laying the stone. The Duke, who was followed and put into a glass jar, which the Prince deposited in a cavity under the foundation-stone. Prayers were then said by the Rev. H. F. Clinton, Chaplain to his Grace, His Royal Highness, having been presented by the architect with a beautiful silver cross, proceeded to perform the ceremony of laying the stone. The Rev. Mr. Clinton then brought a blessing on the good work, and the ceremony terminated. The Prince and party left the ground amidst repeated cheers, and returned on foot, surrounded and followed by a loyal crowd, to the colliery, where carriages awaited them. The party remained at once to Clumber.

On Saturday morning Lord Foley's hounds met in the park, and the Prince inaugurated the hunting season. A fox was unfortunately shot, and after a thirty minutes' run without a chase, returned was run to earth. He was, however, unskinned and killed.

The train was presented to his Royal Highness. About one p.m. the cortege, preceded by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Lincoln on horseback, and escorted by the Clumber troop of Sherwood Rangers, left the park for the Workson station. All along the route there were thousands of people congregated, who cheered loud, long, and enthusiastically. All the feelings of loyalty of the good people of Workson and the surrounding villages revolved themselves on this occasion. Never since the days when the old Abbey Church of Workson was filled with priests and monks has there been such gay doings and rejoicing on either saint day or holiday as the ancient old town witnessed on Saturday last.

On some ground in front of the station the Sunday-school children, to the number of 800 or 1000, were stationed on a platform, and on the Prince's arrival at the station they cheered vociferously. The children, so much of it was unoccupied by the public and the volunteers, were covered with scarlet buns. At the west end of the down platform the 3rd Lancashire, or Grimsby, Artillery Volunteers formed a guard of honour, and at the east end of the same platform the Battery Corps of 15th Volunteers, forming a part of the 3rd Manchester Regiment, the Workson Rifle Volunteers formed a guard of honour in front of the entrance to the station. General Bruce accompanied the Prince in his carriage to the station; and there were upon the platform the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lincoln, Lord Clinton, Lord and Lady



VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO CLUMBER: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PASSING THROUGH WORKSON.



## VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO CLUMBER.

Proby, Lady Galloway, the Right Honourable the Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison, Sir Thomas White, Bart., and Miss Wille. Shortly before ten the Prince took leave of Lady Denison, Lady Galloway, and Miss White; while the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Clifton, Lord and Lady Erby, General Brown, and Captain Hall, accompanied his Royal Highness in the saloon provided for himself and suite as far as Bedford.

At Bedford the volunteers formed a mass of honour, and the Mayor and Corporation were assembled on the platform with their silver-gilt regalia. Many hundreds had gathered near the station, and they cheered lustily. His Royal Highness stepped out of the saloon upon the platform. At Bedford the Duke of Newcastle parted company with the Prince, and the shaking of hands was genuine and hearty. Cheers were called and given for the Duke of Newcastle, and the sightseeing was at an end.

The Prince arrived in Cambridge at half-past five on Saturday evening. His Royal Highness reached Haverhill by the Great Northern, and travelled thence by the Eastern Counties to Cambridge. At Haverhill one of the Royal carriages was in attendance to convey the Prince from the Great Northern to the Eastern Counties station, the station being at opposite ends of the town. His Royal Highness, attended by the Hon. General Brown, Captain Grey, and the usual retinue, on his arrival in Cambridge, drove from the station direct to Madingley Hall.



WORSOPE MANOR, THE RESIDENCE OF LORD FOLEY, VISITED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS YESTERDAY WEEK.

## CLUMBER HOUSE AND PARK.

We give from the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent* some particulars of Clumber, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Clumber is a beautiful mansion, situated on the bank of the River Idle, about four miles beyond Worksop. It is by no means an ancient chival residence, having only been founded when the Cavendish estates, including Woburn, passed to the Bentincks. The park on the present scale of magnificence was destroyed and laid out about a hundred years ago by the sixth Earl of Lincoln, the great-grandfather of the present owner, and is about a dozen miles in circumference. It was originally in the most immediate neighbourhood of the mansion, very flat in surface, with the River Idle flowing past, a sluggish and comparatively insignificant stream. The bed of the river has, however, been widened into a lake covering more than 120 acres, and the material thus obtained has been judiciously used in varying the level of the surface of the park, which now, though possessing none of the boldness of outline of Chatsworth Park, is as lovely a piece of gently undulating scenery as can well be conceived.

The house, which is in the Doric and Corinthian style of architecture, adjoins the river at the point where it is first beginning to expand into a lake. It has three fronts, looking west, south, and east. The west facade commands a beautiful view of the more elevated side of the park, including the descent of the river to the lake and a superb bridge



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AT CLUMBER.



THE LAKE AT CLUMBER.

SCIENTIFIC NEW

den. What takes place with one mile cannot fail to occur as we have a pressure of six atmospheres, even if we lose a

**CHINESE FISHES**—Houang-Hai, a Roman Catholic priest, stated to be a learned man and well versed in pisciculture, recently Paris, and returned with three large jars, containing between three and four hundred young fishes chosen from among the most valuable in the of the Chinese sovereign. By changing the water as often as possible, occasionally putting the yolk of an egg into each jar, the Chinese said, the Parisian without losing one of his pensioners. His intentions as to rearing fish are said to be novel and valuable, and are to be published. The fishes were directed to the French Minister of Commerce, and will be sent to the Emperor of France.

**LUCIFER MATCHES.**—M. Chevallier announces the publication of his work on Matches prepared with common

Drill-Sergeant Hayes has been presented with a purse of £1 subscribed for by the officers and other members of the battery.

in which he says that we need to "re-establish a system of values and does not combat imaginary evils or unreasonable apprehensions." Based upon the exaggerated and irresponsible comments on the part of the workmen, on the gravity of the malady, on the number of deaths, and on more numerous cases of fire, I have sought to make this question, and to draw the attention of the authorities to it, which should be taken to study this subject and to remove the causes which produce evils often irreparable."

**THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY** have just issued volume of "Memoirs and Proceedings," containing amongst other things, a paper by the Astronomer Royal on the Moon's Orbit; Sir T. Maclear's observations of Donati's Comet, made at the Cape of Good Hope; and a Catalogue of Positions and Distances of 298 Double Stars, by Lord Wrottesley.

in Turkey and Russia, where it is used as soap, has been seen 3500 ft. the result being—silica, 63; alumina, 23; water, 12; and sesquioxide. This mineral is of a greyish colour, and has a schistose fracture. It is cut into shavings, and adheres a little to the tongue; softer than soap, dissolving gradually in it; and afterwards becomes white and sandy. It becomes grey again after desiccation.

**SOME VEGETABLE OILS** (hitherto little known) produce and shrubs in the south of India are described, in the *Journal of Tropical Geography*, by M. Leprieux, a pharmaceutical chemist of Pondicherry. The article is written from personal observation. The oils mentioned grow rapidly where nothing else grows; they are native to the tropics, and their seeds abound in oil, and can be valuable in medicine, applied externally or internally; being, as various forms, a narcotic and soporific. It is used for lighting purposes, in painting, and in the soap manufacture. They flourish in the arid plains of the Carnatic.

orange, and is indigenous to the mountainous regions of Mysore, and would grow well in the Zante Islands, and in the West India Islands. It is of an elegant form, suitable for avenue. The oil of the seed is yellow colour, which changes to vermilion and orange, according to the quantity of sulphuric acid, ammonia, &c. It is employed as a varnish for lighting purposes. The *Jatropha galeata*, Butea frondosa, &c. are several other plants fully described, with especial regard to their oils, greatly employed by the natives in medicine and the arts. It is to be hoped that intercourse with India will bring some of these interesting products into our country.

**ALCOHOLOMETRY.**—M. Pouillet, the author of perhaps the most complete and accurate treatise on this subject, has published a

important European work on the history of Sciences is the result of the has reported to the French Academy of Sciences is the result of the commission upon a very long and difficult task—viz., to ascertain the series of very delicate experiments whether any error exists assigned by Gay-Lussac to the density of absolute alcohol, and to find that the densities of mixtures of alcohol and water which have point of departure in the construction of the centesimal alcohol themselves exact. These results have been acquired theoretical theory designed to practice the construction of the alcoholometer best of all difficulties. 1. It is very difficult to obtain tubes of a certain length, and to realise a graduation quite exact.

After the first session, the students were given a grand prize of \$1000.00. The students were given for each 20 points, a day work of respect. His

**THE COCOANUT-TREE.**—A paper on this majestic tree, read by Dr. Hugh Cleghorn at a meeting of the Entomological Society, appears in the *Edinburgh New Philosopher* of June 11th. The notes in "The genus cocus, by far the most important of the palmæ" (twelve species, of which the cocoanut-tree cocus is the most important).

A match for a prize, value £10, took place on Wednesday week at a public house, near Nottingham, between ten members of the Robins

[illegible]

ing actresses; and the which, when planted thoroughly is propagated about November. The first leaf is single and usually about an inch long. The tree begins to bear in fifteen years, is in full bearing, producing about sixty or seventy times bearing from seventy to eighty years. Dr. ... showing a mode of extracting the toddy, and gives engraving. ... of the tree the ascent, his apparatus, &c. ... of the chartering of bins, the ... other unmistakable signs.

the dropping of their prices. The cocoanuts were imported into the United Kingdom, and were used instead of being retained for home consumption. They are interlarded between casks and packages in the cargoes of steamers, freight costs little. In the same year our imports of cocoanuts were 197,788 cwt.

[illegible]

widely large enough to enable them to crawl towards the bottom. The chipmunks were not conveyed underneath just as they happened to fall. The entrance to the burrow was at a level of about twelve feet. The eggs were glossy white and pugnacious white on the nest. On passing a stick bold and aggressive, but it is angry, and in so prevent across the scrambled up, bit it angrily, and in so prevent across somewhat similar to that made by mice. The chipmunk was waiting an opportunity to escape. The

**CULTIVATION OF MUSHROOMS.**—In our *Naturalist* we have slightly referred to a new method of producing mushrooms, but we have not yet given the details. We have now before us a paper by Dr. L. Borette. M. Chervill recently laid before the Académie des Sciences an enormous mass of mushrooms weighing about 100 lbs. and growing in a room 10 ft. square. The mushrooms were of one stem, the growth of six days. The following is a short summary of the method employed:—The soil is prepared by mixing 100 parts of straw, 100 of manure, and 100 of gravel about 2 in. thick is laid

aces at 100 and 200 ft. The soil is a clay, of a silting; after shooting the birds, Smith, of 2nd division, of Letch, and the Hunter's going to the number

both ranges on  
"shooting" =  
ribben, of Edin-  
burgh off the at  
Edinburgh, first ;





ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA,  
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



FRANKLIN'S BRIGADE PASSING ARLINGTON MILL ON ITS WAY TO OCCUPY MUNSON'S HILL.



A PORTION OF THE CONFEDERATE WORKS ON MUNSON'S HILL.

THE Confederates having evacuated Munson's hill, and other positions before Washington, they have been occupied, as previously reported, by the Federals as far as Leesville. A great part of the defence of the Confederates were made-believe, painted logs for guns, and so forth. The scene at the top of the hill, in the earthwork itself, was (says one account) one of the most amusing that could be imagined. Everybody was laughing. The utter absurdity of the works as means of defence, their smallness, meanness, insignificance, touched everybody's sense of the ludicrous. The inclosure comprises about four acres, around which earth is roughly thrown up to a height of perhaps four

feet. Of course there is no ditch, no glacis—nothing, in fact, to give it the character of a fortification of any kind. It is not even regular in form, but so loamy and wavering about the ground, as a huge snake might entail it. In every respect it looks a squaring piece of work. There are no embrasures for guns, but upon two of its positions are mounted—what? guns? No, indeed, but old logs, with a black circle painted in the centre of the sawed part to represent a formidable armament. At such a distance as that of Ball's-wade the deception might very easily have remained undetected. In the middle of this wretched "fort" the remains of a hastily-constructed

but still stood, but, with the exception of a few trees, it contained nothing else. Behind it, on the slope of the hill, were a group of irregular shanties, thrown together for the protection of troops. Their number was sufficient for the accommodation of almost one regiment—certainly not more.

Our special Artist has sent us three Sketches, herewith engraved, in connection with the advance of the Federals on Munson's hill. At the left of the last illustration is depicted Count de Paris (alias Captain Louis d'Orleans), and next to him is the Duc de Chartres (alias Captain Robert d'Orleans), both of whom are on General M'Clellan's Staff.



GENERAL M'CLELLAN OCCUPYING THE CONFEDERATE POSITION AT MUNSON'S HILL.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

No. 1115.—VOL. XXXIX.]

## POLAND.

In another quarter than Italy it seems as if nationality is about to struggle into substance. A short while ago it did not appear as if Poland was to be added to the complications of Continental Europe. When, however, Warsaw is declared to be in "a state of siege," it means, if anything, that Russia thinks it necessary to govern her Polish provinces by the Cossacks once more. It means the abandonment of that half-and-half conciliation which for some time past has been received as a mockery by the Poles, and that the promises of liberal institutions which have been given were meant for the ear of Europe and not for the hope of Poland. The circumstance under which this step has been taken are well known, but the real reason is not so apparent. It is supposed that when it was found that the elections for the Municipal Council had resulted in the return of men who are classed as patriots it was thought necessary to throw aside the policy of patience and liberality, and to return to the normal attributes of despotic government. The opportunity was not wanting. The anniversary of the death of Kosciuszko was about to be observed by a solemn commemorative religious ceremony. This celebration was forbidden by the police. The Poles, with the marvellous persistency with which they carry out all their plans founded on that which is their policy—namely, the warring of Russians out of their country—determined to disobey the order. The proclamation which threatened the most severe military measures in case of any demonstration afforded an opportunity to the people to show their distaste of the Government, and at any sacrifice disobedience was to be exhibited, in the hope that the Russian authorities would make exactly the blunder which they have made. The Poles are aware that it is possible to make the restoration of Poland by Russia too expensive to be desirable; and every circumstance which tends to bring the system of government pursued by the agents of the Czar

into odium is so much gained towards that consummation which is hoped for—namely, that ere long wiser counsels will prevail at St. Petersburg, and that Russia will cast off an

acquisition which has hitherto brought her nothing but pecuniary loss and a bad name in Europe.

Now, it is hardly possible to conceive a more maldroit policy, and one playing into the hands of those who cherish this policy, and lose no chance and care for no sacrifice in carrying it out, than the course pursued by the Russian Executive at Warsaw. How does it read in the eyes of the other nations of the world that at a solemn national festival a savage and intoxicated horde of Cossacks were let loose on a people assembled in their churches,

where men and women fell by hundreds, wounded with muskets and pikes, priests were struck down at the altar, and ladies seized and personally maltreated (it is said that they were whipped) and dragged half naked into the streets, while three or four thousand persons were arrested? Then comes the "state of siege," of which we in this country have but a shadowy idea. In such a case no two or three persons can hold a conversation together uninterupted; no one can linger in the streets, or wear a certain description of apparel, or sing certain songs. At a particular hour of the night—an early one—every house-door must be closed, and the least symptom of disturbance brings down armed men, who are at liberty to use their weapons at their discretion on any persons on whom they may chance to alight. It may seem a curious thing to say, but recent accounts from Warsaw state that this state of things is not viewed with regret in the abstract by those who have what they deem the true interests of Poland at heart. Of course there is a private sorrow, and mourning for those who are looked on as martyrs; for their country is not wanting; but many of the patriotic leaders see in such an event something like a beginning of the end. The situation of the Russian empire in general is duly taken into consideration. It is believed that there is growing up in Russia Proper a people, and that the sympathy of such Russians is with the Poles. If, as is predicted and hoped, there should arise



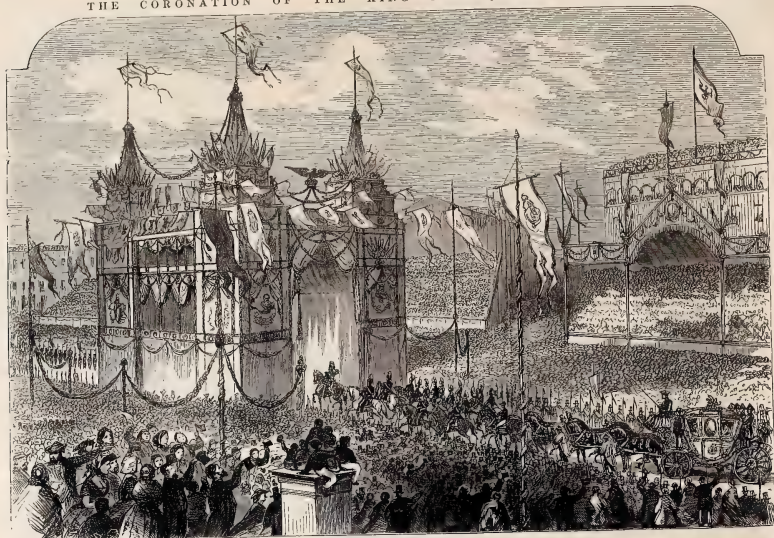
THE CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA: STATE ENTRY INTO BERLIN—THE TRADES DEFILEING BEFORE THE ROYAL PARTY AT THE SCHOEN—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—(SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 44.)







## THE CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.



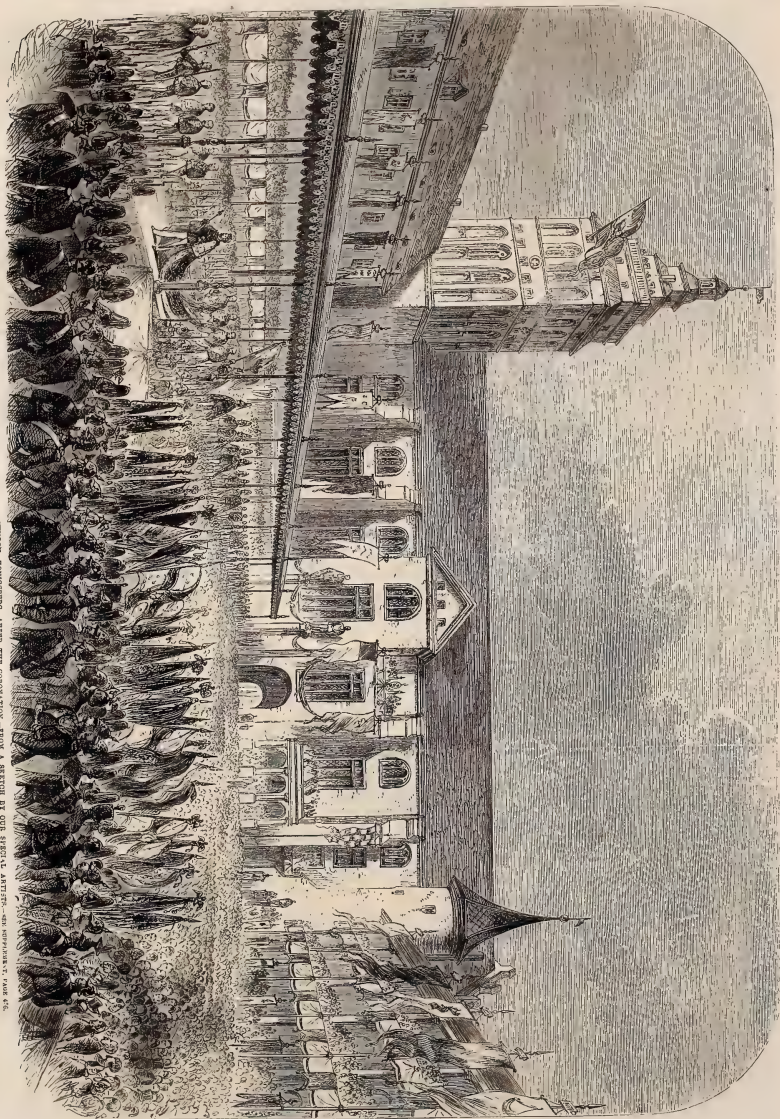
STATE ENTRY INTO BERLIN: THE KING PASSING UNDER THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN THE ALEXANDER PLATZ.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO DANTZIG: THEIR MAJESTIES PASSING THE LONG MARKET.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 456.



THE CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA. THE PROCESSION FROM THE CASTLE GROUND, KÖNIGSBERG, AFTER THE CORONATION.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—REPRODUCED BY FINE & CO.

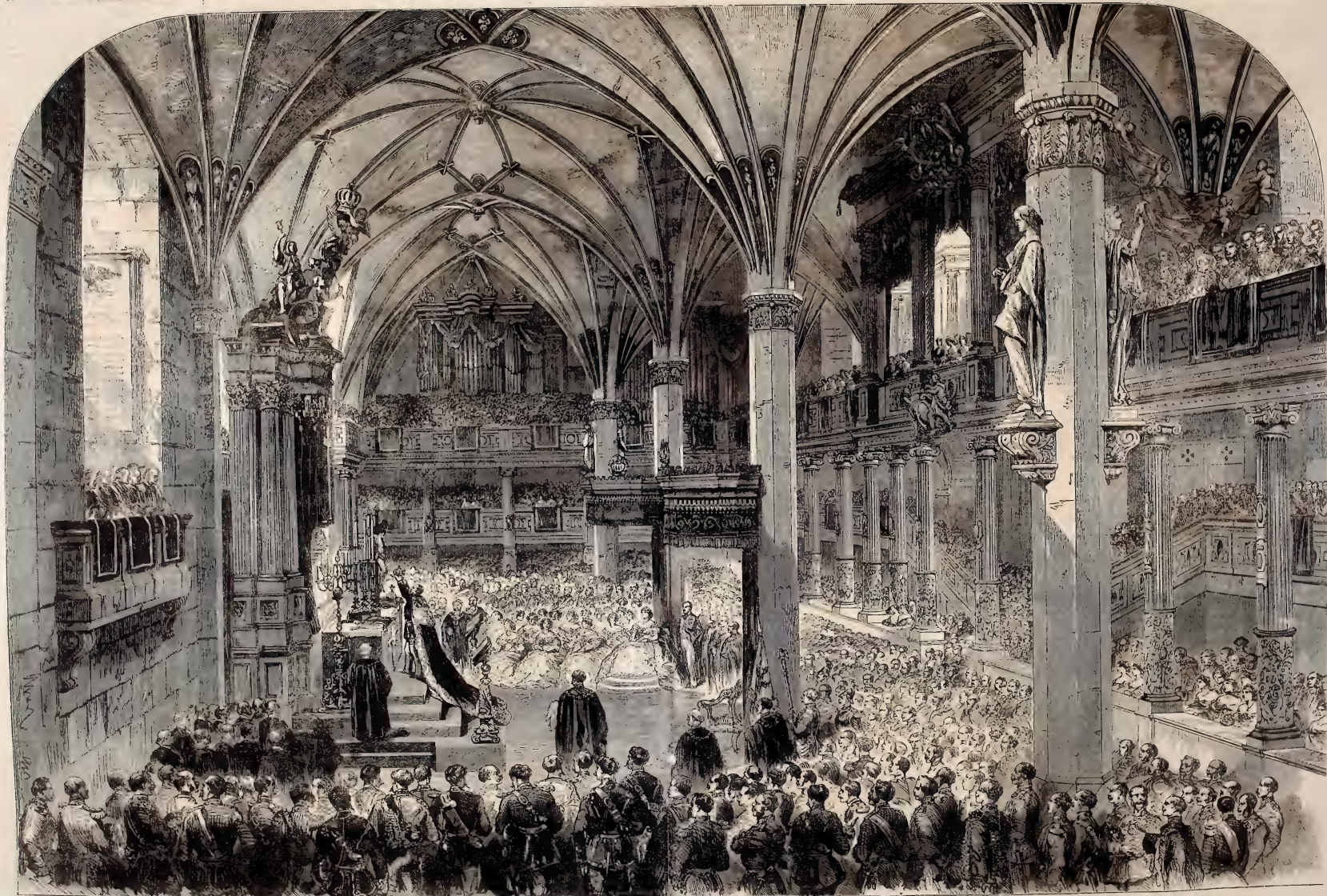






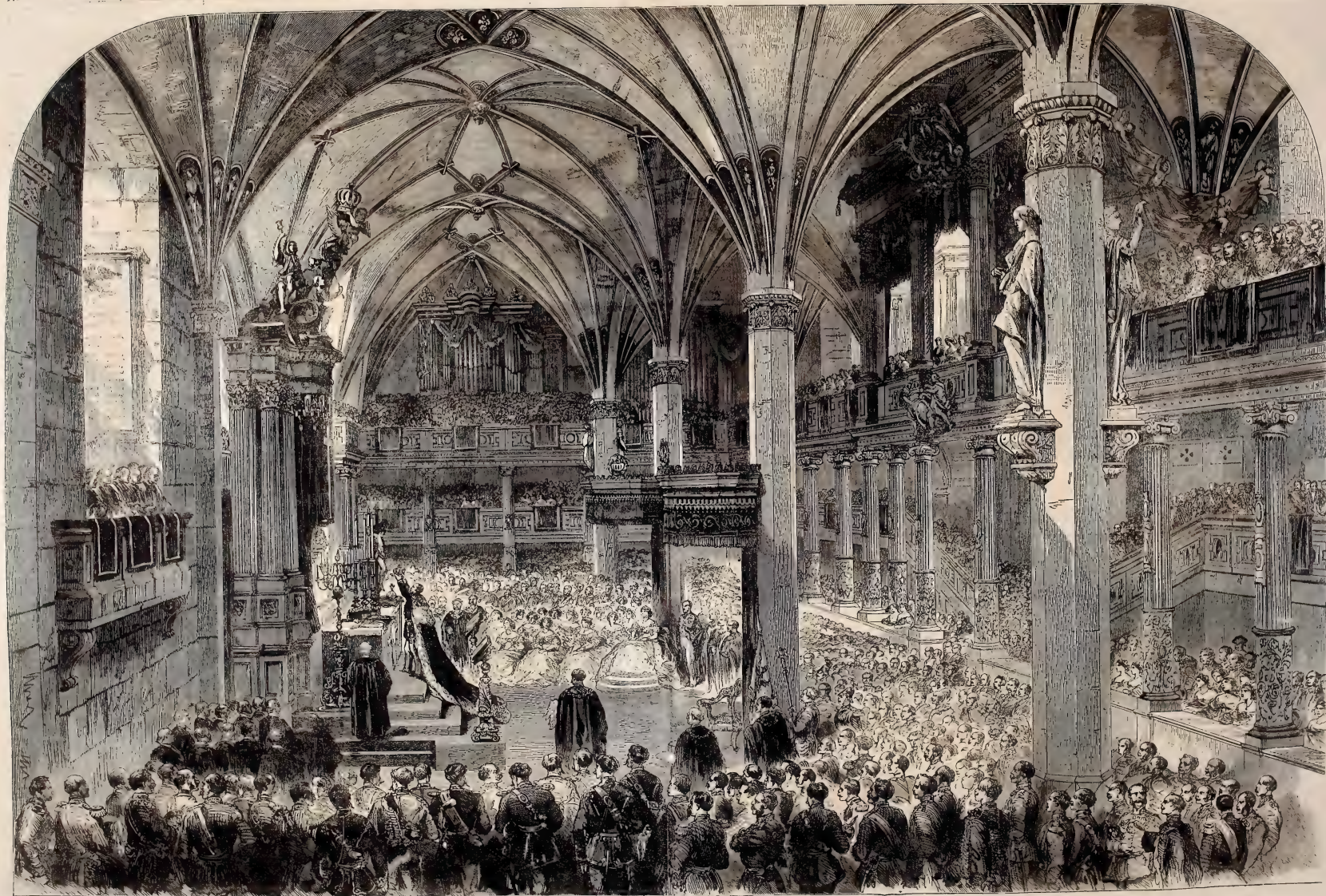






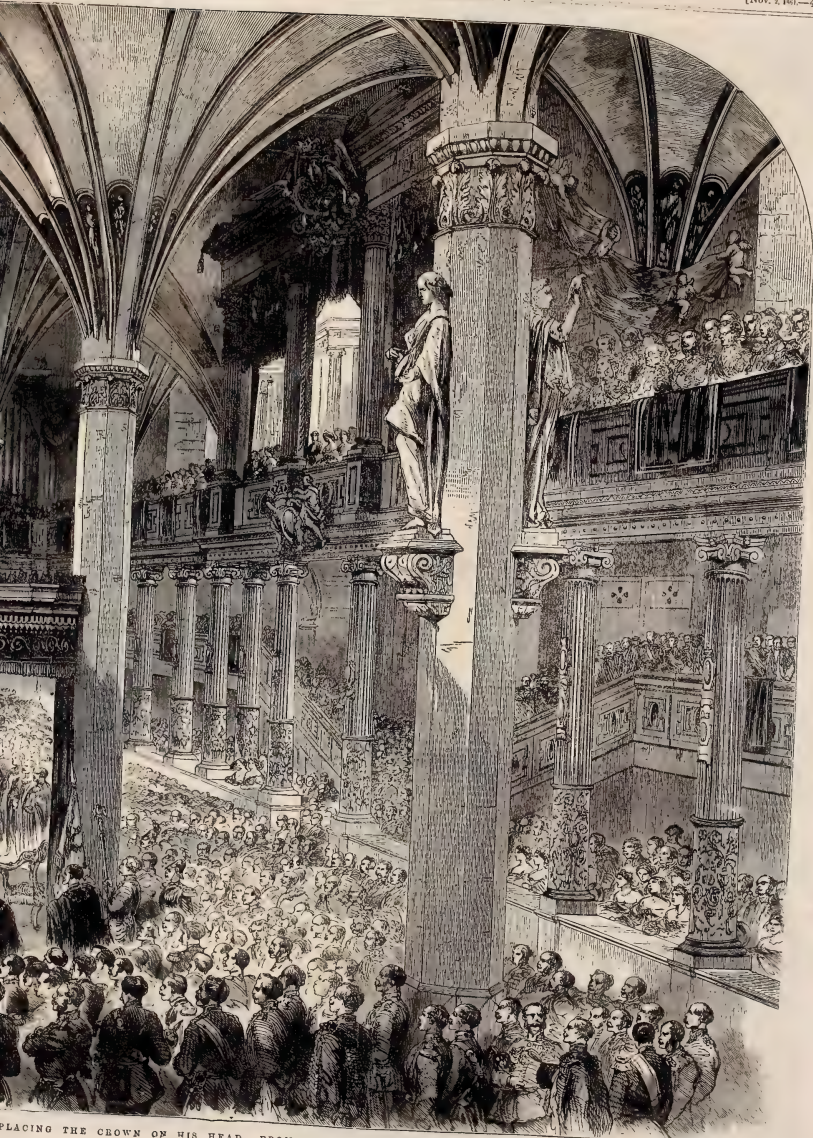
THE CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA IN THE CASTLE CHURCH KÖNIGSBERG: HIS MAJESTY PLACING THE CROWN ON HIS HEAD.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT PAGE 447.





THE CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA IN THE CASTLE CHURCH KÖNIGSBERG: HIS MAJESTY PLACING THE CROWN ON HIS HEAD.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 427.





PLACING THE CROWN ON HIS HEAD.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 42.



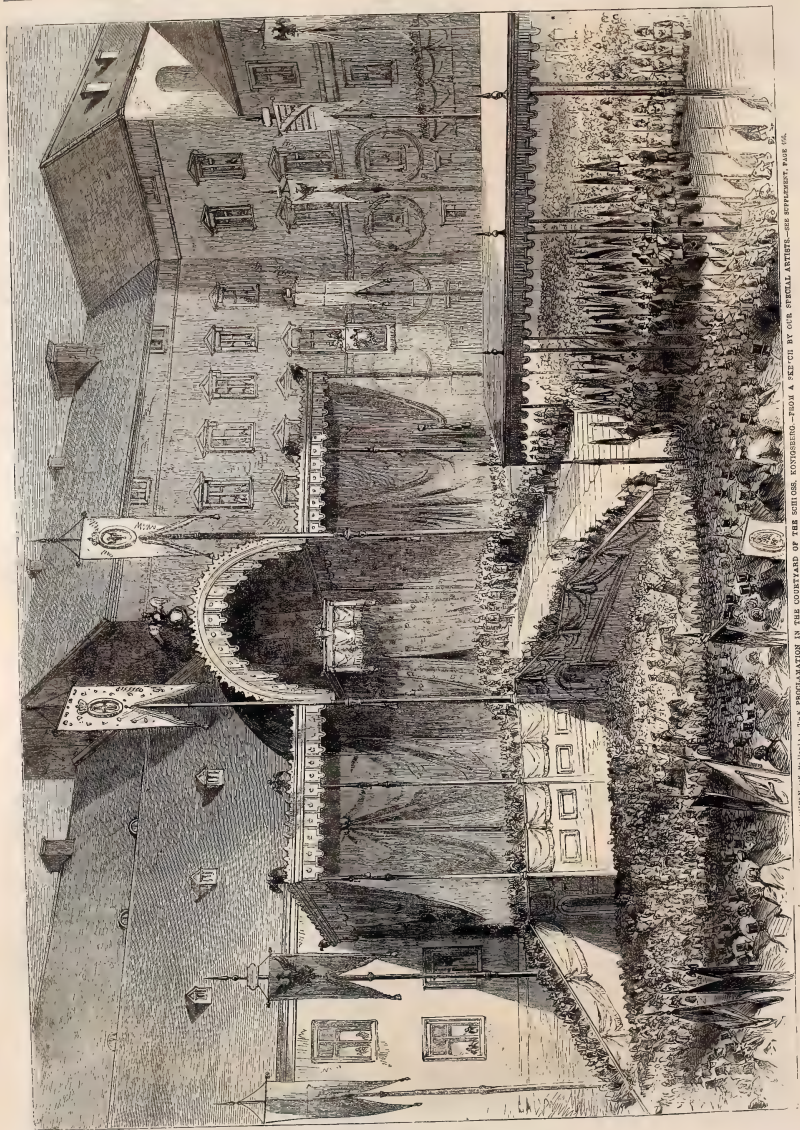
## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

By an Act that recently came into operation fireworks are not to be sold without a licence, and not to persons apparently of the wrong age, under a penalty of £5.

By an Act that recently came into operation fireworks are not to be sold without a licence, and not to persons apparently under sixteen years of age, under a penalty of £5.

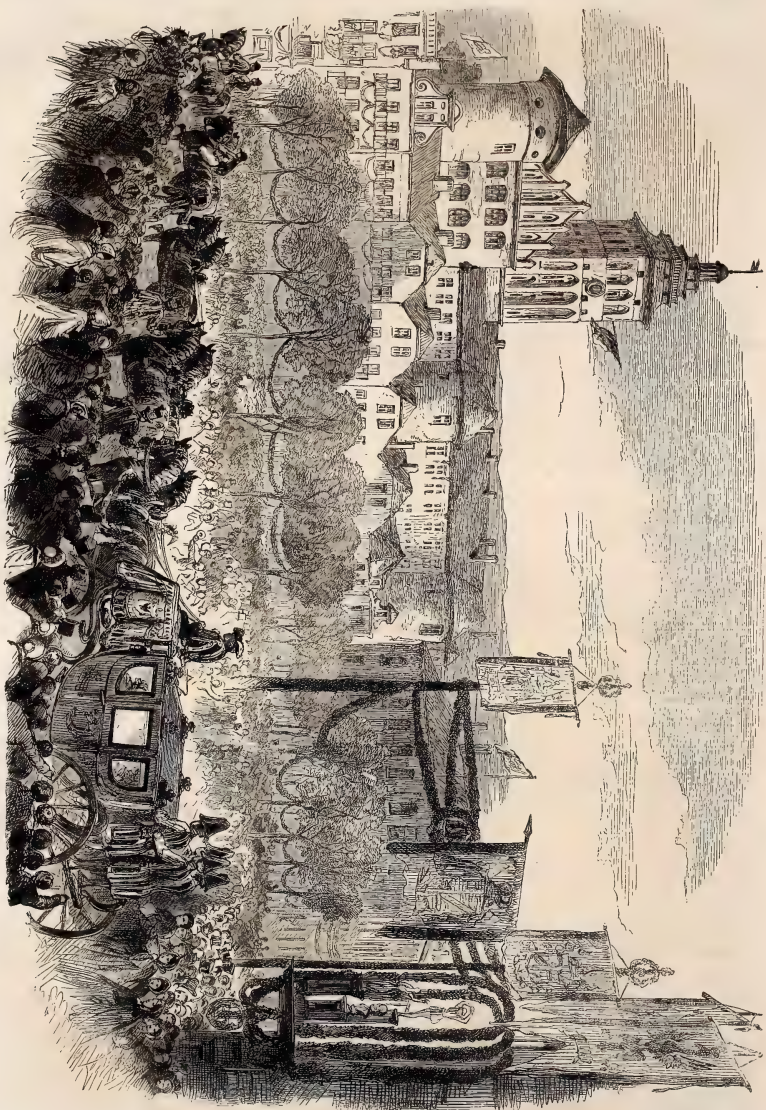






THE PROCLAMATION IN THE COURTYARD OF THE WHITE HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE REPRESENTATIVE PAGE 104.

THE CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK. ENTRY INTO COPENHAGEN—THE QUEEN'S CAIRNAGE IN THE FOREGROUND.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST







**BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, EASTBOURNE.**  
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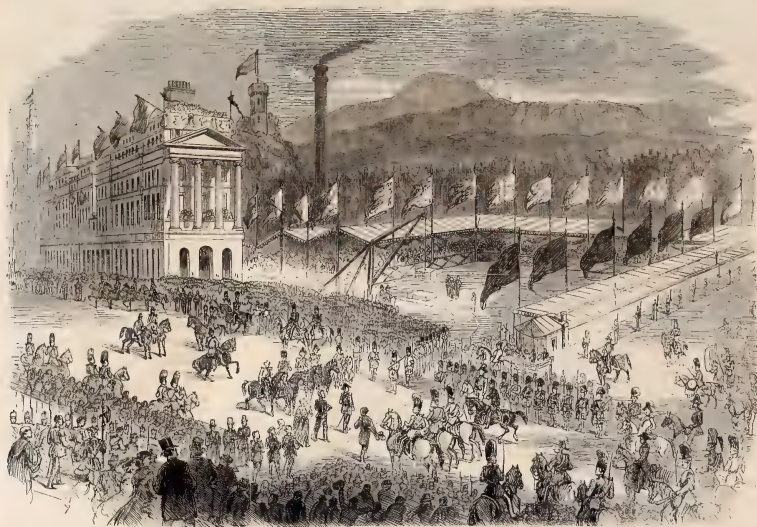
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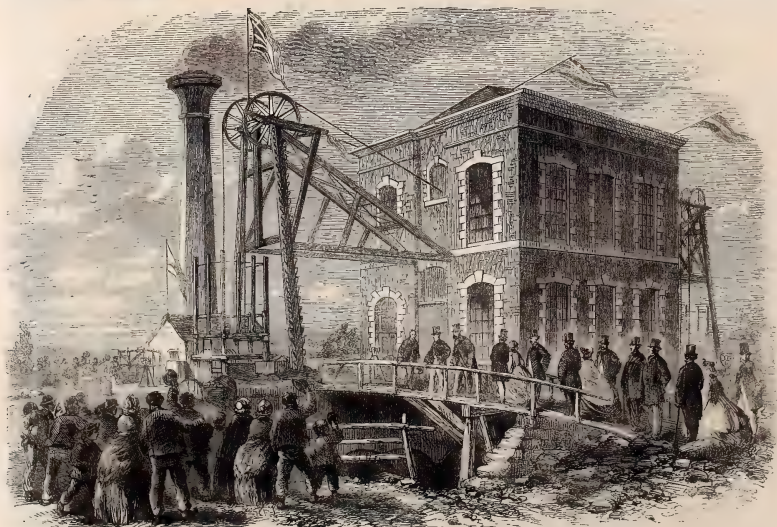


THE PRINCE CONSORT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW GENERAL POST OFFICE AT EDINBURGH.

On Wednesday week the foundation-stones of the new General Post Office and the Industrial Museum at Edinburgh were laid by the Prince Consort, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The weather was extremely favourable, and business was completely suspended in the city during the double ceremony.

The route from Holyrood Palace to the site of the Post Office, immediately opposite the Register House, was lined by the military and several companies of volunteers, as was also the route along the North and South Bridges to the site of the Industrial Museum, at the back of the University. The principal streets were gaily decorated

with flags, and, besides the crowds who occupied the two platforms from which a view of the ceremonies could be obtained, the streets were densely thronged with spectators, although thousands could only obtain a view of the carriages forming the procession as they passed along. The Prince Consort left Holyrood Palace at twenty



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT SHIREOAKS COALMINE, NOTTS, THE PROPERTY OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE: THE SHAFT ENGINE-HOUSE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



In the meantime, great officers of the Court, Aides-de-Camp of the Royal Princes, Privy Counsellors, and the Diplomatic Corps took up their positions in the tribune allotted to them, right and left of the coronation platform. The King and Queen entered the Palace, where the address of the Roman Catholic church was received and other ceremonies took place, invisible to the general public.

In the meantime, a throng was brought out upon the platform; it was the members of the two Chambers, the numerous guests invited by the King, and the delegates from provinces and towns sent to congratulate





## INUNDATION OF THE NILE.



VIEW BELOW KAFR ZAYT, SHOWING THE RAILWAY-BRIDGES, AND TRAIN OFF THE LINE.



VIEW ON THE NILE: INUNDATION OF VILLAGES AND ENCAMPMENT ON THE BANK OF THE NILE.



COLossal STATUES IN THE PLAIN OF THEBES DURING THE INUNDATION.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



POINT OFF THE NORTH COASTLAND BETWEEN THE CREW OF THE PRINCE ARTHUR FISHING-SHIP OF HAMBURG AND OF THE DUTCH FISHING-SHIP NO. 421—SEE PAGE 455.









The idea of presenting such a picture of the life of an Italian peasant was a very happy one; and it is to be feared that in whatever other department of industry England may hereafter be able to do, as she ought to be, of her young sister, in the decent and comfortable lodging of her agricultural labourers she is, after her three centuries of modern civilization, much behind her. It must be remembered, however, that the dwelling exhibited is a Tuscan dwelling, and that other in the minds of the peasants are not to be expected to rival that garden and privileged part of Italy.

There were many noble gentlemen and some noble ladies observing themselves in an intelligent manner with this very important part of the exposition; but there were no easy up-bearing in mind all that has to be done in this line and the importance of doing it—might have been without.

#### PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

ATTENTION is fast progressing, with pleasant strides, it is true, but still that should not prevent us from looking forward to the cold and rainy days that the fall of the year is sure to bring with it. The month of November is a disagreeable time for Milan, in Italy, a sort of estrangement between the seasons. However, winter fashions are not yet in question, if we except the outer covering, which, as a sanitary precaution, can never be prepared too soon. On this account we have selected two out of a number of new Parisian cloaks for illustration, the *Montana Marchion* and the *Montana Hengst*, described below. We intend on future occasions to introduce the *Murillo*, *Magicien*, and *Elm* cloaks to the appreciation of our fair readers.

For morning toilet, light or dark coloured alpaca or foulard are to predominate during the ensuing months—mauve, grey, and brown are preferred. The violet alpaca is also a great favourite for the last days of autumn, as well as the chestnut. Such morning dresses are generally plain or trimmed merely with checked ribbons, violet and white, black and white, scarlet and black, according to the colour of the robe.

As for bonnets, the time has at length arrived for the abandonment of all these contrivances which have obtained so much success throughout the summer at the different English and Continental watering-places, and the return to the serious chapeau, which is indisputably the most suitable of all coverings for the female head. It is but justice to say that the hats now to be laid aside are most becoming, for country or seaside wear, to young and pretty faces; but, at the



THE CATTLE DEPARTMENT AT THE ITALIAN EXPOSITION, FLORENCE.

same time, how ridiculous they appear when worn by Statues unfavourable or by elderly persons! A great reliance is in the floral and ribbon ornaments in the bonnets characteristic of bonnets for the coming season, as will be seen on consulting the models in the accompanying illustrations.

For cool evenings at home, or as an additional covering over the shoulders of an out-of-door garment, there is nothing better than one of the little women's crocheted shawls that are just now creating quite a sensation with all classes in Paris, and are to be seen in every form and variety of mixed colours in the hosiery shops in the capital. They are exceedingly pretty and graceful, and their cost is so moderate as to place them within the reach of the most modest purse.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

**Fig. 1. The Montana Marchion.**—The general disposition of this cloak is sufficiently indicated in the illustration. The material of the body is cloth, but the facings and ornaments are of velvet, and the edges are bordered with narrow plain silk trimming; the hood is composed of velvet edged with crepe. The robe of this toilet is of velvet, and the bonnet of green silk, having a very rich lace border of the surmounted by rose, over which the fastenings proceeding from the pass are made to fall gracefully.

**Fig. 2. The Montana Hengst.**—This cloak is composed principally of velvet-plush cloth with passe-manté ornaments; the sleeves and the cuffs are bordered with a satin cord. Plain silk dress; bonnet of white tulle lace, ornamented with a feather forming a diadem and placed on one side; the cap is made up of blonde passing neatly all round the face, with velvet ribbons at the top, partly concealed by the depending fastener.

**Fig. 3. Evening Dress.**—Grey silk robe, ornamented at the bottom of the skirt with a gauffered tri-coloured fronce surmounted by two narrow green-edged ruching trimmings attached to the waist. The corsage is double, the lower one advancing with a point upon the skirt, and fastened with metal or stone buttons. The upper corsage and the cuffs and pocket of the square-cut sleeves are of three colours, to match the dress. Green crape bonnet, trimmed with a large feather; under the feather there is a roll of black lace carried forward to the front edge of the bonnet, which is also bordered with black lace.

The headress in the illustration is composed of black figured lace, falling loosely at the back. The trimming consists of lace combined with magenta and black ribbon-velvet.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

LONDON



No. 1116.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

AMONG the incidents benefits likely to result from the civil war, none is more deserving of our sympathy than the one which indicates, we are not without hope that a revision of belligerent rights will be one. Much of what the world now accepts of international law with regard to them is unjust to modern civilization. Take the right of blockade, for instance. It is being illustrated in the unhappy case of the Republics of the Northern and Southern States. The blockade of the Southern ports is right, but and no doubt justly held, to be in perfect conformity with the law of nations. But the instincts of mankind will infallibly teach them that the instrument of coercion which cannot be applied to crush the rebellious without the sacrifice of time exposing to equal jeopardy the interests of millions of innocent and smaller wrong ought not to be left in the hands of any Power. It is hard that because the Confederate States have renounced their allegiance to the Union, and are strong enough to maintain their separate independence for months, and perhaps for years, large departments of manufacturing industry in England and France, upon which the welfare of millions of people should be vitally dependent, should be so completely shut out, and the country so nearly brought to ruin by privation, which the great Powers of Europe have agreed to abolish, is as nothing compared with the wholesale suffering which the blockade now

being enforced by the Federal Government is causing to nations not in the least implicated in the pending quarrel. We do not dispute the fact that the Federal Government is only availing itself of what all other Governments have insisted upon as a belligerent right. We should be the last to suggest that we should be justified, in the present instance, in breaking the blockade merely because we must make up our minds to bear with its enforcement. We must make up our minds to bear with patience and dignity the evils which a bad law we have been forced in maintaining has unexpectedly brought upon ourselves. But we do trust that the severe hardship which has overtaken us will open our eyes to the essential injustice of this belligerent right, and dispose us to take such steps as will preclude the chance of any similar visitation in future.

It is too true, we fear, that we owe our present helpless position in regard to the blockade mainly, if not exclusively, to the policy of our own statesmen. When the Russian War, to which the United States was invited, at the close of the Russian War, to agree to the article of the Treaty of Paris which abolishes privateering, the Secretary of State, in declining that proposition on the ground of the obvious disadvantage at which it would place the American Government in relation to other maritime Powers, submitted a counter proposal, unless our memory greatly deceives us, which would have placed the entire commercial marine of all countries beyond the range of international hostilities.

Hies. If that project had found favour with the Governments of Europe the right of blockade would have been applicable only against vessels of war, and goods contraband of war; and the only obstruction to the usual flow of cotton to this country would have existed in the determination of the Southern States not to sell it—a determination with high prices and the prospect of raising the price of cotton producers in other parts of the world. But the Government of the United States, and the Governments of England alone, we believe, opposed to this reasonable and liberal proposition insuperable objections, and England is now fated to endure the heaviest penalty in consequence of the shortsightedness of her international policy. In the United States anxiety to retain a weapon of power which she could wield against Europe, and very many other Powers we unconsciously hang up a scourge for our own backs, and we are now smiting under its infliction.

The unfortunate decision at which we then arrived was owing, probably, to our having limited our view of the evils of war to the injuries which belligerents are capable of doing to each other. It was thought at the time, and powerfully argued, that Great Britain, the most formidable of the maritime Powers, would gratuitously fling away her sharpest weapon by according to Mr. Marcy's proposition; that, being at the expense of keeping aloft a great naval armament, it would prove comparatively useless, in case of hostilities, unless she could avail herself of it



OPENING OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE LIBRARY BY THE PRINCE OF WALES: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS LEAVING THE NEW LIBRARY AFTER THE CEREMONY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 40.











BUFFALOES.

CAMELS FROM THE ROYAL DOMAIN OF SAN BOSQUE.



PAIR OF OXEN FROM THE ROYAL DOMAIN OF THE VAL DI CHIARA.

OX OF FISAN RACE.

SHEEP OF THE GINEYRE D'ANTIOCHIE RACE, AND MERINO.



BULL FROM PRATO.



TZUCAN HERDSMAN, OR HERDSMAN.



MOUNTAIN RAM (DARK GREY RACE).

ANIMALS AT THE FLORENCE EXHIBITION.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 481.

Nov. 9, 1863.]

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. PUNISHMENT DUE TO THE FEDERAL CAMP.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—(SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 466.)







## MUSIC.

9





THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: CUTTING OFF A CONFEDERATE DISPATCH GALLERY ON THE POTOMAC NEAR FARRINGTON POINT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—THE STEAMSHIP, "ALBION."

THE QUEEN'S BLOT. GOT TAYLOR'S KING INTERROGATED BY JAMES I. AND HIS COUNCIL IN THE KING'S BEDCHAMBER. WATERBURY. BY JOHN GILBERT. THE FIRST PART.













THE SCREW-STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK, ONE OF THE INMAN LINE, RUNNING BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.



THE NEW GENERAL POST OFFICE, ABOUT TO BE ERECTED AT EDINBURGH.

strong bulkheads passing right across her hull, from the top of the keel to the under surface of the upper-deck. To strengthen her still further, she has steel plates of the Menzies steel, and Iron Company's puddle steel running all along her deck, and extending from the gunwale on each side to the outer side of the horse-on-deck, in which her dining and other saloons are placed. These steel plates are securely riveted to the beams, and, being placed so high in the hull, they constitute admirable ties, by which the whole framework of the vessel is firmly bound together. The City of New York is propelled by a screw of three blades, 16 ft. in diameter and 19 ft. pitch. The screw is driven by two engines, which work horizontally, and have a direct action of nominally 100-horse power, but which may be worked to double that power. They are furnished with patent surface condensers, and have cylinder 8 ft. in diameter, with a 3 ft. 6 in. stroke. The ship has six tubular boilers, which have been proved by a pressure of 40 lb. to the square inch. These boilers are heated by twenty furnaces, which are fired almost by steam. The City of New York, viewed externally, presents an exceedingly elegant appearance, and the impression created by the outward aspect is fully sustained by an extraordinary richness of her interior arrangements and fittings. Her principal saloon is situated in a house-deck, and measures 50 ft. in length by 18 ft. in width, the height of its ceiling being 7 ft. This extensive and elegant saloon is fitted up in a style of beauty which accords admirably with its extent and dimensions. It is chiefly fitted up with light-coloured and highly-polished oak, richly upholstered in crimson velvet, with curtains and carpets on suite. The juxtaposition between the numerous windows are filled with painted, containing views of British and American scenery, richly coloured, and in harmony with the general aspect and arrangement of the saloon, which, as is usual, extends from the stern forwards. Immediately in front of the saloon are placed the steward's pantry and bar; still further forward

there are fourteen state rooms, beyond which are the saloon gallery and other culinary departments, to which succeed the engine space, sleeping berths for the officers and engineers, and the surgeon. The principal state rooms and sleeping passenger accommodation are on the deck beneath the saloon, in which there are twenty state rooms behind the second after bulkhead, all forward of which is devoted to the accommodation of intermediate and steerage passengers. In laying out and fitting up the interior of this fine steamer the utmost attention has been paid to securing the comfort and safety of all on board.

The City of New York was constructed by Messrs. Tod and Macgregor, of the Clyde, and, like the other vessels built by this eminent firm for the Inman Line, is a model of marine grace and beauty.

#### THE NEW POST OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

Our last Number contained an illustration of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort laying the foundation-stone of the new Post Office at Edinburgh; and we now give an engraving of the splendid edifice as it will be when completed. The *Edinburgh Mercury*, from which we extract the following particulars respecting the new Post Office, says that the site chosen for the building is beyond all question the best that could have been obtained, whether as regards convenience to the public or appropriateness to the architectural features of the locality. The front to Princes-street will be 137 ft. in length, and the facade to the North Bridge will be 178 ft. long. The building will consist of three stories, rising to the height of 65 ft. in Princes-street, and to considerably upwards of 100 ft. at the north side looking to the Old Town. There is a basement story in addition. Towards the northern corner the building will be considerably higher than the facade towards the

North Bridge, giving to those portions of the structure the character of massive towers. The principal floor will be decorated externally by a series of sixty Corinthian columns, running round the whole building with the exception of the east side, which adjoins and is hid by the Bazaar Office. This floor above is decorated by an equal number of pilasters supporting an enriched cornice and balustrade. The principal entrance faces the General Register House, and the public lobby, which is approached by a handsome flight of steps, is 20 ft. square. To the left of the public lobby is the paid-letter office, in connection with which there are several clerks' rooms. On the right of the lobby is the money-order office, with an extensive range of offices in connection with the accountant's department. Opening from the paid-letter office is the inland or sorting office, which is in communication with the letter-carrier's office. The latter, again, is provided with three large windows, communicating with a spacious public passage for the convenience of the Sunday delivery. The inland and letter-carriers' offices are each 80 ft. long by 47 ft. broad. On the second floor there are spacious offices for the secretary's and comptroller's departments, for the dead-letter office, &c. The third floor is generally appropriated for clerks' chambers, and the fourth and provides accommodation for the resident housekeeper. Below the level of the street, on the North Bridge side, there is further accommodation for clerks, and also for the convenience and comfort of the letter-carriers when not on actual service. The present letter-carriers' room is 90 ft. long, with an average width of 50 ft. The corresponding apartment in the new building will be 80 ft. by 47 ft., giving upwards of 7700 more space in square yards. The public lobby in the new building will also be larger than the present one by 45 square yards, and the other accommodation will be on a proportionately more liberal scale than at present; in fact, the whole building will prove one of the finest ornaments of the city.



THE NEW RANGE OF THE 1ST SURREY RIFLES, PECKHAM RYE: FIRING FOR THE PRIZE AT THE 500 YARDS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 466.









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## VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.



THE FOUNTAIN ILLUMINATED BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

On Thursday week the Prince of Wales took the leading part in the most important public ceremonial in which he has engaged in this country. Having been first elected a member and then a Member of the Middle Temple, he formally opened the spacious and elegant Library which has recently been erected by the authorities of the Inn in their tiny little garden bordering the Thames, at an expense of about £10,000. (Illustrations of the Middle Temple Library were given, with description of the building, in Nos. 1054 and 1055 of this Journal.)

Those who know the silent courts and quadrangles in the Temple only as places of solemn, serious, business can hardly fancy it in its festive aspect. On the wide area of Fountain-court an edifice of canvas had sprung up which seemed illimitable in its capacities. From Middle Temple-lane you stepped into a spacious vestibule adorned with statuary, flowers, and plate-glass, where the guests alighted, and where the guard of honour was drawn up to receive his Royal Highness. Beyond that was a dining pavilion, calculated to accommodate five hundred guests, and between that and the hall there was a long and handsome corridor leading down to the garden, brilliantly illuminated with gas pendants. Groups of statuary, trophies

of flags, mirrors, and exotic plants abounded in all directions, and instead of hard, flag-pavement, the feet trod on the softest carpeting. By one o'clock the corridors and all the open spaces on the line of procession began to fill with the harristons and their friends, who were directed by their tickets to range themselves there. The Library too, was filled even earlier. The Bachelors showed not only their gallantry but their good sense in issuing ladies' tickets with a profuse hand; for the varied fashions of their morning costumes were absolutely necessary in an artistic point of view to relieve the monotonous monotony of the wigs and gowns. About half-past one the guard of honour consisting of eighty rank and file of the famous Dragoon Guards, under the command of Captain Lytton and Lieutenant Bellingham, headed by their band, marched down Middle Temple-lane, and took up their station in the vestibule, and the invited guests began to arrive soon after. Among the first was the Lord Chancellor, who, in his gold-laced robe of office, and attended by his treasurer, sealbearer, and secretary, was no doubt regarded with wistful eyes by many of the young students who clustered round the steps. Lord Clyde came next, but he, having won his honours in a different field, seemed scarcely so well known as his

brother peer, and entered the hall almost unnoticed. The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Clifford, G.B., came next, and after him followed in rapid succession Lord Chaworth, the Vice-Chancellors Kindersley, Wood and Stuart, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Chief Justice Eke—all three, as well as the Lord Chancellor, members of the Inn—Mr. Justice Byles, Mr. Justice Blackburn, Mr. Justice Wille, Mr. Justice Keating, Mr. Baron Channell, Mr. Baron Martin, Sir Lawrence Peel, Sir Creswell Creswell, the Master of the Temple, Lord J. Mansel, Mr. Milner Gibson, the Attorney and Solicitor General, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs Cockfield and Twentymann, the Recorder of London, and the Treasurers of the Inner Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. As each arrived he was conducted to the old Parliament Chamber, his style and title being duly proclaimed at the door by that ubiquitous M.C., Mr. Harker.

Functionally in the politeness of Prince, and it was just on the stroke of two when the chœur of the crowd outside, which were taken up and continued down the Middle Temple-lane, announced that his Royal Highness had arrived. The Treasurer, Mr. Anderson, Q.C., and the Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, Sir W. Alexander, Q.C., were



MIDDLE TEMPLE LIBRARY.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE TEMPLE FROM THE RIVER.

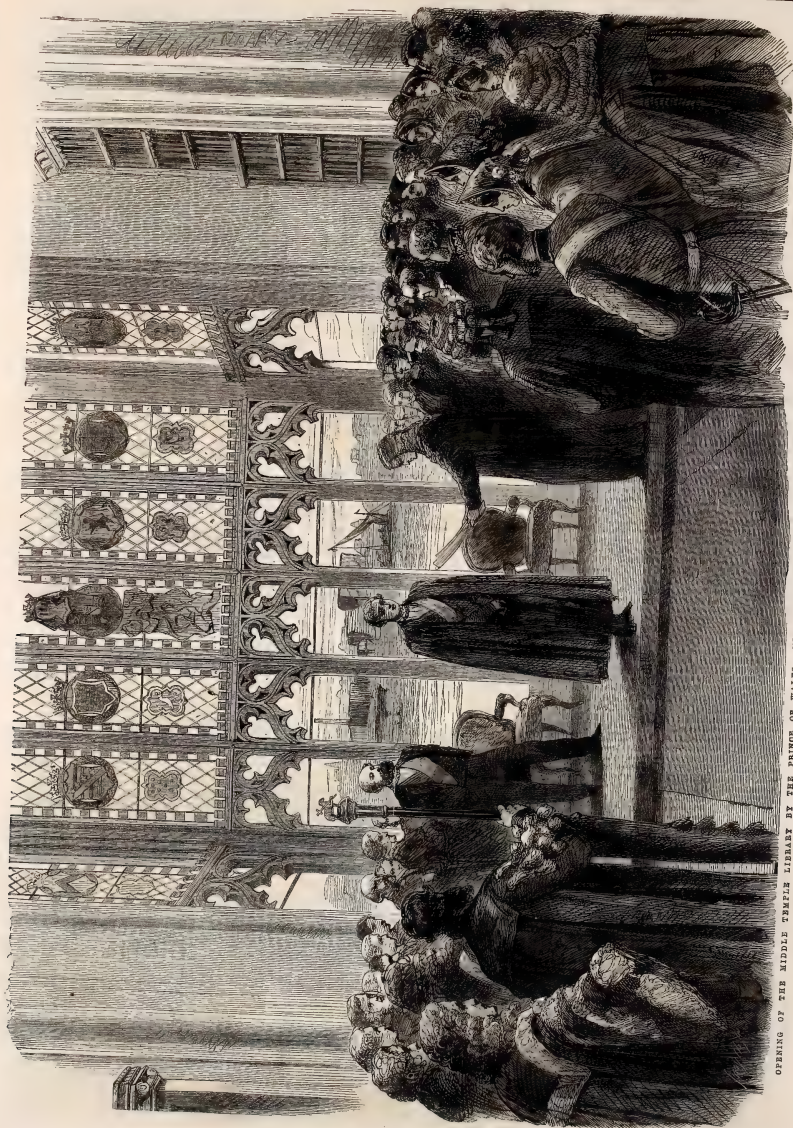




the structure of the gatehouse of the must also sign a bond with sufficient collateral. The gatehouse is guarded by armed men and with cardinals' hats. The fee is 100,000 francs.

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OPENING OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE LIBRARY BY THE PRINCE OF WALES: MR. ANDERSON Q.C. THE TREASURER READING THE ADDRESS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.—SEE PAGE 484.

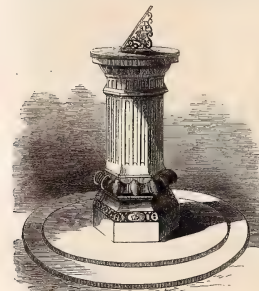


OLD TREE IN THE MIDDLE TEMPLE GARDEN.

when the Queen Henrietta Maria, disguised as a citizen, sat amongst her subjects a spectator of the gay scene. We find many men of rank and learning among the members, notwithstanding the laws.

The Inner Temple for the rich, the Middle for the poor.

Treasurer: Plowden has already been named. Sir Walter Raleigh studied here, and wrote his poem to Gascoigne from the Middle Temple. Of this Inn also were Sir Thomas Overbury, John Ford, the early dramatist; Sir Edward Preston, who had for his chamber-fellow Mr. Edmund Spenser (Lord Chancery), admitted when, his uncle, Sir Nicholas Hyde, was Treasurer. The future Chancellor devoted the forenoon to the business of the courts, the evenings to taking instructions and other legal employment. It was not his habit to dine in the Temple Hall, as most of the other students were accustomed to do.



SUNDIAL IN THE INNER TEMPLE GARDEN.

Baldred Whitlock was of this Inn, as also Ireton, Cromwell's son-in-law; John Evelyn, Lord Keeper Guilford, and Lord Chancellor Wyndesore. It is said to have received here visits from the Dukes of Cleveland, in the disguise of a milliner. Shadwell, Southern, and Congreve studied here, and certain wise were said to be "pet pupils" by Pope, partly because none of the reigning wits, with the exception of Congreve, had received a Temple education:—

These College boys and three pet Temple cases,

The same their talents, and their tastes the same;

Each groups in coterie, summer, and school,

And mix with love of poetry and prose—Dunsen, took it.

Edmund Burke was entered at the Middle Temple in 1747, and came to keep his terms in 1750, when the heads and limbs of the rebels were



INNER TEMPLE GATE, FLEET-STREET.

stack upon Temple-hill. He never liked law studies, and was not called to the Bar. In 1756 we find him in two-pair chambers at the "Popes Head," the shop of Jacob Robinson, Pope's publisher, just within the Inner Temple gateway. Richard Henry Sheridan, a few days before his marriage with Miss Linley, entered his name on the Middle Temple books; but he never gave one serious hour to the law. Sir William Blackstone had chambers in Brick-court. When he entered the Middle Temple he wrote "The Lawyer's Farewell to his

Muse," printed in "Doddley's Miscellany"; he had received a prize for a poem on Milton.

Dunning, Lord Ashburton, was induced by the then Master of the Rolls to study for the Bar, and entered the Middle Temple May 1, 1755, and was called, according to the Temple books, July 2, 1756. He used often to dine at a little eating-house near Chancery-lane, for secessation halfpenny. Thunford, who was of the Inner Temple, described Dunning as "the keener of clubs."

Cowper, who had for his fellow-client in a solicitor's office the future Lord Thurlow, was of the Middle Temple, where he resided eleven years, conducting the law, but dallying with literature. While living here Cowper made love to his cousin, Theodosia Cowper, the sister of his correspondent, Lady Hesketh. His frequent "Dicks" (then Richard's) coffee-house, and while at breakfast here he read a letter in the newspaper which inquired to be written to drive him to self-destruction. Thomas Moore, the poet, was also of the Middle Temple, as is the present Chancellor, Lord Westbury; and on the 18th ult. his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was called to the Bar by the society.



GOLDSMITH'S TOMB IN THE INNER TEMPLE.

As you stand in Fountain-court, the grouping of the Hall, the fountain, and the surrounding trees is very pleasing. The other Inn of Court have not been so careful of their fountains as the Middle Temple, which has now played for more than a century and a half. Hutton describes it as forcing its stream "to a vast and almost incredible altitude." It was then induced with timber palisades, which have given way to iron fencing. A more ornamental group has been substituted for the plain pipe-jet, and the white marble moulding of the basin is well kept. The effect of the sound and sparkle of the water in this secluded corner is very refreshing, and has been commemorated



CLOISTERS IN THE INNER TEMPLE.

by Miss Landon in a descriptive poem of pensive beauty, opening with—

The fountain's low singing is heard on the wind,

Like a melody dropping sweet fancies to meet it;

Sons to graves, some to gladden: around them they cast

The hopes of the morrow, the dreams of the past.

Away in the distance is heard the sweet sound,

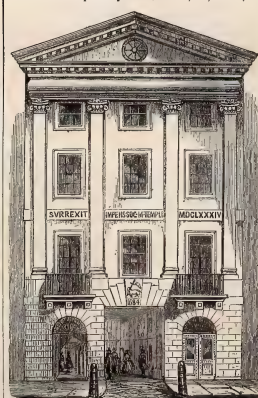
From the streets of the city that compass it round,

Like the echo of fountains or ocean's deep call.

Yes that fountain's low singing is heard over all.

"Tow of the Penstock; and other Poems." 1816.

The garden of the Middle Temple is more secluded than that of the Inner Temple; and the adjoining hall, the new library (the latter built upon a portion of the garden), contribute much to the picturesque of the spot, while from the rich soil looking over the river the view of the bridges, Somerset House, and the Houses of Parliament, is very striking. The staircase-tower, the bold mansueto, the high-crooked roof, and the louvre, and the tracery windows of the new edifice, are altogether in more ornate taste than the Hall. Here is an aged tree monumental, a curious spring/fountain, which tradition relates to have been planted by Sir Matthew Hale, who, however, was



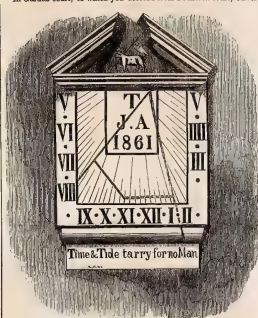
MIDDLE TEMPLE GATE, FLEET-STREET.



OLD TREE IN THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.

not of the Temple but Lincoln's Inn. The garden, from its sheltered position, in fine seasons presents one mass of flowers; the bank of blossoms presented by the richly-tinged bank of chrysanthemums is very beautiful, and the general management in growing the plants strikingly effective. On the grass plot is a large and elaborate sundial, handsomely finished.

In Garden-court, to which you descend from Fountain-court, Oliver



SUNDIAL IN THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.

Goldsmith removed from the Inner Temple Library staircase chambers; the rich old Hier. Dr. Scott describes them as a miserable garret; Oliver, nevertheless, would not accept the Doctor's proposal that he should write for the Administration. Here he passed many happy hours at his window, looking over the garden at the old Temple rookery, watching the habits of the rooks. Mr. Forster, in his delightful "Life and Adventures of Goldsmith," says—

He saw the rookery, in the winter deserted or gauged only by some five or six, like old soldiers in a garrison, resume its activity and bustle in the spring; and he remarked, like the great Reflector, on the rept conclusions established, the social laws enforced, and the particular regulations enforced for the



ENTRANCE TO THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

good of the community." By those black-dressed and grey-eyed chancellors, often has their place of policy assumed him. He says, "I observed it from my window in the Temple; this looks upon a grave where they have made a tomb."

It was while living here that Goldsmith hired a man servant (a Pullender of course) and was metamorphosed into a smart physician, with a professional wig and cane, purple silk waistcoat, and a



men of the patientest of rogues, and his master said, 'He is even a scholar of our music and good brass instruments; but the poor fellows are so badly and nearly half starved, that they have hardly strength to blow their merrits. There are several hundred Spanish renegades, beyond doubt the worst part of the mass of men lately arrived; but there is good reason for that all will pass on well, and that such sad scenes as have been witnessed on former occasions at Rabat will never be renewed. It is thought

and other two sons (the residue of his estate, real and personal, equally at them. There are numerous specific bequests to all his children.

children. The Rev. Mr. Cunningham had the power of disposition certain trust property which he has bequeathed amongst his children.

the residuum of this trust property to his two sons Francis and John, are some charitable bequests mentioned in the will consisting of \$100

poor of Harrow for warm clothing, &c., and legacies of £15 to the Missions to Africa and the East, and the British and Foreign Bible

and legacies are also bestowed by the reverend gentleman upon all his

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**THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.**—On the 13th ult., about ten a.m., a salute of sixty-eight guns announced the entry of the Sultan at

His boats were mostly rigged out for the occasion, and it was naturally supposed that he would embark at Sadec, and land at the Custom House

of Babat, but our expectations were not realized. The fact of there  
 seven Christian ships in the port was an insuperable objection, and, in

but his Chieriffian eyes might not be dazzled by such objects, his Majesty the river on horseback a few miles above the town, and made his

by a back way. His first net has given great satisfaction to the  
 Jan and Irawittish population. When all his troops were assembled in

plain, to the number of about 22,000 men, and a large number of inhabitants of Rabat, he addressed them, and commenced by

that the first man who insulted or ill-treated a Jew or a  
 man should have his head taken off. This language augurs well.

There is little doubt that the threat would be immediately put into execution; and it is most gratifying to be able to add that

re never known the people to be so well and even civilly disposed towards  
they are now. Three years ago, when the Sultan visited Retat, the

have dared not show their faces outside the door, and confined themselves  
sitting on the house-tops; now we stand out in the streets, and look on at

moddy groups and baroque characters that pass. Many are dressed European upper garments and Moorish lower garments; some black

have got white dooskin gloves, and mimic the Europeans with their  
 tic handkerchiefs by passing a piece of coarse calico, about two yards

and unheeded, continually over their faces. Sidi Mohammed has much less of the taint of royalty than his father had: he has even a band of

own music and good brass instruments; but the poor fellows are so badly fed and nearly half starved, that they have hardly strength to blow their

ments. There are several hundred Spanish renegades, beyond doubt the worst part of the mass of men lately arrived; but there is good reason for

that all will pass on well, and that such sad scenes as have been witnessed on former occasions at Rabat will never be renewed. It is thought

He that Mulry Abbas, on his return from Madrid, will land at Rabat.—  
Chronicle.

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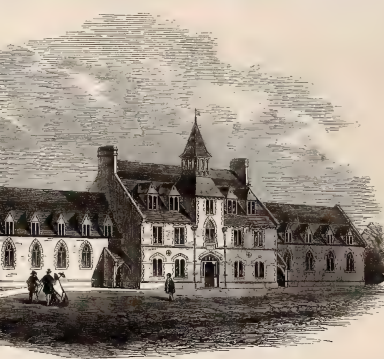


then strange-looking buildings, even stories high, tumbling as above, over each other, with curious figures peeping out of loophole windows; old, tottering walls, covered with mottled, coloured vegetation—thick tufts of ivy, carnal, and fig trees, seeming to disfigure every chink and corner—all these combine to produce a picture more charming, in its wild, irregular beauty, to the artist's eye than any range of modern buildings, however stately, can possibly be. But judging the matter simply from an artistic point of view, there is something to reconcile one to the demolition of these picturesque buildings. The view obtainable by the tourist from their lofty ledges will in future be enjoyed by the multitude from the top of the boulevard promenade—and what views! How gloriously that wide expanse of Mediterranean, as blue as the sky with which it blends, spreads before one! After one stands out the Atlas Mountains beyond which again tower peaks of the moon-capped Jurgura; whilst, nearer, the eye rests on the vast plain of the Mitidja and the rolling hills of the Sahel, all dotted with snow-white houses. The whole of this magnificent perspective will be embraced from the Boulevard de l'Impératrice.

#### THE DEVON COUNTY SCHOOL, WEST BUCKLAND.

To the year 1856 the Rev. Prebendary Brevint, an energetic and popular clergyman in the north of Devonshire, addressed a letter to the late Earl Fortescue, Lord Lieutenant of Devon, suggesting a scheme of "county middle-class education." Mr. Brevint's proposal was, that in each of the larger counties a number of public schools for the middle classes should be established, under the direction of a county board of which, if possible, the Lord Lieutenant should be the patron or president; and that in connection with the schools there should be a county college, to which those youths who might be able to devote a longer time to their education should proceed, and which should have the power of granting diplomas or certificates—the scheme being, of course, somewhat modified in the case of the smaller counties.

In order to ascertain practically the difficulties likely to be encountered, and the degree of success which such schools would probably meet with among the classes for which they would be principally designed, a school was started in an unpretending manner at the year 1858. At first only thirty pupils presented themselves. Patiently and hopefully, and in the face of many difficulties and



DEVON COUNTY SCHOOL, WEST BUCKLAND, RECENTLY OPENED BY EARL FORTESCUE.

discouragements, it was carried on, and every successive quarter brought an increase in its numbers. The farmhouse became too small to accommodate the candidates for admission, and three large wooden rooms (a dormitory for twenty boys, a dining-room, and a schoolroom) were added to it. These rooms became crowded, and another farmhouse at the distance of a mile was engaged, to which Mr. Thompson, the Head Master, proceeded with the older boys, leaving a second master in charge of the younger ones. As, notwithstanding the disadvantages of having two separate establishments in farmhouses very ill-adapted to the purpose, both rapidly became full, and as it was felt that the school was likely to become a much larger and more important institution than had been anticipated by the most sanguine of its friends, a number of influential noblemen and gentlemen of the county, headed by the Lord Lieutenant, formed themselves into an association for the purpose of erecting new and complete buildings in which it might be permanently carried on. The foundation-stone was laid by the late Earl Fortescue, K.G., on the

4th of October, 1860, and the building was opened on the 21st ult. by his son, the present Earl, in the presence of the Earl of Devon; Mr. Butler, M.P.; Mr. Sillitoe, and a very large assembly of the gentry, clergy, farmers, and tradesmen of the county. His Lordship gave a touching address referring to the interest his father, the late Lord Lieutenant, had taken in the school and to the hope he had expressed on several occasions before his death that he might be spared to take part in the ceremony of that day. The noble Earl then, on behalf of his father, presented a valuable marble bust of the Rev. Prebendary Brevint to the school, and in the afternoon his Lordship gave a luncheon to about two hundred of the directors, parents, and friends. In the evening there was a dinner in the schoolroom, presided over by Mr. Butler, M.P., at which a very large number of the gentry, farmers, and tradesmen of the district were present.

The following is the architect's description of the building:— "These buildings are situated on what is perhaps more properly described as an eminence or rising than a hill. The school stands in its own grounds a little to the right, on a road leading from West Buckland to East Buckland and South Molton. It has a south frontage of 180 ft. in extent, and is surrounded on all sides by the fertile woodland scenery of North Devon. The style of the building is Early Pointed, freely treated, but the most rigid severity has been adhered to in the details. Some additional effect has been obtained by the introduction of coloured bricks in the arches and dark bands of slating in the roof. The main building forming the centre comprises—on the ground floor, a spacious entrance-hall, board-room, and library; residence for the head master, housekeeper's room, store, &c. The first floor contains master's apartments, sick and convalescent wards, dormitories, &c. The second floor is occupied entirely by dormitories, lavatory, &c. The west wing contains, on the ground floor, a dining-room capable of seating 100 boys; and over the dining-room and other offices of this wing there are dormitories for boys and assistants, lavatories, and a bathroom. The school, about 60 ft. long, occupies the entire length of the east wing and the whole height from floor to roof, which is open, the timbers stained and varnished, and the iron girders painted blue. Immediately behind the school are lavatories and other convenient offices.

Mr. R. D. Gould, borough surveyor of Barnstaple, is the architect, and Mr. John Cook, jun., of South Molton, the builder. The cost will be about £2000.



RANGE OF OLD MOORISH BUILDINGS AT ALGIERS TO BE PULLED DOWN TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE BOULEVARD DE L'IMPERATRICE.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1117.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

## RUSSIAN PROSPECTS.

Let us place side by side two pictures. The one shows us a country enjoying the most perfect unity of government though

extending geographically through no less than three of the great divisions of the world; which has a population probably equal to that of France and England united, and no army of a million or more of men animated by the consciousness that they have struggled—and struggled successfully—even with the great Napoleon: an empire which seems to be ever advancing beyond—in order to increase—its territorial limits, now into Finland, now partitioning Poland, now towards China, and now towards Japan; which only needs to be supposed to look towards our Eastern empire to make England forget her wretched condition and plunge into an Afghan war: which does attack Turkey, and is instantly herself attacked by France, England, and Italy so momentous are supposed to be the issues of her policy, if successful, on the fortunes of Europe.

This is one picture. Let us now glance at the other. We behold one of the greatest of earthly Potentates dying in anguish amid the desolation and ruin caused by the loss of an arsenal that had cost half a century and twenty or thirty millions of money to produce, and which, if intended to be an instrument for the successful accomplishment of the mightiest scheme of aggression, was certainly equal in strength, scientific arrangement, and magnitude of cost and expenditure to whatever reasonable demands such a policy might make upon it. We see peace not only forced upon this Monarch's successor and on his people, but

under circumstances calculated to increase the sense of failure and humiliation. These warlike armories have been beaten not alone by the conjoined prowess of the strongest nations in

Europe—a calamity that the nicest military honour might bear without much personal sensitiveness—but they have been beaten by the "effeminate" Turk himself, wherever they came into contact with him under Omar Pacha. We see

the whole people retiring as it were into their drapery and frozen wastes, with their dreams of ambition rudely broken: while their Emperor, made wise by calamity, sees that in the shock between free nations and those who are not free the former must win; and he, too, retires into his solitude to deal with the fact as he may, and to re-emerge with the charter of self-emancipation in his hands.

But it is in Russia as elsewhere—reforms delayed too long, and only made when they can be no longer resisted, carry with them their own punishment, even if they produce their expected fruit. So we see in our picture a disturbed, clamorous people, who are more determined upon obtaining possession of their new rights than willing, or perhaps able, to fulfil their new duties, or to make allowance for the difficulties that lie in the way. We see an upper class who are half-frenzied at the loss that threatens them—reducing men of great wealth to a mere competence, and those of moderate means to sheer poverty—and all this, as they think and cry, without any kind of compensation, either in money, after the English fashion, or in political power; which if not directly a source of wealth to them would be so indirectly, by giving them control over the costs of government; and by enabling them, if they were so minded, to inaugurate changes of internal and especially of commercial policy which might develop the natural resources of the country and



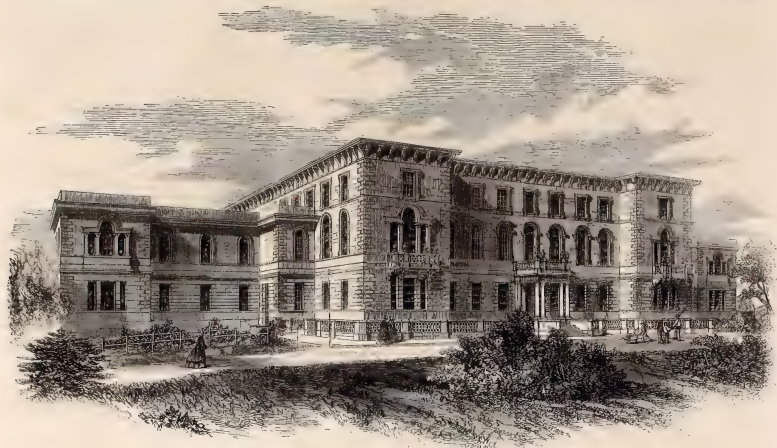
FLOORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING: PORTION OF THE NAVY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.











ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 301.



THE CANDLE-ROOM AT PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE MANUFACTORY, BATTERSEA.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 303.

## BEAUREGARD'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

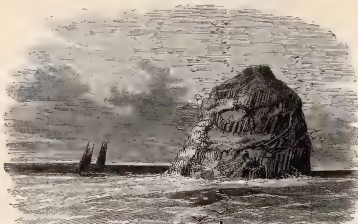
Our Special Artist in America writes as follows from the Federal camp respecting the accompanying illustration:—This is from a sketch which I made during the time that Fairfax was in possession of the Federal forces. At present the hold is, but in a short time they will, in all probability, be driven out again, as the Federals are advancing.

## THE ROCKALL FISHERY.

MR. F. DAWSON having been frequently asked for information relating to the fishing-ground at Rockall, upon which Messrs. Wm. Gordon, and other masters of cod-fishing smacks with such extraordinary success in August last, and discovered such vast shoals of large, beautiful white cod, and numerous other fish, publishes the following account of it:—"It is a caudank in the North Atlantic Ocean, of nearly one hundred miles in length and forty in breadth. The rock which gives it a local habitation and a name is situated in 57 deg. 45 min. north latitude, 15 deg. 40 min. west longitude, and is of a rounded form, rising about 18 or 20 ft. above the sea. When viewed from a quarter of a mile distant it has all the appearance in size of a round caudank. The top is nearly flat, and was quite white with the oil of the numerous sealants that wash upon it in summer. There is no other rock visible above water, but I understood that there is a reef of five or six miles in length covered by from two to five fathoms of water. The nearest land to Rockall is the small island of St. Kilda, one of the outermost of the Hebrides or Western Isles of Scotland, and it is distant one hundred and thirty-six miles. There is no harbour, shelter, or business carried on in St. Kilda; but it is advisable for ships going to Rockall to take their bearings for it, otherwise the rock is not easily found, being so small an object. It appears, when only a few miles from it, as a hazy floating in that boundless sea. The method pursued by the smackmen in fishing at Rockall was the same as is usually practised by them in the North Sea during summer. The smacks were steep, veiled ships of from forty to fifty tons register, with a crew of five men and four apprentices. They used land lines only, with a leader snipe and two hooks on each man's line. Any old cod for bait; the line was piced the back fin of a tank, cut to resemble a small fish. This bait being tough, it lasted for days on the hook. After the fish were caught they were gutted, split, the heads cut off, and the lachons taken out as far down as the vent, then salted, and laid in layers one above another until the space in the ship was filled up. They returned to Wexford, and delivered them to the merchants, who have long been the purchasers of their fish in that state, by the ton or score. Some of the smacks were out twelve days from Wexford to Rockall, but only five days on the fishing-ground, four days having been occupied in going and three in returning. They had fourteen tons of cod each, for which they received £10 per ton (£140 worth of fish caught in five days)."



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: FAIRFAX COURTHOUSE; THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD.



ROCKALL FISHING-GROUND IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN.

## ST. JOSEPH, ON THE MISSOURI.

In a recent Number we gave an illustration and some account of a small American Pony Express, the means by which rapid communication is maintained between the far-divided territories of the United States situated on each side of the Rocky Mountains. We this week give a View of the town of St. Joseph, the eastern terminus of the various overland expresses, and one of the principal points of arrival and departure of the great overland traffic to and from the eastern and western territories.

The Sketch from which our illustration is engraved is taken from the landing-place of the Kansas Express, near the town of Pomahoke, where a station-house exists, by which means the coaches, waggonettes, &c., are carried across the troubled waters of the Missouri.

St. Joseph, always irreverently called St. Joe in the States, is a quaint and curious town, though so new, yet full of interest; like all newly-born American cities, it has commenced its growth in a number of different phases at the same time. The land, being laid out in square blocks and lots, is purchased sometimes by people who speculate in a rise in the price and do not intend to build; consequently those who do often find themselves without neighbours for some years after they have erected their houses, and a great street that it is to be, may for some time have only one house in it. "Town lots" are "favorite items" with the speculators, and so end of money has been made by the judicious and farseeing, and large sums have been so frequently lost by the over-zealous and incautious.

St. Joe can boast of some good shops round about the market-place, and the houses in that locality are pretty cheap. The principal buildings are, as usual in American towns, the hotels, and although St. Joe is a fine-off, outlying place, with many a long stretch of prairie between it and the populous cities of the Union, yet the "Pulse House" affords as comfortable accommodation and entertainment as many of the great hotels in the large cities.

St. Joe has of late been brought much before the public in England in the constantly-arriving reports from America; it is now threatened by the Confederate forces, and we may hear any day of the place being taken by a coup de main. It was in the immediate neighbourhood of this city that the great wooden bridge was partly destroyed by the enemy, so that on the arrival of the train the whole was precipitated into a deep ravine, and a number of persons killed and wounded.

The most interesting feature about St. Joe arises from the fact of its being the principal point of departure and arrival for the trains of waggonettes or returning from the overland passage to California or Oregon. In one account of the journey we mentioned the firm of Russell, Major, and Co., as being the proprietors of it; that it is, however, but a small part of their business, for they are the most extensive carriers of goods and passengers in the Union, excepting, of course, the railway companies. They started half year from St. Joe, Lawrenceville, and Nebraska city, two hundred and eighty trains



VIEW OF ST. JOE, MISSOURI, FROM THE KANSAS SIDE.









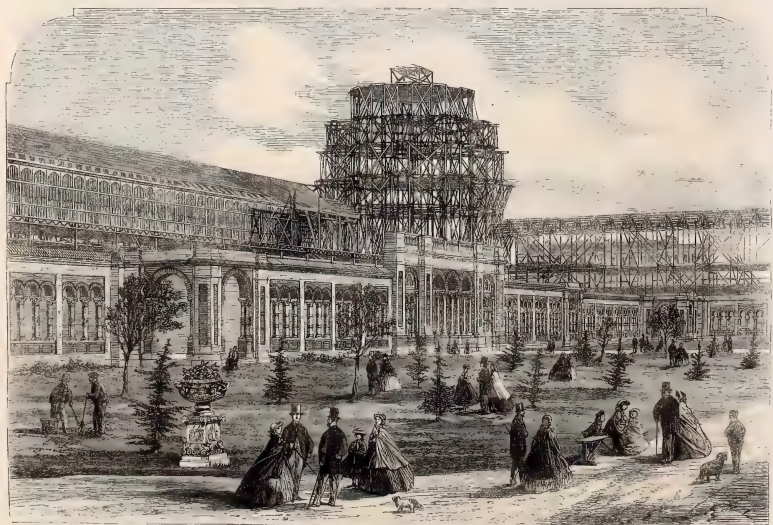


DEPARTURE OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA FROM CORFU.

The Empress of Austria has recently been sojourning for some months at Corfu for the benefit of her health. During her Majesty's stay in this island she occupied the country house, called the *Quacina*, of the Lord High Commissioner. Wednesday, the 28th ult., the day on which

her Majesty left Corfu for Venice, was a beautiful one, with a cloudless blue sky, and the sea lay as calm as a mirror, scarcely ruffled by even the gentlest breeze, as the Austrian war-steamer *Greiff* left her moorings and proceeded to bear away the Imperial lady from the villa

where she had sojourned for so many months. As it was known that the Empress's departure was to take place at twelve o'clock, and that she proposed taking a farewell look at the town by passing inside the island of Vido and skirting the harbour, great crowds were assembled



PROGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING: VIEW OF THE BUILDING FROM THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.—SEE PAGE 484.



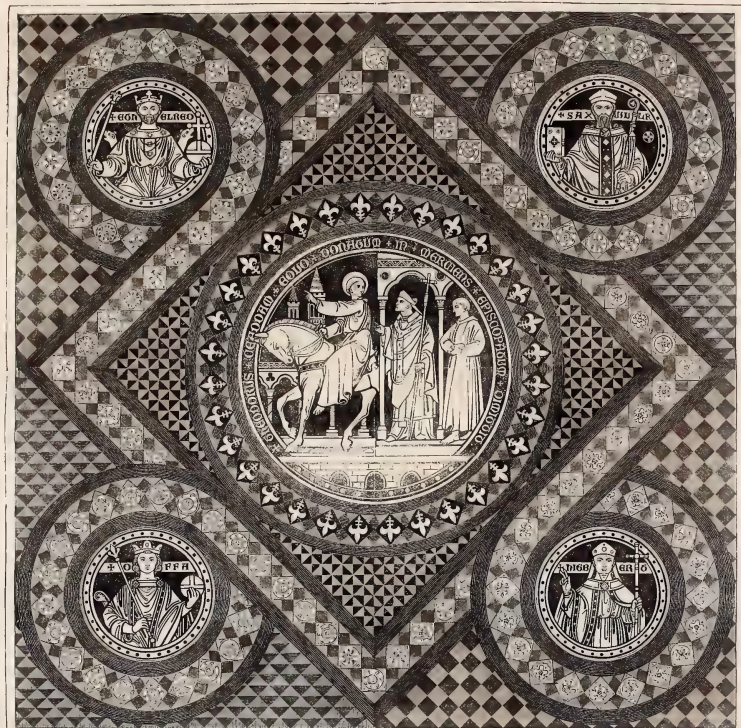
THE FIRST PERFORMANCE, BY HER MAJESTY OF THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA, IN THE THEATRE ROYAL, VICTORIA THEATRE, LONDON, 1841.











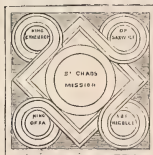
INCISED PAVEMENT IN LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

AMONGST the many noteworthy works completed in the recent restoration, under G. G. Scott, R.A., Esq., in the choir of Lichfield Cathedral, is conspicuous the elaborately-worked pavement of which we submit an Engraving. This work is principally remarkable from its representation of a poem which has scarcely been recognised in our late revival of ancient art. We allude to the stanza of "storied" pavement, which, at St. Omer, Reims, Siena, and other places on the Continent, are rich with illustrations of sacred history and significance. These works are wrought on the surface of stone slabs by engraving or "incising" a species of stone—namely, in fact—and are capable of very fine effects, the fine portions being filled with black or red cement, which are mostly used in the backgrounds, where they throw out and give force to the design. In England there are no examples remaining to us of works of this nature, unless, indeed, we accept as such the few sepulchral slabs upon which incised work is found.

The pavement to which we would draw attention is, as will be seen by our small diagram, square in form. This has been subdivided quarterly. In each division is a circular slab, upwards of 3ft. in diameter, of a peculiarly hard stone, obtained from Hopson Wood. Around each of these principal medallions are four smaller ones of some 2ft. in diameter. By reference to our Engraving it will be seen that the large medallions are illustrative of incidents connected especially with the diocese, and that the smaller ones contain parts of eight of those prelates who were benefactors to the building. The same number of Royal personages are also represented.

The designing and execution of the series of incised pavements was intrusted to Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of Regent-street, who to their practice in raised glass have added that of works such as we describe.

From the rich and enduring effect of incised work we can but conclude that its revival will in future be more often seen on vertical surfaces. We understand Messrs. Clayton and Bell are applying it to fonts, pulpits, and reredos panels.



INCISED PAVEMENT IN THE CHOIR OF LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

The elaborate mosaic of encaustic tiles, tesserae, and marbles was executed by Messrs. Mission from the design of the architect.

#### THE STORM OF SATURDAY WEEK.

SOME interesting particulars have been given by Admiral Fitzroy relating to the hurricane which on Saturday week burst on our north-east coast. "The storm," he says, "was remarkably local and circumscribed, but, as usual, violent proportionally to its smaller extent between two strong contrary currents. While blowing hard from the north, with a low barometer (30 to 40 deg.) across Scotland, England, and the western side of the North Sea, there was a southerly gale over Ireland, and at Paris the barometer stood 60 deg., while across France there was only wind from south-east to south-west. The weather reports of Friday morning showed notable difference of pressure and temperature—starting when compared with the general uniformity or gradual changes so prevalent (except in two weeks) during the last seven months. These usually corresponding closely in barometer and temperature numbers differed nearly half an inch and nearly twenty degrees. The sure indications of a northerly gale, in addition to these warning signs, were a low thermometer and a highly electrical state of atmosphere, with a low barometer, which had been falling for some days but fell rapidly on Friday. At Lynn it was below twenty-nine inches at Yarmouth and at Scarborough scarcely above that point, which before a northerly wind is equivalent, as a warning, to 28 inches before a southerly gale. The storm of Saturday was circumscribed or cyclonic; its central area was the North Sea, off Yorkshire, round which, along the coast, it blew hardest from Northumberland to Norfolk. Off Scarborough, Ireland it was westerly and most severe. There was no wind to speak of in the west of Ireland. On the northeast coast and in the Irish Sea there was a short gale. This cyclone was local, and did not travel far.

The coasts of Northumberland and Durham felt the force of the storm on Friday night. Thus a letter from Shields, written on Saturday, says:—"Last night a fearful gale of wind, accompanied



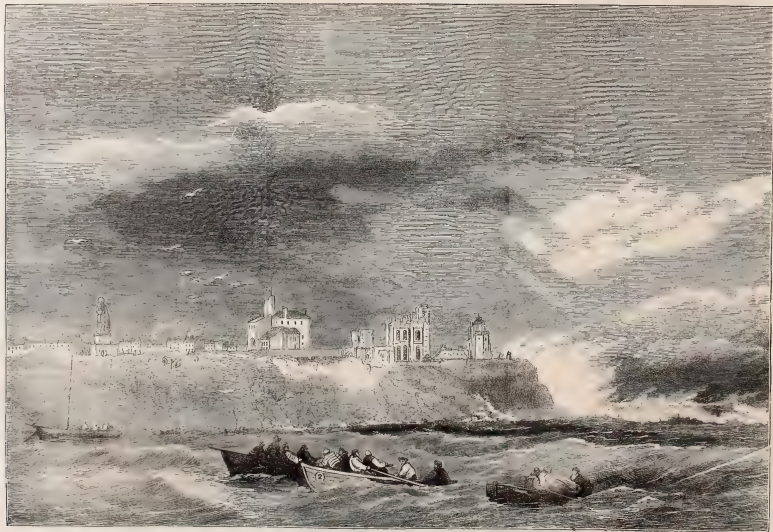
THE UNION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S CAPE MAIL STEAMER BRITON.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 569.

by blinding showers of rain and sleet and lightning, broke over the Northumberland coast from the north-west, and raged with awful fury until long past daylight this morning. The sea also rose with the gale, and at daybreak was white with foam as far as the eye could reach. It was an anxious night in our seaports. A large fleet of deeply-laden

colliers sailed from the Tyne and other ports yesterday afternoon, and if the gale had got more round to the eastward a repetition of the horrors of the 9th of last February would have been inevitable. Fortunately the wind continued to blow from the northward, and the fleet is clear of the coast. The sea, which has broken with awful fury over

the pier, has done a very considerable amount of damage to the works and has destroyed several pulley cranes."

We give below an illustration of the gale at Tynemouth, from a sketch taken on the deck of the Lifeguard, weatherbound in Shields harbour.



THE SEA BREAKING OVER THE CLIFF AT TYNEMOUTH DURING THE GALE ON SATURDAY, THE 23RD INST.



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such subjects as titles and persons, are moving pictures. The whole getting-up may be accepted as a dramatic panorama. It is so remarkably beautiful and elegant that, whatever minute censures may be extended by captious critics to particular portions, or whatever readiness may be indulged in by professional rivals, there can be no doubt that the English people will do him justice; and that he has secured for the most attentive notice which he has displayed in his practical application of the speculative improvements in the action of Shakespearean drama, and which have been suggested to his own efforts and active intelligence by a long study of the labours and efforts as pleasure, indeed, to those who are his neighbours here at length, and who are going to see the unrivalled dramatist, and we shall all too closely examine the services they are willing to render. They are precious gifts from one people to another.

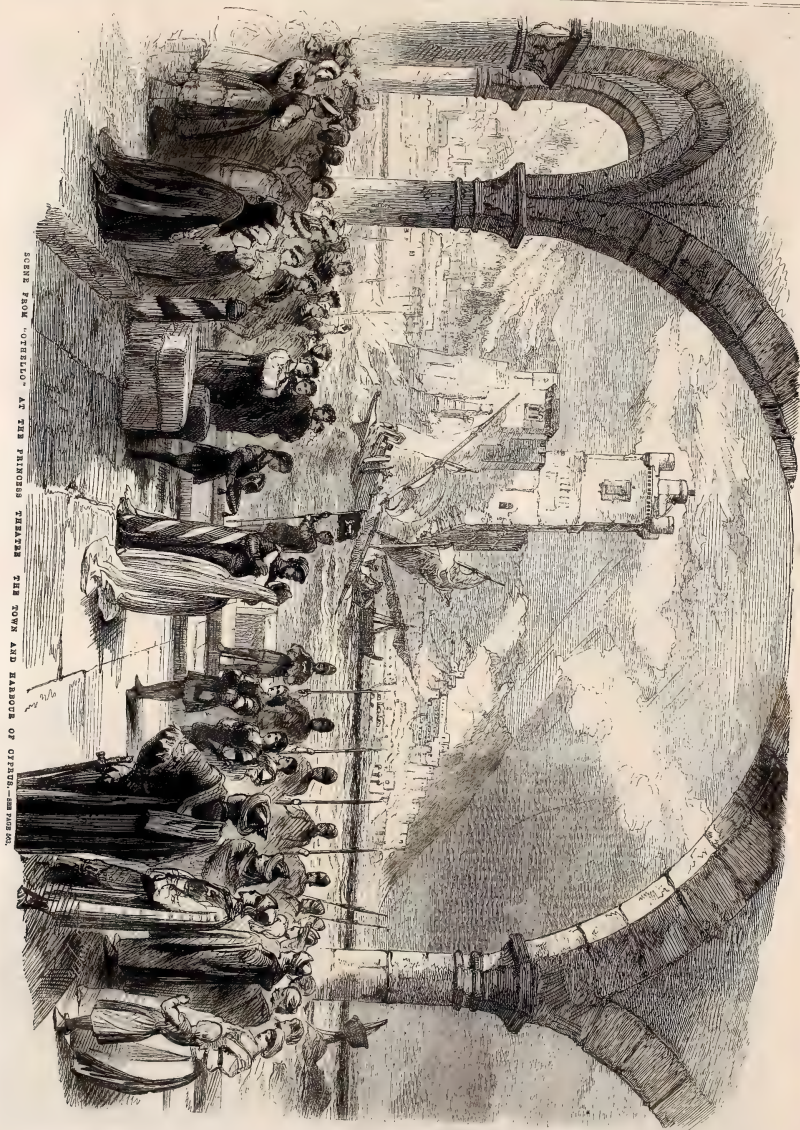












VIEW FROM "O'CONNEL'S" AT THE PRINCESS THEATRE, THE TOWN AND HARBOR OF CORK.—J. H. COLEMAN DEL.









and upon each side in the figure, in frosted silver, of a rifleman kneeling in the Hythe position. To insure the property of any person it must be won by him three times consecutively, and be completed for with the Enfield rifle. No person can compete for it who has not previously won a prize at the same meeting, and who is not also an effective volunteer of the county. Mr. Handley, the first successful competitor for it (having previously won the prize given by Mr. Barnes, of Liverpool), is Lieutenant in the 17th Lancashire Rifle, whose headquarters are at Burnley, Lancashire. The engraving is from a photograph taken by Captain Dryer, of the 5th Royal Lancashire Militia.

#### CUP PRESENTED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY RIFLE CORPS.

The Prince of Wales recently opened the new proving-ground for the Cambridge University Rifle Corps, of which he is honorary Colonel, and at the same time his Royal Highness presented a silver cup to be competed for by the corps. On the conclusion of the ceremony the champion, Mr. Ross, was called from the ranks to try a few shots at the new electric targets presented on behalf of the ladies of Cambridge, by the Hon. Mrs. Neville, wife of the Vice-Chancellor, when he made five shots at 800 yards, scoring three "centres," a "below," and a "right." The Prince, after congratulating Mr. Ross, quitted the ground.

The cup presented by his Royal Highness, of which we give an engraving, is a superb gilt silver cup, nearly 2 ft. high, richly chased in the Monarque or Baroque style, with jewelled bosses at the base. His Royal Highness's arms enriched are on one side, and the other side bears the following inscription:—"Challenge cup presented by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers, 1891."

#### THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.

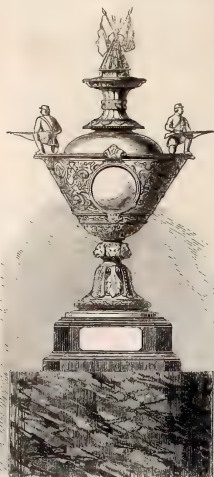
On Tuesday week Lord Bessers laid, with the customary ceremonial, the foundation-stone of the Agricultural Hall, which is in future to take the place of the Baker-street Bazaar for the Christmas exhibition of the Smithfield Cattle Club, and for meetings and other purposes connected with the promotion of agricultural improvement. In the evening the shareholders and visitors dined together at the London Tavern in celebration of the event of the day—Mr. Jonas Webb, managing Lord Bessers gave "Propriety to the Agricultural Hall Company." No one, he said, had felt more strongly than he had the necessity of increasing the accommodation for the annual exhibition of the Smithfield Club, and he rejoiced that that necessity was now about to be met by the erection of a building which would afford ample convenience for every class of exhibitors, and at the same time a place of resort for exhibitors and agriculturists generally. He was happy to learn that the shares in the Hall Company had been all taken up, and that two-thirds of them in number, and four-fifths of the capital in amount, were held by members of the Smithfield Club.

The building will occupy an extensive area in Liverpool-road, but a few hundred yards from the Angel at Finsbury. Its capacity will be very much greater than that of the Baker-street Bazaar, and it will contain the most ample accommodation for the exhibition of cattle, sheep, hogs, agricultural implements, and roots. The building will be composed chiefly of brick, iron, and glass. The principal front will be in Liverpool-road, and its most striking feature will be two towers, one on each side, each 50 ft. in height. The space between will be partially occupied by the spring of the roof, the arch being filled in with wrought-iron foliage and glass. On one side of the main entrance there will be a police-office, and a parcel and cloak room; on the other side there will be an inquiry-office, a post-office, and a telegraph-office. The body of the building will be fitted up for the exhibition of cattle.

A space of 38 ft. in length and 17 ft. in width will be covered by an arched roof of iron and glass, and will be surrounded by a gallery 50 ft. in breadth, supported by iron columns 24 ft. apart. The span of the roof will be 150 feet. Behind the cattle show there will be a place for the exhibition of pigs. This division will be 100 ft. square, and will have a ridge-and-furrow roof of wrought iron. In addition to the

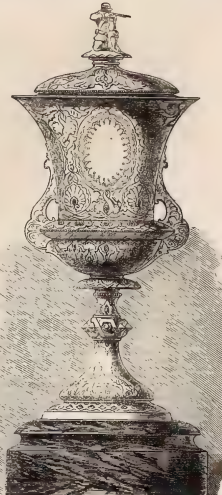
#### CHALLENGE CUP PRESENTED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY RIFLE CORPS.

glass in the roof the walls will be pierced by numerous windows. The glass also includes first and second class refreshment-rooms. The entire length of the building will be 500 ft., the breadth, 220 ft.; and the superficial area, 110,000 sq. ft.



CHALLENGE CUP OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER RIFLE  
ASSOCIATION.

THIS handsome piece of plate was manufactured by Messrs. Dismore, of Liverpool, for the County of Lancaster Rifle Association, and was one of the numerous prizes offered by them for competition at their late meeting at Alkzar, near Liverpool. The cup is of silver, partly gilt, and richly embossed, and is of the nominal value of one hundred guineas. It is surmounted by a trophy of colours, rifles, drums, &c.



CHALLENGE CUP PRESENTED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES TO  
THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY RIFLE CORPS.

glass in the roof the walls will be pierced by numerous windows. The glass also includes first and second class refreshment-rooms. The entire length of the building will be 500 ft., the breadth, 220 ft.; and the superficial area, 110,000 sq. ft.



LORD BESSERS LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1118.—VOL. XXXIX.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

(WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE)

## M. FOULD AND FRENCH FINANCE.

ANOTHER decided move towards constitutional government has just been made by Imperial France, one the full importance of which it would be difficult to over-estimate. It has not been forced upon the Emperor from without: it is not, properly speaking, the result of public opinion, but it comes as the inevitable consequence of the self-exhausting tendency of those principles of government which have been in unchecked operation for the last ten years in the French empire, and hence it may fairly be regarded as permanent. The power which is cast down by external agency may, under altered conditions, rise up again and reassert its supremacy; but the power which, unassailed and almost unchallenged, falls to pieces owing to its own inherent vices of constitution can seldom, if ever, be reconstituted. Napoleon III. has parted with the main prerogative of Imperialism because he found that he could not much longer retain it with safety to himself and his dynasty. But let us do him the justice to remark that he has parted with it gracefully; that he has bowed to necessity with a frankness and dignity of manner well calculated to console from the world the humiliation of the act; and that no exercise of his prerogative over the realms of France has become him half so well as that by which he has finally surrendered it.

The supremacy of the purse is just now asserting itself with extraordinary vigour against the oldest, most compact, and most

formidable of the despotisms of Europe. In Russia and Austria it is still resisted, but only, as it seems certain, to achieve for itself a more crushing triumph at last. The sagacious ruler of the French people has foreseen in time—for we hope that his precience is not too late—the uselessness of struggling with what, in the end, would strangle the empire, and, holding out his hand to it, he says, "We will be friends." In fact, it has recently become too evident, not merely for denial but for reasonable dispute, that despotism, whether founded upon hereditary claims or upon universal suffrage, carries within its loom the active causes of its own dissolution. The Sovereign who says of himself, "I am the nation crowned," whencesoever he may profess to derive his title and his authority, occupies an unsafe position, because it is a position which demands inexhaustible resources. In the case of the French Emperor it was doubly hazardous. The *parvenu* Monarch who has vaulted into his throne over the mangled remains of a former Constitution, and who holds in his sole keeping the purse of the nation, has already put it out of his own power to defend that purse against ruinous demands. When a people resigns into the hands of a single chief all the symbols and safeguards of their political liberty, they look to be repaid in some form or another. Their expectations grow in proportion as they are fed. The authority which should control their public finance is too weak to cope with the ever-increasing crowd of clamorous suitors. National extravagance begets and is stimulated by

private extravagance. In hundreds of quarters simultaneously expenditure leaves income so far behind it as to cease taking account of the distance between them; and then, when the abyss of insolvency visibly yawns before it, and there remains no alternative to financial ruin and its concomitant revolution but a speedy return to those wholesome restraints which nothing but constitutional authority can exert over national finance.

Such has been the natural, we might almost be justified in saying the inevitable, course of affairs in France, originated by the fact that the power of the purse was in the hands of the Emperor. His outgivings became first extravagant, then frightful, and now, at least, impossible of continuance. We know not how far his judgment and his will went with his profusion, but it is extremely questionable whether, if his own desires had been as economical as they are supposed to have been unquenching, he could very materially have stayed the advancing tide of expense. The Emperor felt himself obliged to keep the vanity and excessive egotism of France fully gratified as a sufficient compensation for the political freedom of which he had deprived her. It became necessary to trick her out in new robes of glory, to surround her with proofs of her own majestic position, to soothe the poverty of her poor with largesses, to be a munificent patron in all that concerned her comfort or refinement. But France could not rejoice in herself as the earthly Providence that regulates the destinies of other nations, always ready to intervene



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: THE FIGHT AT BALL'S BLUFF, UPPER POTOMAC—DESPERATE FIGHT MADE BY THE 15TH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT TO CLEAR THE WOODS BY A BATTION CHARGE—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST—SEE PAGE 516.



The majority were of the Jewish faith, a factor ~~was~~ *was* applied for the chaplaincy. The Secretary for War replied that the Act of Congress only allowed the appointment of chaplains who belonged to "some Christian denomination." The restriction is generally condemned, and public opinion demands that at the ensuing Session of Congress the act be modified in a liberal sense.







THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: RETREAT OF THE FEDERALISTS AFTER THE FIGHT AT BALL'S BLUFF, UPPER POTOMAC, VIRGINIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

FEBRUARY Numbers of this Journal have contained some particulars of the unsuccessful attempt of Stonewall and Bull's columns to effect a landing on the Tilt wharf on the Virginia shore of the Tipton Potomac, near Leesburg; and we now give two illustrations, from sketches by our Special Artist, in connection with this seemingly mad enterprise on the part of the Federal Force. The whole affair appears to have been ill-planned, and adds another to the previous blunders committed by the Federal commanders. It is hardly credible that 1500 men should have been sent across a river in the face of an enemy most strongly posted, and left unsupported when 50,000 of the division to which they belonged were within sound of their rifles. The small boat, however, fought gallantly throughout the day against three times their number. One incident of the fight—a desperate effort made by the 15th Massachusetts Regiment to clear the woods by a bayonet charge—is illustrated on our first page. This is believed to be the only instance in which a bayonet charge has been attempted by a regiment in the Federal army. The 15th Massachusetts fought most gallantly throughout the whole affair, although they knew the odds to be greatly against them; and the example set by their officers, mostly students from Harvard College, Cambridge, was most praiseworthy. Their efforts, however, were not crowned with success, as the deadly fire of the Mississippi rifleboats drove them back each time, and, as we have seen, among the latter was one of the most powerful of their powerful enemy, the low-sailing ramshackle steamers which fell back to the river-side with but two line officers remaining. In the endeavour to reverse to the island, midway between the Maryland and Virginia shores, from which they had started, the general organisation of the force was quite abandoned, each company acting separately. The officers and men who could swim started, half naked, over the river, and the boats were kept waiting for the wounded. This, however, lasted but a little time. All order was quickly lost. A large flat boat was sunk by overcrowding, and scores of men perished, some by drowning and some by the fire of the Confederates who now crowded the high bank and poured an incessant fire upon the scattering fugitives. The river channel was thickly strewn with the dead and dying, but the beating of the survivors in the effort to have been stronger, quiet—the immobility, perhaps, of desperate hopelessness. Hundreds, probably, were here mangled. This month is certain, that out of the 1500 who landed scarcely 600 returned. The retreat of the Federalists forms the subject of the accompanying Engraving.

## THE OLD FOREIGN OFFICE.

THE accompanying Engraving represents that which was the front view of the Foreign Office in Downing-street, now a scene of demolition. Like the rest of the history of that dark narrow street, in which, in a series of unthought, not to say error, houses the public business of the country has been for many years carried on, the annals of the old

Foreign Office are somewhat obscure. The numerous ancient and modern historians of the buildings of London have not thought it worth a notice the probability being that there was really no story attached to it. All that is certainly known of it is that it is recently stood, in its confined space and inconceivable in an angle of Downing-street, it was composed of four private houses, which were gradually purchased on each side of a centre core. Two of these houses looked into St. James's Park, and two of them fronted Downing-street, and the back of the whole pile looked into Finsbury-street. The room in which the Foreign Secretary "received," and in which sometimes Cabinet Councils were held, was, on the whole, a good one, having a bay window looking into the park, and being hung with old tapestry. So long ago as the period when Carlton House was pulled down and Buckingham Palace in progress of erection, a Royal Commission set to take into consideration the state of the public offices, and an

efficient to prevent the crumbling to pieces of the mortar and brickwork and in the course of this year the head-quarters of our diplomacy were transferred to Pembroke House, in Whitehall Gardens. As soon as the old building has been levelled with the ground a new range will be commenced, a vote having been taken for that purpose in the last Session of Parliament. It is not necessary here to refer to the famous "battles of the styles" which took place in the House of Commons from time to time, and in which Lord Palmerston so vigorously defended the Italian or Palladian (we never understood exactly which) against the advocates of the Gothic. As matters now stand, we believe that the building to be erected will belong to a style which is essentially "Palmerstonian." Mr. George Scott, the celebrated Gothic architect, having, with a grim humour, conceived a plan which, it is said, owes a good deal to the suggestions of the Premier, and which will be broadly Italian with an occasional infusion of Gothic.

At any rate, our Foreign Minister will at length be enabled to conduct the affairs of his department without going in fear of his life.

THE RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES. PARTICULARS of the disturbances among the students in the Universities of St. Petersburg and Moscow have recently been given in this Journal. With the little information which we receive from Russia, derived as it principally is from Russian sources, and further distorted in its roundabout passage to us, it is difficult to arrive at the truth in this matter, or to know definitely what are the grounds of contention. It is, therefore, with especial pleasure that we transfer to our columns the following account of the state of affairs in the Russian Universities by an accomplished Englishman residing at St. Petersburg, and intimately acquainted with the details of Russian life.—The Universities are the best institutions—almost the only really good ones which exist in Russia; for which reason the retrograde party, desiring the dissemination of sound liberal ideas through the teaching of the University professors, are now making the most strenuous efforts to limit their influence to the narrowest possible sphere. The annual payment for students at the Universities of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Kharkoff, Kazan, and Harbin, was fixed during the reign of the Czar Nicholas at 100 rubles (about eighty pounds) a year; but it was at the same time arranged that as soon as the time elapsed that to entitle themselves to the University regulations might afford the holders without any payment at all. Young men whose parents certified that they could not afford the expense of a University education for their children were also allowed to become students, and were not of the University library, &c., without contributing a farthing towards the support of the establishment. Those who were not in a position even to pay for their ordinary expenses of living were added and continued entirely exempt from all other duties, who kept up a fund for special purposes. It was passed a short time since, indeed a positive order was issued, that students, and all persons attending the lectures of the Russian Universi-



THE OLD FOREIGN OFFICE, DOWNING-STREET.

elaborate report was presented, containing recommendations for the erection of a block of buildings, on a uniform plan, for the accommodation of Ministers in the transaction of the business of the State. Nothing, however, came of it; and, although the subject was from time to time mooted in Parliament, and inquiries made and suggestions made, nothing was done except the extension and demolition of the "Whishell front of the Treasury buildings by Sir Charles Barry. In the meantime the question was in the way of one settlement, by the fact that some of the old barns in Downing-street, and the Foreign Office especially, were on the eve of tumbling down. By the elegant and decorative aid of beams and girders the walls were secured for a time; but at length even this makeshift system was found insuffi-

cient to prevent the crumbling to pieces of the mortar and brickwork and in the course of this year the head-quarters of our diplomacy were transferred to Pembroke House, in Whitehall Gardens. As soon as the old building has been levelled with the ground a new range will be commenced, a vote having been taken for that purpose in the last Session of Parliament. It is not necessary here to refer to the famous "battles of the styles" which took place in the House of Commons from time to time, and in which Lord Palmerston so vigorously defended the Italian or Palladian (we never understood exactly which) against the advocates of the Gothic. As matters now stand, we believe that the building to be erected will belong to a style which is essentially "Palmerstonian." Mr. George Scott, the celebrated Gothic architect, having, with a grim humour, conceived a plan which, it is said, owes a good deal to the suggestions of the Premier, and which will be broadly Italian with an occasional infusion of Gothic.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. PETERSBURG











## FINE ARTS.



"THE STORM AT SEA," BY J. MORGAN, IN WALLIS'S COLLECTION AT THE FRENCH GALLERY.

## THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The "Winter Exhibition" of cabinet pictures by British artists, which for some years maintained a certain position before the public, has lately fallen into comparative neglect, and would probably have been discontinued but for an alliance formed with it by Mr. H. Wallis, the extensive picture-dealer, who this year adds a new collection of works painted expressly for himself. What pertains to the "Winter Exhibition" proper and what to Mr. Wallis in the joint collection now opened to public view is not specified, but the exhibition as a whole is a very creditable and very pleasing one, comprising many well-selected efforts from the easels of some of our leading masters, besides others of great promise from those of the rising young men of the day.

Among the more important works in the room is the celebrated picture of "The Goths in Italy," painted by P. F. Frodo, R.A., in 1851, and admirably illustrative of the passage from Gibbon—"And the principal warriors insulted the villas and gardens once inhabited by Lucullus and Cæsar along the beauteous coast of Campania. Their trembling captives, the sons and daughters of Roman senators, presented in goblets of gold and green, huge draughts of Falernian wine to the haughty victors, who stretched their huge limbs under the shade of plane-trees, artfully disposed to stretch the succoring rays and to admit the genial warmth of the sun. These delights were enhanced by the memory of past hardships: the comparison of their native soil, the bleak and barren hills of Scythia, and the frozen banks of the Elbe and Danube, added new charms to the felicity of the Italian climate." The character of the barbarian conquerors, making, after the savage

atrocities of invasive war, into indulgence in all the exulting luxuries of a high civilisation, is most skillfully preserved; and the fine orange hue which covers the canvas (so much a favourite with Mr. Frodo) is here most appropriate.

By the late P. Stone, A.R.A., is a work which we do not recollect having seen before, representing Christ with Martha and Mary, to the former of whom Christ utters the celebrated admonition, "Martha, Martha, thou art troubled about many things," &c. It was not often that this artist, amongst various other subjects, attempted Scripture. In the present instance he shows an eye for the solemnity of the incident, which he treats with sufficient modesty and simplicity; but, whilst the face of the Saviour is tolerably successful, according to the traditional ideal, those of the females, particularly that of Martha, are of modern commonplace. The execution is careful but tame, the colouring thin and ineffective.

A very creditable picture is that by Mrs. Hay, which was exhibited last season at the Royal Academy, representing Tobias Confronting the Blindness of his Father—"And he strake off the gull on his father's eye, saying, 'Be of good hope, my father!'" (Tob. xi., 11th verse). The figures are ranged on one plane, in attitudes of great solemnity and dignity, an expression of great earnestness pervading all their looks. In the distance is a simple landscape, somewhat severely treated, after the manner of the early Italian masters. The colouring, though consisting of secondary and tertiary colours, is harmonious and effective. Miss Solomon displays considerable intelligence in her picture of "A Young Teacher," which represents a young girl pointing out the

pictures in a book to her younger sister, a child in the lap of her ayah. The animation and curiosity depicted in the faces of the juveniles is very pretty, and contrasts with the gravity of the mahogany-coloured nurse, but, in point of completion, the former, particularly the sister of the two, might have been improved. With such a full set of the Indian leap presents the little flaxen-haired European could not look stolid and muddy. The same lady has a more ambitiously-constructed picture, "The Appointment," in which we see a young lady in a white chip bonnet standing by the fireplace, with an open letter in her hand, expecting the arrival of a gentleman, who—a perfect "daddy," with magnificent whiskers, and the most ardent of smiles—is discovered reflected in the chimney-glass as just entering the door. This is one of those things which in the present state of art-patronage are sure to find admirers, and we hope purchasers.

Mrs. Ward contributes a simple and rather slight sketch, "Fetch It," representing a lady on the seaboard with a pet spaniel, whom she is urging to leap into the water. This lady's works would be improved by a little more attention to finish and a purer and more harmonious treatment of colour.

Mr. Asquith, A.R.A., has some "Pet Calves," capital pictures in a cool landscape, but the diagram is too much after the farming-room cut. A similar remark applies to the same artist's figures in the "Harvesting," which is probably an early work, painted before he found where lay his strength. The surface is too uniformly smooth and yellow; very different from the rough bold touching and the deep and strongly-contrasted hues with which he has lately dealt.



THE LATE GALE. THE STORM AT SCARBOROUGH.—THE STRONGHOLD, FROM THE











been to secure the largest amount of accommodation combined with ample light and ventilation. The interior consists of one large room, 115ft. by 17ft., and 18ft. high, all the fittings of which have been designed by the architect, the woodwork being unpainted stained deal varnished. The lower part of the front is executed in stone, of plain, bold design, the predominating idea being, according to the architect's theory, "angularity." The upper portion consists of ornamental brickwork, of an entirely new and classic character, and harmonizing with the stone portion below. The doorway admits to a commodious lobby, in the construction of which considerable originality has been displayed; above the entrance the keystone has the trade mark of the firm carved in bold relief. The builder is Mr. John Halse, Queen Anne-street.

These premises are connected by telegraph with the stores of the establishment in Titchfield-street (about 160 yards apart), and which we may describe as "cellars above ground," the old plan of dark ill-



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In condition for bottling, and (as was being done at the time of our visit) facilities for packing and forwarding to all parts of the kingdom upwards of 300 dozen of wine a day.

"We have before referred in these pages to the impetus given to the consumption of light French and German wines by the alterations inaugurated this year by the Chamber of the Exchange; and although during the last seven months the returns show no less a con-



IVORY GRACE CUP OF THOMAS A. HECKET, SET IN GOLD.  
SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 502.

sumption than 1,530,410 gallons against a consumption in 1890 of 418,949, and in 1891 of 817,760 gallons, we believe this branch of trade is as yet comparatively in its infancy. These remarks are, however, only another illustration of our attitude as a "nation of shopkeepers," showing as they do the amount of energy brought to once to bear to meet any requirements of the time.



DRINKING-VESSELS: "THE LUCK OF EDEN HALL," WITH LEATHER CASE FOR SAME, AND A PEG TUMBLER OF WOOD.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 502.

ventilated, underground cellars being here exchanged for convenient departments for the separate wines of the different countries, the temperature of the whole being duly regulated in the winter by heated steam, and in summer by currents of pure air. The departments in question are vaulted and fireproof, and form three sides of a court in which the packing is carried on.

Everything here, from the packing-case (which was designed and introduced by the firm some four years ago, and has since been generally adopted by the trade in place of the old-fashioned hampers) to the three-wheeled truck, used for collecting the wines from the different floors when bottled, is subordinated to save time and secure rapidity of dispatch.

The extent of the entire store comprises 480,000 cubic feet, with accommodation for 1400 to 1500 hogsheads of wine on the scaffolding



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## THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

By a succession of events which could hardly have been expected to have occurred in the course of nature the young Duke of Oporto has been called to the throne of Portugal. The death of his mother, Donna Maria da Gloria, may be said to have been unexpected, inasmuch as it took place at an age when in any ordinary calculation she would have been expected to have reigned many years; indeed, she was but six weeks older than the Queen of the Netherlands. Her crown descended to her eldest son, but only nineteen years old, who in the absence having married tender was among the happiest auspices, there was every chance against such a contingency as the descent of the crown to his next brother. But Death, in the instances of both the late King and his Queen, knocking at the door of the palace under circumstances strangely like those about which we are accustomed to associate with the Queen of the Netherlands, in the twentieth year of his age the second son of Donna Maria fled himself suddenly called on to assert his hereditary right to rule over the ancient kingdom of Portugal. As usual in Spanish and Portuguese Royal and noble families, the new King was invested at his baptism with a long array of names. Dom Louis Philippe Maria Fernando Pedro of Alcantara Antonio Miguel Raphael Gabriel Gonzaga Xavier Francisco d'Amor Jean Auguste Julia Yolkande de Braganca Bourbon, the second son of Donna Maria II, da Gloria and Dom Ferdinand Auguste Francisco Antonio, Duke of Saxe, was born on the 31st of October, 1888. As an early age his Majesty then Duke of Oporto, was enrolled in the maritime service of the kingdom of Portugal, and at the time of his accession held the rank of "Capitaine de Vaisseau." His education was, it is understood, as carefully guarded as that of his brother, the late King; and together they made that tour of Europe, embracing visits to England, France, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium, in 1894, which brought their names somewhat prominently before Europe.

In the tranquil years of his brother's reign of course no opportunity was afforded the Duke of Oporto of distinguishing himself, even if his years had not precluded him from taking any part in the public life of Portugal. It is understood that his Majesty possesses all the qualities both of intellect and disposition which belonged to his brother, the late Sovereign.

The new King arrived in Lisbon on Saturday, and was saluted as Sovereign.

## THE STORM AT SCARBOROUGH ON NOVEMBER 2.

ACCIDENTS are said the dwellers in the coast towns of our island to regions of disaster, and often of death, from the war of the elements and the rage of the tempests that occasionally prevail, we may not untruthfully say that the awful event that transpired at Scarborough on Saturday, the 2nd inst., have rarely had a parallel either there or elsewhere. Up to Friday night the weather remained calm and serene. Notwithstanding a depression of the mercury in the barometer an ordinary observer would have failed to perceive any indications of the really terrible hurricane which a few hours afterwards rose to its greatest strength, dealing death and desolation to families, and destroying property on land and sea to a deplorable extent.

At about one o'clock on the morning of Saturday the wind freshened, and it then rose so rapidly that by two o'clock it blew a strong gale from the N. or N.E., which increased to force mail three or four o'clock, when it had reached its greatest degree of violence. It lasted by some persons that the occasional rapid veering of the wind gave it



THE NEW KING OF PORTUGAL.

at times the character of a whirlwind, and some of the guests about the hour last mentioned are said to have been actually from the opposite point to that of the prevailing storm. Throughout the town it has been commonly said that houses substantially built and braced in on each side, really shaken and shook under the pressure and force of the wind upon them. Sleep forsook full many as eyelids on that fearful morning, and many were the not and anxious hearts that beat in that fearful and surprising response to the voice of the tempest.

In nearly every street of the town the storm has injured dwelling-houses and other buildings. In New Quay-street the upper part of a house was blown away completely, including part of the outer walls. A photographic gallery in the same neighbourhood, belonging to Mr. John Lasky, is utterly destroyed, and a similar erection in the centre of the town is shattered to pieces. A new wall at Falmage is raised to the ground. The roof of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church is seriously injured, and in every street at the north of the town the fragments of fallen buildings or roofs are to be met with.

The same on the Sandside and in Quay-street, during the early part of the afternoon, was one of the greatest excitement. The tide being at the spring, was forced to an extraordinary height by the wind. The spectacle of the waves dashing over the outer

pier, at the end nearest the town, was one in itself of awful grandeur. Hundreds of tons weight of water were carried at intervals, with huge masses of foam and surf, across that part of the harbour, appearing for the moment of their being scattered like inverted catapaults, bearing upwards against the laws of gravity. The rose to the level of the first pier, and threatened destruction to many small craft, and danger to the shipping in the harbour. The heavy stonework on the parapet of the Spa Promenade was in several places dislodged by the force and weight of the water being against it.

We must now refer to another class of lamentable disasters resulting from this devastating storm. Regularly the morning sun commences the records of maritime disasters are looked for in the first part of the newspaper press; and as regularly we look for the record of deaths of daring perished by our life-boat crews and others of our coast boatmen, in the endeavour to rescue their fellow-creatures from impending death. Happily, owing to the valuable properties of our life-boats and their generally skilful management, we have not often to record disasters to them. Yet ever and anon, as if to remind us of the hazardous character of those services, and to force upon us a due appreciation of them, we read of the appalling destruction of a life-boat and the loss of some or all of her crew.

The worst fears were entertained throughout the day for the safety of the fishing-boat, a numerous fleet of which were known to be at sea. The first was now at its apex, and, there being an unusually high spring tide, its effects were doubly destructive. A terrible disaster was about to befall, which we will relate as described in a local paper.

At four p.m. the schooner Coupland, laden with granite, from Aberdeen, attempted to enter the harbour, but, being taken aback on rounding the pier, her sails were disabled, and she rapidly drifted, and ultimately struck on the sand opposite the orchestra at the Spa, and twenty yards from the arrival of the promenade. In her passage between the pier and the Spa she carried rapidly amid foaming billows that struck each other like so many huge catapaults until she struck. In the meantime the life-boat was manned and sent out to the relief of the schooner's crew, whose danger, however, was not now so imminent. The sails of the Spa with such terrific violence

that the storm of the parapet were dislodged, and the rebound of the waves caused such a sea as to smash craft, but the life-boat could have borne. Arrived at this point, when they were watched and even spoken to by the people on the Spa, amongst whom the most painful and agonising excitement prevailed, the crew of the life-boat appeared terror-stricken by their awful position. Suddenly a fearful lurch of the boat pitched out the veteran boatman, Thomas Osburn, the leading man in the boat, and one of great experience and good judgment. He was quickly wakened up to the Spa wall, and was saved by a life-boat. As the boat was dashed up to the wall, as though she were but the merest trifle. Her position was awful in the extreme. She was actually touched by a gentleman on the promenade; and down again she precipitated into the flaming billows, her destruction and the loss of her unfortunate crew being apparently inevitable. James Bask, Thomas Brewster, and Isaac Morley were now thrown out by the violence of the tossing to which the boat was subjected. Shortly after a further struggle in the water, was renewed by the same means that had saved Osburn a few minutes previously. Morley was drawn into the boat by John Burton, who, as the sequel will show, perished in the subsequent attempt to land. The crew of some of the new piers



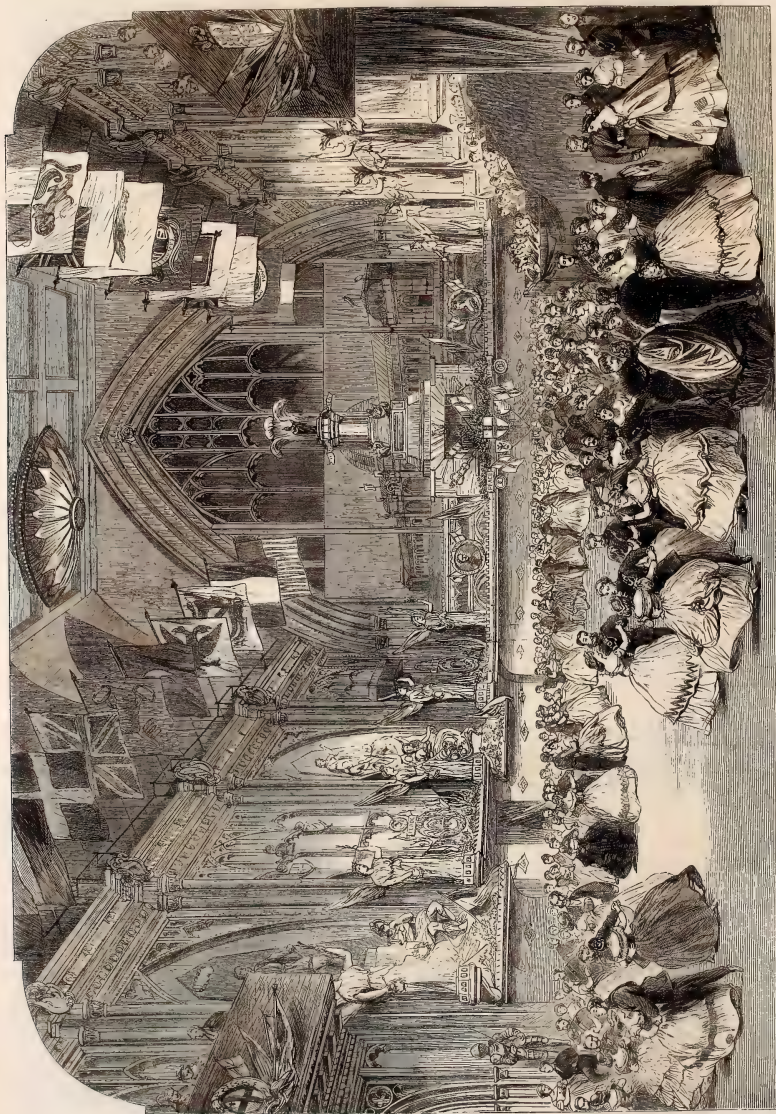
THE SCARBOROUGH LIFE-BOAT AFTER THE STORM.





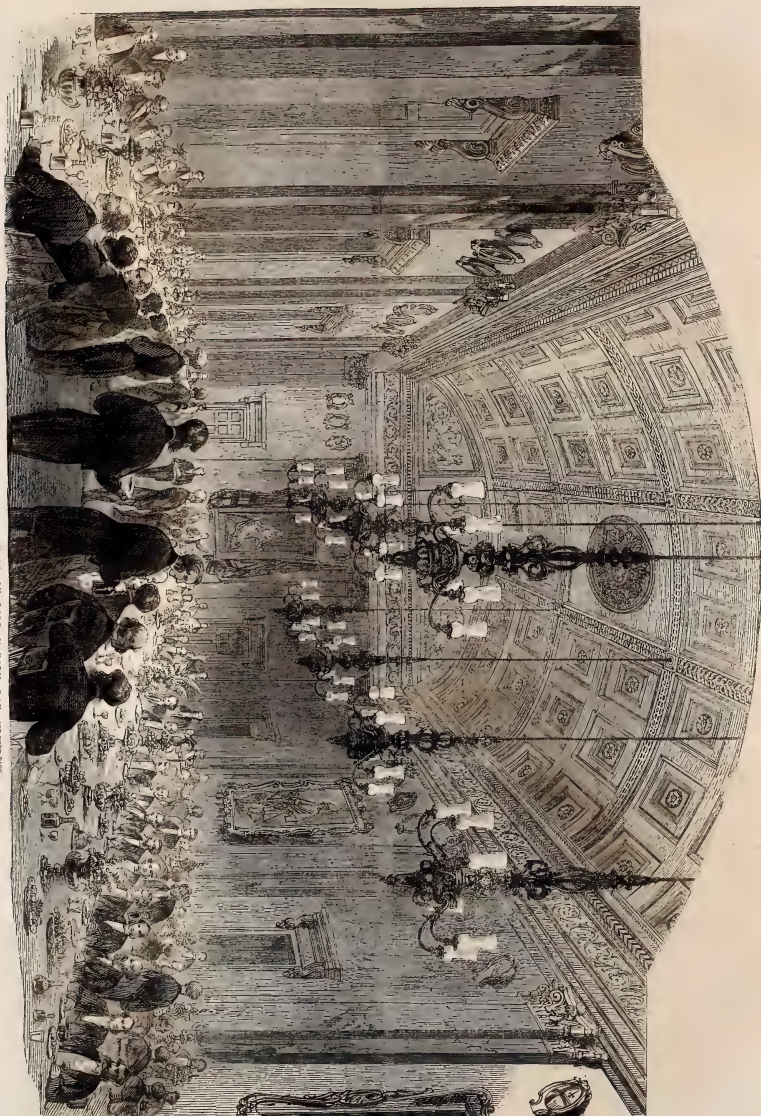






THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE BALL AT GUILDHALL.—SEE PREVIOUS PAGE.

BANQUET AT THE PIERREPOINTE HALL ON LORD RALPH'S DAY—SEE PAGE 700.





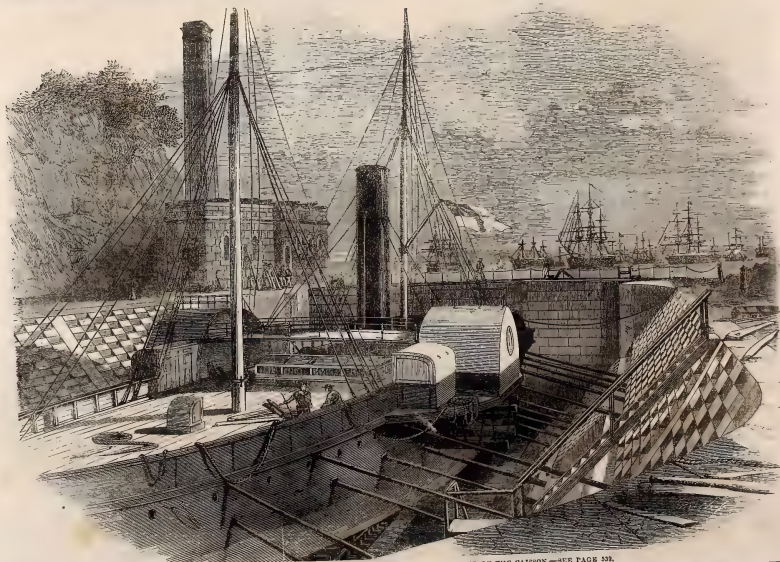








TOWER OF FRANCIS I. AT HAVRE, IN COURSE OF DEMOLITION TO IMPROVE THE ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOUR.—SEE PAGE 532.



THE IMPERIAL DOCK, RIO JANEIRO—SHOWING THE ENTRANCE CLOSED BY THE CAISSON.—SEE PAGE 532.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1119.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

[TWO SHEETS, FIFTEENCE

## THE NASHVILLE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

It has become a question whether there is any design in both or either of the contending parties in the States of America to obtain from Great Britain, in a certain sense involuntarily, that which would amount to a violation of neutrality. It is well known that there has been, and probably there still is, an

irritability among the more sensitive spirits of the Federal States against England on account of the decided principles of non-intervention in this terrible quarrel which have been laid down by our statesmen and universally acquiesced in by our people. What was expected of this country in such a juncture of American affairs as now exists does not very clearly appear ;

but of the fact that dissatisfaction with the conduct of England prevails to a considerable extent in the Northern States there is no doubt. Of the feeling towards this country in the Southern States we have little or no knowledge ; but there have been rumours, the effect of which is that the Confederates believe that, in our secret hearts, our leaning is to



DESTRUCTION OF THE FEDERAL MERCHANTMAN HARVEY BIRCH BY THE CONFEDERATE WAR-SLOOP NASHVILLE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



The struggle between the KKK and the







MISS EMILY FAITHFULL.

Turn lady, whose portrait, engraved from a photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins, we this week present to our readers, is the youngest daughter of the Rev. Ferdinand Faithfull, Rector of Hestley, Surrey, where she was born, on the 27th of May, 1836. Although she is only in her 36th year, she has for some time had a life of active public usefulness, and has already laid the foundation of an establishment the social importance of which it is difficult to overrate.

When the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women was established, in August, 1859, she became a member of the first committee, and she subsequently acted as secretary and superintended the practical working of the society. Early in the year 1860 the council of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Sciences appointed a committee to "consider and report to the council on the best means which the association could adopt to assist the present movement for increasing the industrial employment of women." The members of this committee were the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Hon. A. Kimdall, M.P., Mr. E. Alcock, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Horace Mann, Mr. W. B. Cooke, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Parker, Miss Adelaide

demand for unskilled female labour of all kinds, but the market for skilled labour had been closed to women. The society of Miss Faithfull's proceedings lay in her endeavour to open the market of skilled labour to her countrymen, and to find them an occupation which is really more feminine than many to which they had long been accustomed. After a little while the public, guided by the press, began to perceive the social importance of Miss Faithfull's undertaking; the objectors were silenced, offers of assistance were made, and work was freely given to her, and in two or three months after the establishment of the press, her Majesty signified her gracious approval of the press, and the public began to take an interest in another kind, however, had yet to be overcome. Miss Faithfull had contended that women were not equal to men in the same kind of work, but objected to the occupation which Miss Faithfull had selected for them as being unfeminine. This objection, however, on being analysed, was found to mean merely that the occupation now provided for women had not previously been open to them. It could not be denied that women had been employed for many years on tasks little suited to them. There had long been a great and constant

## PRESENTATION TO MR. MELLY.

EARLY in this month Mr. Charles F. Melly, of Liverpool, was presented in the Council Chamber of the Liverpool Town Hall, with a handsome tribute in recognition of his exertions of public drinking-fountains and his liberal gift of fire playgrounds and wayside benches, for the use of the people. The testimonial, which was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Liverpool, consists of a massive silver pyrexia and candlestick, the top by representing a tree. At the base are three delicately-chased figures, emblematic of the fire, the sun, and the water. The figures are of the pedestal are the ornamental bearings of Mr. Melly (on another representation of one of the drinking-fountains at Geneva from which Mr. Melly is said to have taken the idea of the establishment of public drinking-fountains), and on the other side of the pedestal is a figure of a man, representing the water.

To Charles Pierre Melly, the originator of Public Drinking-fountains, a true practical reformer, who, instead of merely denouncing drunken-

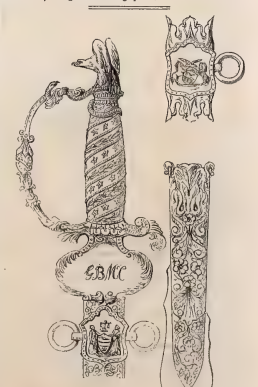


TESTIMONIAL RECENTLY PRESENTED TO MR. CHARLES MELLY, OF LIVERPOOL.

man, has removed one of its causes by placing within reach of the thirsty workman a draught of pure water, and who, by the gift of Fire Playgrounds and Wayside Benches, has provided recreation for the active and rest for the weary, this testimonial is presented by his fellow-citizens. Liverpool, Nov. 6, 1881. The Mayor (S. H. Graves, Esq., president) and amongst the gentlemen present were—the Rev. Father Campbell, Rev. S. A. Stansfield, Alderman Bennett, J. C. Livingston, T. D. Anderson, Walter F. M'Givern, G. D. Bowering, W. Smith, Mrs. Fitzhugh, T. B. Job, J. W. Cropper, Alfred Jewson, and others of local note.

## BURMESH POLICE.

A new system of police has recently been introduced into British Burmah, which has enabled the authorities to withdraw several of the Madras regiments of infantry. The police-force is being rapidly organised under the respective superintendence of British officers. Illustration (from a sketch by Captain Batten, of the 18th Madras Native Infantry) shows two of the Burmah cantablers returning from night duty. It is uncommon weather, and they are both provided with umbrellas. One carries his bedding over his shoulder, and the other on his back, resting on his crutch-pole.



WORDS OF HONOUR PRESENTED TO GENERAL M'CALLAN BY THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Messrs. Baily and Co., of Chancery-street, Philadelphia, have just completed a sword for General M'Callan. The sword is the straight regulation Major-General's sword, the blade of fine Damascus steel, the scabbard and handle of silver, heavily gilt; the hilt is surmounted



NEWLY-ORGANISED BURMAH POLICE RETURNING FROM NIGHT DUTY.



STRASBOURG CATHEDRAL. — SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 502.

by a bald-headed eagle crushing a serpent; the grip is entwined with alternate convolutions of stars and laurel-leaves formed of diamonds and pearls. On the guard, which works on a hinge, are the Gueule's

initials richly chased. On the upper ring-strap are the arms of the city of Philadelphia, and on the lower one those of the State of Pennsylvania. Between them is a plate with this inscription:—"The City

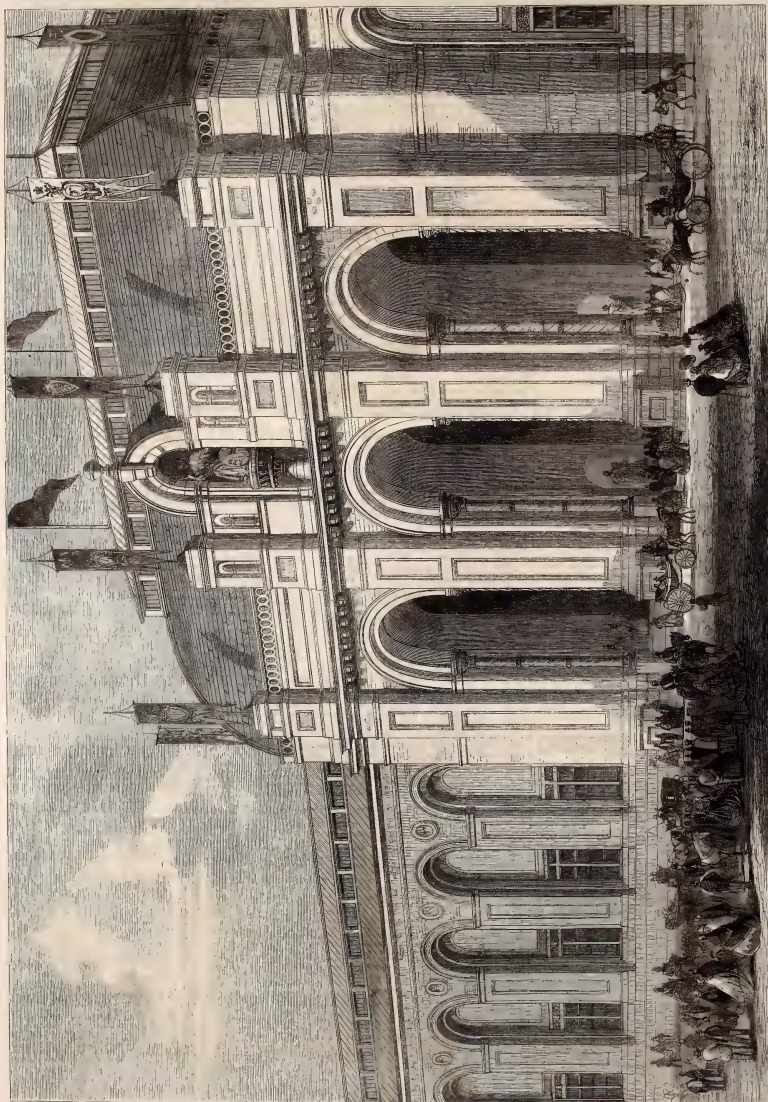
of Philadelphia to Major General George B. McCLELLAN, by authority of a resolution of its Council, approved July 31, 1861." The whole scabbard is covered with heavy carving.











THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.—THE FREEDING HALL.













THE "DOSEH." AN ANNUAL RELIGIOUS CEREMONY AT CAIRO.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 552.



TYPES OF TUSCAN PEASANT-WOMEN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 543.

luxury and coquetry. The *page de dessous* has taken possession of all the colours of all the tresses, and of every variety of ornament consistent with good taste and elegance. Chalmers, taffety, and repede dispute the supremacy of public favour; they are either finely embellished or enriched with velvet or other ornaments to the delight of the nose; some are even flowered, but all attract the attention and criticisms of both sexes for the nonce.

However, the practical, serious matter for discussion just at present is that of bonnets. Their form, it must be admitted, is far from graceful, and does not become the majority of ladies; yet what is to be done? When Fashion speaks, obedience becomes a duty. Fortunately, there is always an opening to escape her law, and clever modistes never fail to adapt the rule by making it sometimes narrower of the exception so as to suit all tastes and faces. The autumn bonnets advance ten in point, but rather cower in the front, leaving the cheeks almost uncovered. White and black are the most fashionable colours; velvet the preferred material, ornamented with lace and blous, feathers, but few flowers, except under the brim, where they are

occasionally abundant. Another description of chapans that has found much favour on account of its simplicity consists of a mixture of crepe and velvet for the body, which form a very pleasing combination, even without the addition of any extraneous relief from ordinary ornament.

Artificial flowers are to have a great vogue for ball dresses this winter, but combined with every description of lace—Chantilly, Alençon, Honiton, gold and silver, long garlands of beautiful bouquets for the skirts, as well as some exquisite detached bouquets, have been already prepared by the most eminent artificial florists, and submitted with approbation to the hawt ton of Parisian fashion.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Dress for an Evening Party*.—White muslin robe, the skirt ornamented with *flounces* and *bouillonnée* disposed alternately. The corsage, rather long-waisted and very pointed, is low-necked and altogether of the *Marié Antoinette* style; its trimming is similar to that of the skirt. The head-dress consists of the couronne *Ceres*, attached

behind by a bow of dark blue ribbon, the prevailing colour of the coiffure.

Fig. 2. *The Elixir Manteau*.—This elegant cloak is of black velvet. To the edge of the shoulder-piece is attached a very deep guipure, for which lace is sometimes substituted. Over the shoulder-piece itself, completed by a pair of tassels, are distributed a number of passementerie stars (whence the name of the manteau). The bonnet covering this face, is the more highly decorated of any we have yet had the courage to depict. Many such are to be seen just now in *Paris*.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress*.—Pale blue silk robe, ornamented on the front of the corsage, round the sleeves, and on the skirt with a narrow cross-hatched ribbon-velvet trimming; that on the skirt is put on fестоons, and varied by the addition of a silk rosette high up on one side. The corsage is round-waisted, and fastened by a buckled band, from which depend two long streamers with ends to match the rest of the trimming. The chapans are in rice chip, with black rolling plumes; the *tour-de-tête* being a combination of blonde below, with a rather large rose and a narrow pink feather above.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.









## NEW MUSIC.

**BOOSEYS' FIVE-SHILLING OPE**  
for VOICE and PIANOFORTE, perfect and complete, in  
with English and Italian words, except "Salomina," which  
the former only.—"Il Tossatore," "La Traviata," "Ma  
"Dizack," "Salomina."

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58. Two by *Yamashita*, by *Masao*, *Fugh*, *Arnold*, *Heaton*, *La*.  
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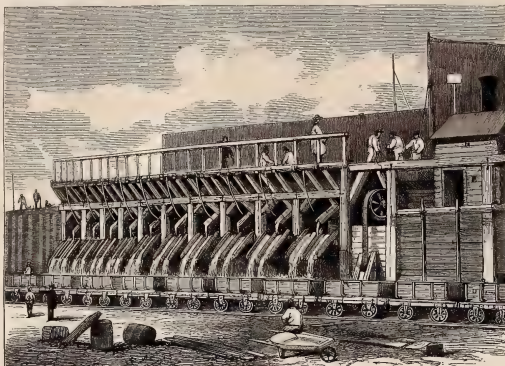
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## L O N D O N M A I N D R A I N A G E .

Forty years ago good salmon were taken in the upper reaches of the Thames, and good fish of various kinds caught between Vauxhall and London Bridges; indeed, a thriving community of fishermen resided there in those picturesque old streets about the Archbishop's Palace who prosecuted their calling in the immediate neighbourhood. The walls along the shores of the Thames were pleasant places in those days, where the Londoners wandered on summer evenings to enjoy fresh air. The river was a comparatively clear stream, bearing on its surface hundreds of pleasure-boats, and the houses which had back gardens or lawns extending down to the river were highly prized as dwellings by the wealthiest citizens. How changed now in both the river and its banks! The former has become a filthy sewer, the fish have been destroyed, and those who travel on it do so only as a matter of business; on the latter the dwellings are abandoned and property immensely deteriorated in value, unless occupied by wharfingers and others whose necessities compel them to locate there. And what has brought all this great change about? Simply the fact that there is poured into the River Thames every day about sixty millions of gallons of sewage, the filthy washings, sootings, and excrements of the three millions of people who inhabit the mighty city that has grown up on its banks.

It is with not a little pleasure, then, that we have taken up for illustration and description the main-drainage works now being carried out, because, according to the

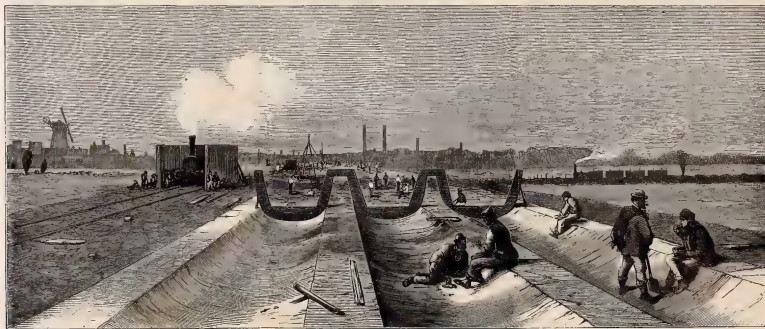


THE CONCRETE MILLS AT PLAISTOW.

report of the engineers who superintend them, we may hope in the course of two years or thereabout to see the Thames assume its original character. We cannot make sure of catching salmon at London-bridges so soon as that, but we may confidently expect at the expiration of the time stated to see the Thames a clear, wholesome stream, attractive for its natural beauty and adding to the loveliness of the metropolis generally.

The object sought to be carried out by the works called the London Main Drainage is to intercept the sewage in its progress towards the river, and direct it by covered channels to Barking Creek, on the north side, and Erith Marshes on the south. These points are about fourteen miles below London-bridges, and it is intended that the entire mass of sewage shall be cast into the bottom of the river here during the first two hours of the ebb tide only. The period of discharge is restricted to these hours because then the sewage would be desodorized and diluted by a volume of water twenty times greater than that which now clings to it. London, and because such ebb tide would, in returning to the sea, convey it to points twelve miles below the outfalls, or twenty-six miles below London-bridges, through a constantly-enlarging flood. When once this system is got into working order there will be no reason why the Thames may not ebb and flow through London a perfectly clear stream, as the whole of the sewage, hitherto at the first of the ebb will have got so far down before low water that

(Continued on page 555.)



CONCRETE FOUNDATION FOR THE NORTHERN OUTFALL TUNNELS.



CONSTRUCTING THE CONCRETE EMBANKMENT ACROSS THE PLAISTOW MARSHES: DEPOSITING THE CONCRETE.





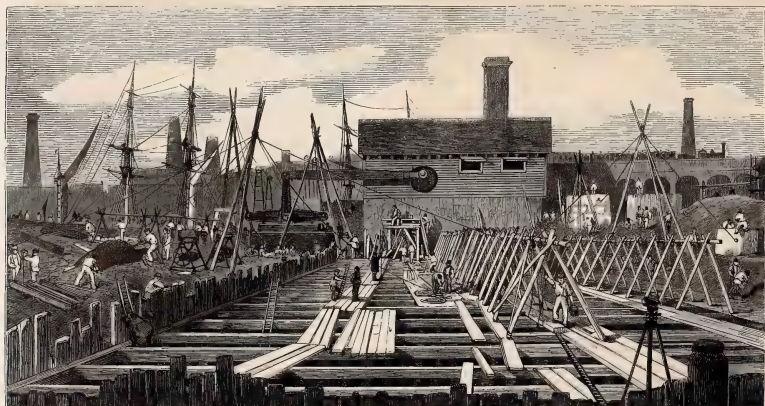




## L O N D O N M A I N D R A I N A G E .



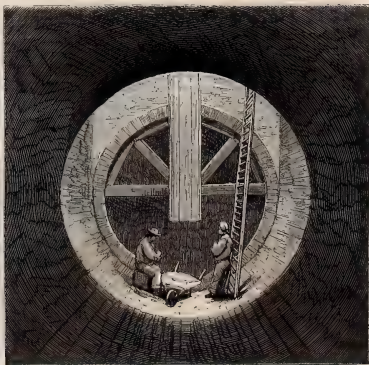
WORKS AT BARKING CREEK CUTFALL.



PUMPING-STATION AT DEPTFORD CREEK.

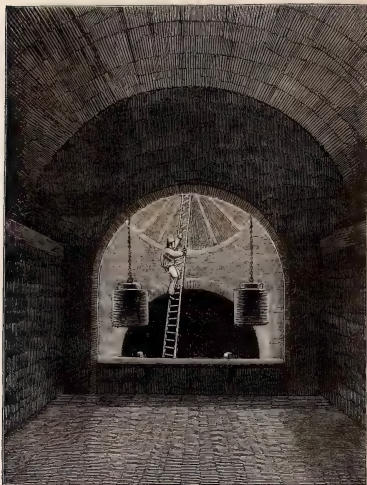


DRIVING A TUNNEL AT PECKHAM.



BOTTOM OF A SHAFT IN THE SOUTHERN HIGH-LEVEL SEWER AT PECKHAM.

## L O N D O N M A I N D R A I N A G E .



THE FENSTOCK CHAMBER AT OLD FORD.

(Continued from page 551.)

the returning tide will not be able to bring any portion of it nearly back again to the point from which it started.

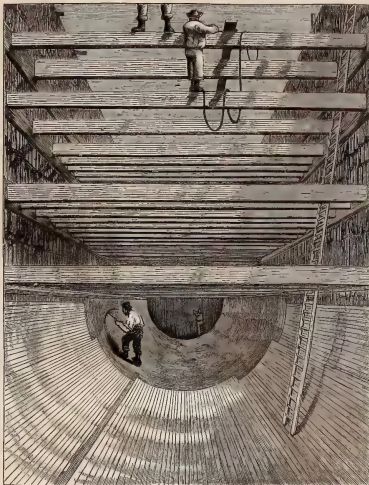
As the levels of the land upon which London and its suburbs are built are exceedingly variable, sometimes reaching to a great elevation, as at Hampstead and Highgate on the north, and at others being down below the tide-level of the river as portions of Lambeth on its south side, it may easily be imagined that great consideration was necessary in laying out the plan for overcoming these and the numerous other difficulties which were likely to arise. Immense schemes were discussed and the subject was thoroughly ventilated. The result was the adoption of the plan which is now being carried out by the Metropolitan Board of Works, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Bazalgette, engineer-in-chief to the board. This plan cannot be said to be the particular design of any one, but is rather the result of all the intelligence, science, and practical and theoretical knowledge that exist in the country for almost every one who had or thought he had any knowledge of the subject at one time or other gave his opinion. The plan adopted had the approval of the most eminent engineers of the day. The present main-drainage scheme was commenced in February, 1859; the estimate was £25,000,000, and works to the amount of £2,000,000 have been

contracted for. Some of these are completed, others nearly so, and the rest rapidly progressing.

These contracts embrace fifty miles of main intercepting sewers, for the most part under ground; consequently but little is seen of them, and as little generally known. They are great works, nevertheless, requiring much more skill and care in their execution than is usual or necessary in the more showy works of engineers when executed above ground. In some places, however, the great drainage works are above the natural level of the earth, and there they have to be carried over navigable rivers, canals, railways, and public roads; great works, also, have to be erected to lift whole rivers of liquid sewage from a lower to a higher level; aqueducts have to be erected to carry it over the avenues of traffic, pantries to regulate its course with nicety and discretion, tide-gates to shut out the returning waters; and numberless other works have been or have to be completed before the great work is finished.

## THE NORTHERN MAIN DRAINAGE.

The main-drainage system on the north side of the Thames is divided into three distinct drainage areas, called respectively the high, middle, and low level areas. Each of these districts is separated from the one below it by a main sewer, generally running from east to west, which



CONSTRUCTING THE INVERT FOR THE SOUTHERN HIGH-LEVEL SEWER.

cuts off, at right angles, all the local drains which run into the Thames by their old outfalls, and carries their contents instead away to an outfall situated fourteen miles down the river.

The northern high-level sewer is nine miles in length, its head being at Hampstead. It passes through Stoke Newington, and intercepts in its way the old Fleet-river sewer, which now empties itself at Black-frank-bridge, and also the Hackney-brook drain, finally arriving at Old Ford, on the River Lea, having drained an area of ten square miles. In its downward course it passes under both the Great Northern Railway and the New River. At its upper end the diameter of the sewer is about six feet. This is increased from time to time as subsidiary sewers are connected with it, until it finally grows to 12 ft., which is its diameter at Old Ford.

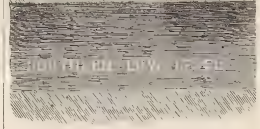
It may, perhaps, amuse our non-professional readers to form an estimate of the immense amount of work that has to be done to complete only one of these great drains if we give an appreciation to the quantity of material used in it.—For the northern high-level sewer half a million yards of earth had to be excavated to form the trench in which it was constructed; 40,000,000 of bricks had to be laid with the greatest care and accuracy; 100,000 cubic yards of concrete had to be deposited to form foundations, bedding, coverings, &c.



BARROW-BOAT ON THE SOUTHERN HIGH-LEVEL SEWER AT PROKHAM.



to become the honorary Colonel of that regiment.  
 Fifty members of the 24th West Riding of Yorkshire (Gaiety) Rifle  
 Corps competed for prizes for shooting on the 15th inst. on Bull Inn Moor,  
 Bradford. The first prize, a silver cup, presented by Mr. William  
 Murray, of Mawcroft Hall, Raydon, was won by Private John Wadsworth.

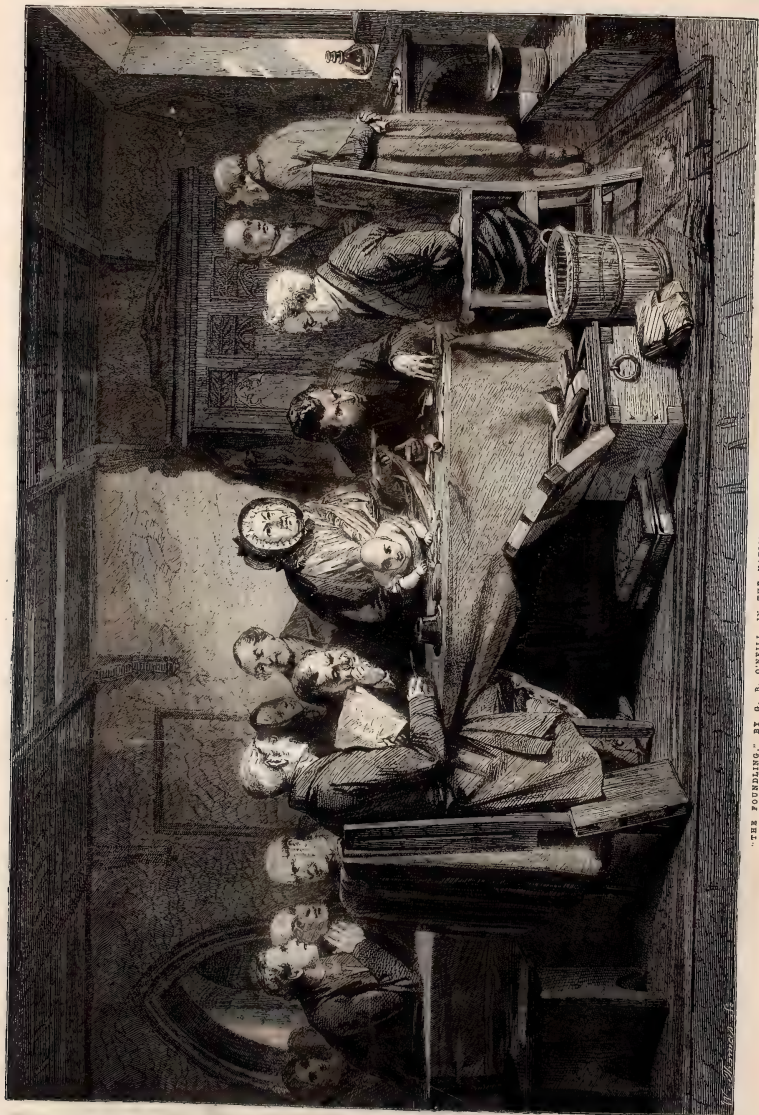


61 children, and 2 adults. The M. T. is. Arriving is the thirteenth five emigration ship dispatched at the colonial way, now under the Local Act of 1917, and the population so added to the colony has reached a total of 8728 souls.

to become the honorary Colonel of that regiment.  
 Fifty members of the 24th West Riding of Yorkshire (Gaiety) Rifle  
 Corps competed for prizes for shooting on the 15th inst. on Bull Inn Moor,  
 Bradford. The first prize, a silver cup, presented by Mr. William  
 Murray, of Mawcroft Hall, Raydon, was won by Private John Wadsworth.

\* An Engraving of this carbon-chit pelle will be found on the human th: **ILLUSTRATIONS** LONDON NEWS for April 5, 1866.  
† Glossarium, in voce **Frishtell, Frisizow, and Frishtow.**





"THE FOUNDLING," BY G. B. O'NEILL. IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.



"THE GRAPESELLER." BY T. PHILLIP, R.A., IN MR. PLATOON'S COLLECTION.

"THE FOUNDLING." BY G. B. O'NEILL.

The story of the little parish foundling on his first public appearance in life is aptly characterised by Crabbe in the following passage in his "Parish Hymn":—

To name an infant set our village free,  
Assembled all, no soul could venture;  
Frequent and full, the room high rose,  
And speakers many urged the boy's release—  
None would've known, who now the country round,  
Has left a babe within the parish bound.

The artist in the work before us has well realised the poet's conception, and added suggestions of character and humor which give a dramatic interest to the incident. Round the table of the boardroom in the window-house the guardians are assembled—hard, matter-of-fact men, examining a child which has been found in the street. The nurse who has it in charge is an admirable study of the role; her broad, well-filled, on the sly, her air of importance well befitting her important calling, and the interesting duty she is now engaged upon. We can tell, and can easily believe, that this personage is an exact portrait of some official official. The nurse, who would have it understood that he knows

something more than other folk about the matter, shows his wisdom by not opening his lips. An elderly guardian is looking at the infant through a glass, with assumed indifference, as if he had never seen it or anything of the kind before. The chairman, however, seems to have a doubt upon this point, in which the esoteric gentlemen to his right seems to participate. The child itself, a stout, pouting, serious and discerning of which he is the subject, and grapple across the table as if attracted by a bright red spectacle-case belonging to one of the guardians. The composition and grouping, and the variety in the character of a finished kind, and the drawing is good. The picture was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1859, and was purchased by the National Gallery in 1859 by Mr. Jacob Bell.

"THE GRAPESELLER." BY T. PHILLIP.

Turn picture, which forms part of the interesting collection by modern artists now exhibiting at Hayward and Leggat's City Gallery by Mr. Flato, and which we believe was expressly painted for that gentleman, is a fine specimen of the artist's vigorous conception and bold

handling. The Andalusian beauty, with full, laughing eye, mouth never ceasing, and showing a row of pearly teeth, with black hair clustering in admired disorder beneath a gaily-striped kerchief, is the very picture of health and good humor. The stick of grapes spoils well of the picture, and will ensure a ready customer. The coloring of this picture is of British richness; and its effect, as it glows in the place on the wall, is almost to warm the dull November atmosphere which surrounds us.

FINE ARTS.

JOUBERT'S ENAMEL PHOTOGRAPHS.

Of the numerous improvements in photography, and new applications of its resources, the invention of M. Joubert for producing photographs enamelled or burnt in on glass, which he patented a little more than twelve months ago, is amongst the most important, bidding fair to supply nearly all that is required of glass-staining or painting for the decoration of the windows of cathedrals, churches, and other buildings, as well as to afford ready means for the application of similar ornamentation at a moderate cost to private houses.

The art of staining glass was very early discovered; the date is un-



The plan on which this work is conceived to confine themselves to a biographical sketch of the life of each of the friends, and to avoid, as far as possible, any discussion of their work. But although, for the immediate purposes of the sketch, certain great names are bracketed together, the contents of the volumes are, in fact, biographies on a somewhat novel plan. Particular aspects of character only are presented; political events merely given as; literary productions mentioned as they occur in the close connection of the life of the author. The work, as a whole, is a history of "Celebrated Friendships" assumes no national tinge, and pretends to comprise little more than the details of private affairs and the usual

His two songs above mentioned are quite different from the rest of the group of the 1940s. Moreover, they are rich in masterly harmonic modulation.

The song "Thee" is a happy adaptation of English verse into simple and expressive old Italian melody.

"Stanza Rossa" is a very expressive barcarole which is full of contrast with great effect last season at her 20th birthday party.

Singer Pizzetti's ballade à quatre voix in which we would like to quote the following lines is a masterpiece of melody and the skillful arrangement of the vocal quartet is really a gem of the kind that can attract our pleasers.

The song "The Blue Bird" is a happy adaptation of the Scottish air, "The Blue Bird of the Sea" into Italian in character.

The production of an additional solo voice, which is a variation on *bel canto* upon the air, is a beautiful ornament, which we would like to be dispensed with.

## SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

[illegible]

November, 1869, the mean hourly number of Nov. 10, 11, and 12 was 1.2.

[illegible]

composed of two portions—an upper portion, which is the lower surface, to admit of its exact adaptation, and a stem on which the

[illegible]

velocity of from twenty to fifty leagues an hour, shows that the velocity of the electric fluid is from twenty to fifty times that of the magnetic fluid. This electricity, he

[illegible]





SCENE FROM MR. DOUGICAULT'S NEW DRAMA AT THE ADELPHI: THE SLAVE MARKET—SALE OF THE OCTOBER.

below Clator and Polina, and finally, at about 10 or 15 deg. north of those stars, broke into three or four fragments and vanished. The duration of visibility was nearly ten seconds. A writer in the *Evening Star* says that while walking between Lee and Bitham at about 3.50 on the same night "a ball of fire proceeded itself to his right (the north), and slowly floated across his path at an apparent elevation of 100 yards, and burst into fragments, emitting as it moved east. A writer from Boston, referring doubtless to the same event, says also that "the ball broke into pieces of the rainbow, thickly exploded, like a rocket, into several balls of fire, and disappeared."

**GEOLOGY OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS AND OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN LAKE SUPERIOR AND THE PACIFIC OCEAN.**—In the spring of 1857 her Majesty's Government, at the suggestion of the Royal Geographical Society, established an exploring expedition into the British territories above mentioned, part of the territory in the charge of the Hudson's Bay Company. The command of the expedition was given to Captain Palliser, whose previous adventures in the region had given assurance of the ability and energy necessary to penetrate unexplored regions and to procure a fairly

footing with the savage tribes that were to be encountered. Dr. James Hector was selected by the Frederick I. Marchand to hold the combined offices of surgeon and geologist. The more important results of his duties in the latter capacity he laid before the Geological Society, who printed his long narrative in the new number of their *Quarterly Journal*, of which it occupies fifty pages, illustrated with a map and numerous woodcuts. We give an example of the latter. Near the shore of the North Saskatchewan a remarkable group of isolated hills, or mountains, rises above the country in a line parallel with the ocean between the Missouri and St. Peter's rivers to the west. This line has been observed at points thirty and forty miles apart. They occur as great angular masses, consisting of several of the beds of limestone, the occurrence of which, being very slight, proves that they must have been stranded without any great violence. One of these masses contains over 2000 cubic feet of stone, and rests on the plain obliquely with its north-western angle buried in the soil. It is broken into large rounded blocks, lying on the surface of the ground, or imbedded in the soil, different in composition from the rocks in their vicinity, which have been therefore transported from a distance. They are now termed "erratic blocks."

#### SCENE FROM MR. DOUGICAULT'S NEW DRAMA, THE SLAVE MARKET—SALE OF THE OCTOBER.

We have selected the "sensational scene" from Mr. Dougault's new drama of "The October" for an illustration this week. This particular scene recommends itself from its truthfulness. In delineating the dreadful business which it represents the dramatist has attempted no exaggeration. He has treated it as a familiar horror, one which



GREAT BOULDER ON THE PLAINS NEAR CHARLTON, U.S.

society has accepted as portion of the regular business of the market and regarded as an unexceptionable. However abominable it may be, it is authorized. Those who observe, and those who are actively engaged in the transaction, alike acquiesce in the fact and the principle, as if there were no outrage being done to nature, no sin against humanity committed. Any external demonstration of excitement would be improper. What conflict there is goes on within. That beautiful October—what feels she? They who would save her from the threatened degradation—what feel they? And is that determined wretch, who exceeds his means in her purchase—O! what a hell there is in his bosom, of premeditated guilt, and even already of an anticipated remorse! The picture is presented on the stage in less than 10 minutes.

There can be no doubt that if it had been morally possible for the author to have given a happier ending to his drama it would have been



THE METEOR OF TUESDAY WEEK.

more immediately popular. But we do not think that this circumstance will at all interfere with its use. The audience takes all through a strong interest in the fate of the heroine, and this is manifested by the persistence they feel of the end when the victim finds no refuge but in death.



PORT MONTGOMERY, AT BOWEN'S POINT, LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

#### FORT MONTGOMERY.

Mecca interest is felt in the recent determination of the Federal Government to fortify its coast, and frontier line, as conveyed in Mr. Rowan's instructions of the 14th of October. The American Government, however, have for some time past been repairing and enlarging the system of fortifications on the Canadian frontier. One of the strongest of the enlarged works is Fort Montgomery, at Bowen's Point, at the head of Lake Champlain. This fort has been since named Fort Bleeker, because erected upon British soil, afterwards given up, under treaty, to the United States. The fort has been considerably enlarged, and is now nearly completed. It will mount sixty-five

guns in position, and twenty-five on barbette. It is protected on the land side by a mound and rampart of earth; and, on the whole, it is a very formidable work. Bowen's Point is about thirty-eight miles from Montreal, and upon the main line of railway communication between Boston, New York, and Canada. Lake Champlain, which lies between the States of New York and Vermont, extending for four miles into Lower Canada, is 100 miles in length north to south, its breadth varying from ten miles to half a mile. It contains numerous islands, receives several rivers, and discharges its superfluous waters by the Richelieu river into the St. Lawrence. This lake was the centre of many important military operations during the revolutionary war, and now forms an important medium of commerce.

## THE CYRENE MARBLES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



A PRIEST.



THE NYMPH CYRENE STRANGLING A LION.

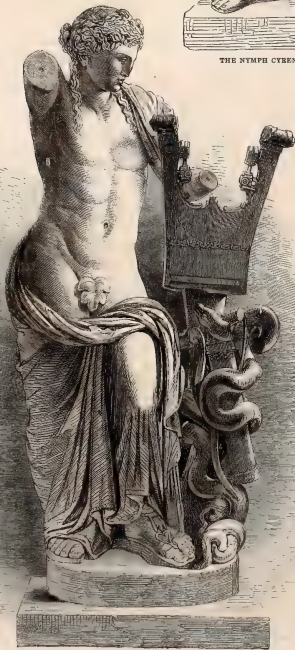


DIANA.

DURING the last few years the Foreign Office has shown a zeal in the service of archaeology not second to that of the Continental Governments, and the National Collection has in consequence received priceless additions that would else have remained unnoticed or gone to enrich

the museums of other countries. To its support the nation is indebted for the precious remains of Greek art discovered by Mr. Newton in the course of his researches in Asia Minor, and for the more recent acquisitions which form the subject of this paper. The success of the expedition to Halicarnassus led to a fresh enterprise of the same kind, this time to the north coast of Africa, and important fruits have already reached the British Museum.

A purchase made by the trustees three years ago had pointed out the Cyrenians as a field where Greek remains of the best style might be discovered. This was a selection of antiquities collected by Mr. Werry, her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Ben-Ghazi, a town which represents the ancient Hesperides, afterwards Berenice, the westernmost of the five cities of the Cyrenians. The most interesting of these objects were small figures in terra-cotta, excelling in grace and freedom any works of the kind known to us. They probably date from about the third century before the Christian era, and show that a pure school of Greek art then flourished here; for these terra-cotta figures were not, like marble statues, costly works, often brought from remote countries, to adorn temples and the houses of a few wealthy citizens; they were the common, cheap, stock of the sculptor's shop, perhaps as common and as cheap as the plaster figures which are now carried about our streets, and such objects were probably the ornaments of almost every house in the place. They therefore show exactly what the artists of Berenice could



APOLLO.



BACCHUS.









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Dose size	36	0	38	0	70	0
	38	0	34	0	80	0

Dumet-spoons	no.	37	0	38	0	40	0	50	0	44	0	34	0
Ditto forks	do.	37	0	38	0	40	0	50	0	44	0	34	0
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wool and union damasks, muslin curtains, table-covers, blankets,  
sheetings, and every other description of domestic drapery.

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PAUSE IN THE LUNCHEON AND THE  
GEORGE G. LEIGHTON, 130, Street, afterward - SATURDAY  
NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1120.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## THE TRENT AND THE SAN JACINTO.

THE British public has been agitated by intense excitement during the past week by the apparent imminence of a rupture of friendly relations between this country and America. To the facts which have occasioned this state of things, and to the light in which they may be viewed by the law of nations, we shall presently advert. Before doing so, however, we gladly recognise the possibility, and express the hope, faint though it be, that the matter in dispute may be satisfactorily settled, even before the publication of our present Number. Our remarks are intended to bear upon the facts as they stood at the moment of our going to press; and should any authentic information from the other side of the Atlantic reach our shores before these pages are in the hands of our readers which will render the following comments unnecessary, because untimely, none will rejoice more heartily than ourselves at being "a day after the fair."

The facts of the case lie in a very narrow compass; the statement of them, although hitherto *ex parte* only, rests upon the concurrent testimony of several witnesses, and may fairly be assumed as trustworthy. They are so well known that it will not be necessary for us to give more than the barest outline of them. Messrs. Sidel and Mason, Commissioners of the Con-

federate States of America to France and England, together with their Secretaries, having succeeded in evading the blockade, and in reaching the neutral port of Havannah, engaged berths on board the mail-steamer Trent, with a view to proceed to Europe by the ocean mail-steamer La Plata from St. Thomas. Being on neutral territory, and contemplating a voyage in neutral ships, they made no secret of their intentions, nor of the official capacity in which they were acting. While these gentlemen were waiting at Havannah for the sailing of the Trent, the San Jacinto, an armed sloop in the service of the Federal Government at Washington, called at the port, having just left her station on the coast of Africa. Captain Wilks, the commander of the San Jacinto, under general instructions, it is presumed, from his own Government, for the time was too short to admit of special instructions, determined upon intercepting the Commissioners on their way to St. Thomas, and for this purpose started from Havannah to the Bahama Channel, a narrow roadstead through which the Trent would have to pass. As soon as the British mail-steamer bore in sight the San Jacinto made all ready to stop, search, and, if resisted, to sink her. The first step taken by the Captain of the American cruiser was to fire a shot across the bows of the Trent, and to show her colours; but, as the British steamer did not heed the summons, his next proceeding

was to fire a shell, which exploded within a hundred yards of her. The Trent, being unarmed, immediately brought to, and Lieutenant Fairfax was sent on board to demand a list of the passengers. This having been refused, the Lieutenant said he had good reason to know that Messrs. Sidel and Mason, and their secretaries, were among the passengers, and he required that they should be given up to him. On the refusal of Captain Moir to comply with this requisition three boats' crews were dispatched from the Federal sloop, and boarded the Trent, cutlass in hand. Further resistance on the part of Captain Moir was of course out of the question; and, under formal protest, the four gentlemen were seized and carried off as prisoners to the San Jacinto, and the Trent allowed to proceed on her voyage.

These facts have been laid before the law officers of the Crown, who have decided that the Captain of the San Jacinto has committed a breach of international law, and a despatch from the British Government is already on its way to Lord Lyons, instructing him, it has been said, to demand the restoration of the captured gentlemen to the protection from which they have been illegally taken, and a disavowal and apology on the part of the Federal Government for the act of their own officer. If this demand be not complied with, it is rumoured that our Minister at Washington will forthwith return home;



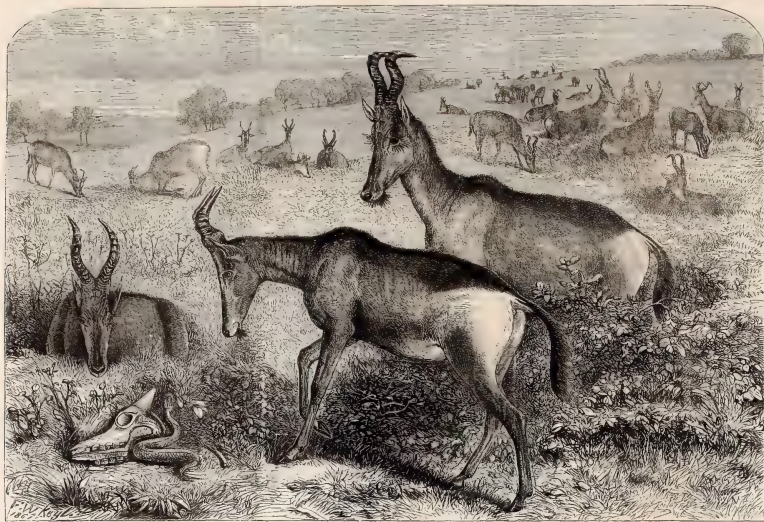
THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: FEDERAL SPOILS ON THE POTOMAC, IN FRONT OF THE CONFEDERATE BATTLESHIP.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 170.











HARTBEESTIE ANTELOPES.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 564.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

Our Special Artist in the Federal Camp on the Potomac continues to forward to us illustrations of interesting incidents in connection with the civil war raging in that part of the States. Four of these, represent-

ing which he writes as follows, are given on the accompanying pages.—Fifty miles below Washington the Confederates have constructed some formidable batteries on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, opposite to a place known as Budd's Ferry. Among the series of sketches forwarded you will find one showing Budd's house,

and a small earthwork mounting two 10-pound Parrott guns, which the Federals have there in position. Preparations are being made at the same point for attack on the Confederate batteries over the river, three exceedingly heavy ones having been unmasked. During my visit a dozen or so of small schooners of light draught successfully



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: "MY RECONNAISSANCE WITH GENERAL SICKLES IN THE POTOMAC."—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



GOVERNMENT GUN. IN THE BATTLE.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AFRICA: THE CONFEDERATE BATTLES OF THE LOWER POTOMAC, VIRGINIA, 1861.

SHIP HUNT BATTLE.

GOVERNMENT GUN.

GOVERNMENT GUN.

GOVERNMENT GUN.



THE CIVIL WAR IN AFRICA: THE TWO POTOMAC GUN BATTLES (VIRGINIA).

SHIP HUNT BATTLE.

GOVERNMENT GUN.

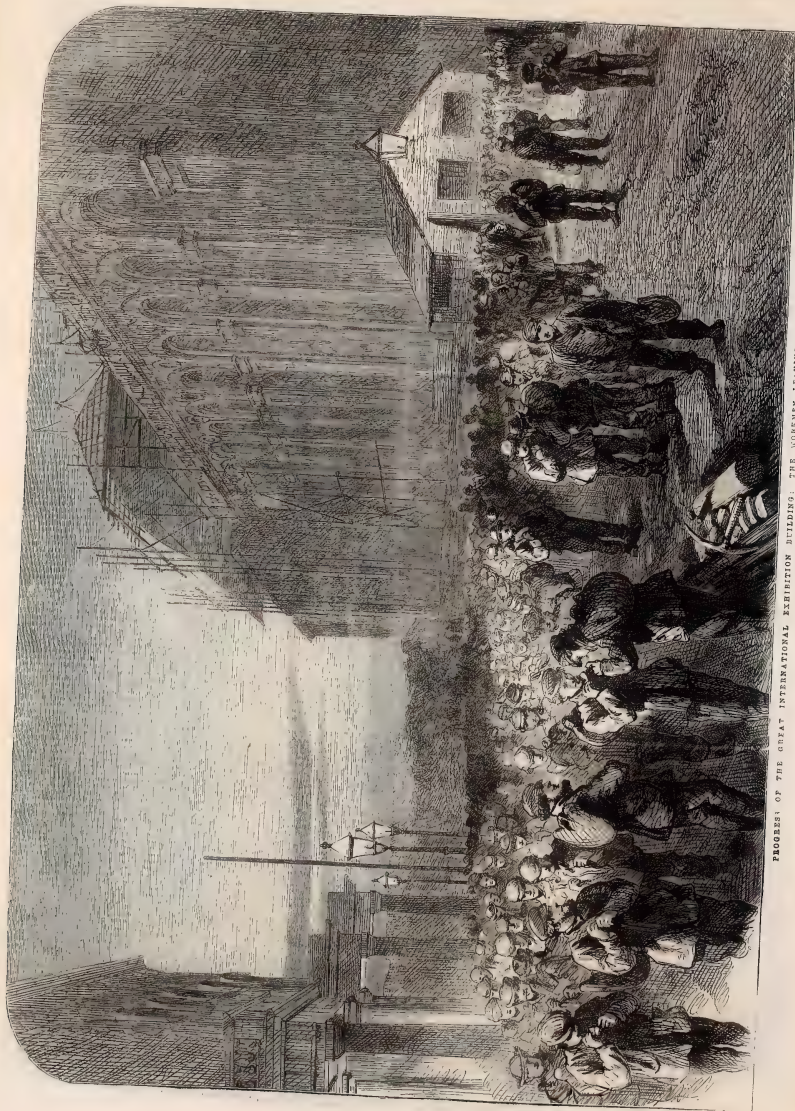
GOVERNMENT GUN.



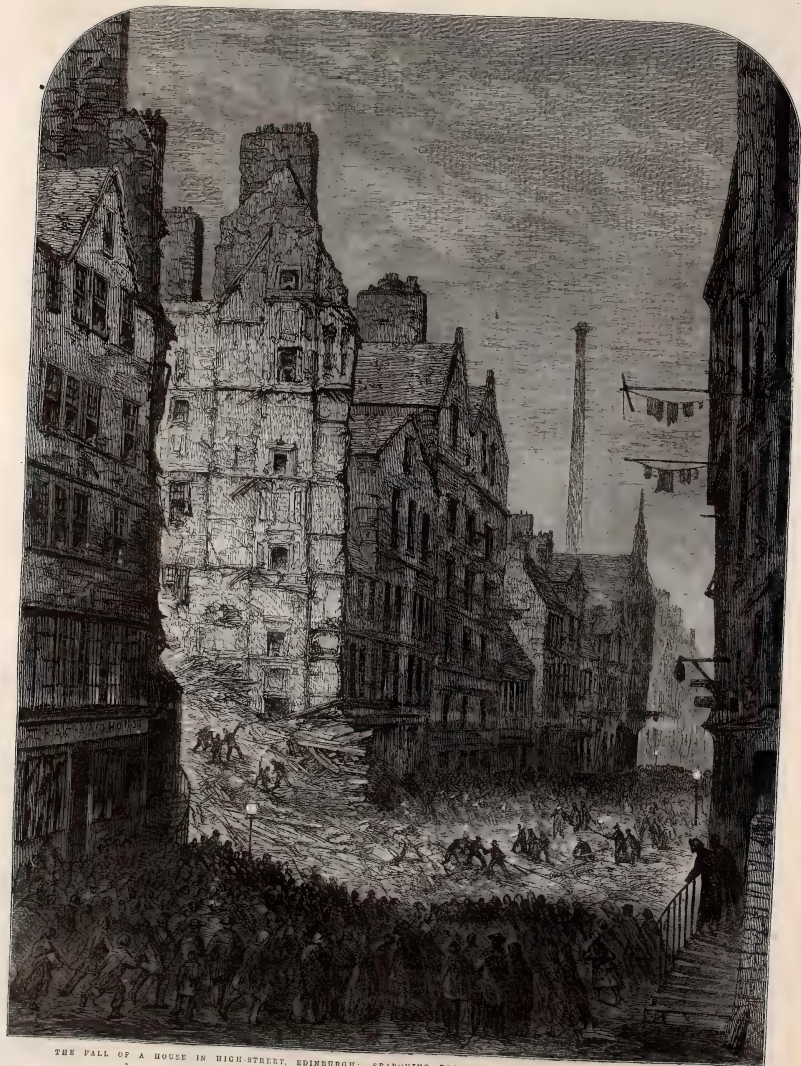








PROGRESS OF THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING. THE WOMEN LEAVING THE GROUNDS



THE FALL OF A HOUSE IN HIGH-STREET, EDINBURGH: SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD AND WOUNDED BY TORCHLIGHT  
SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 586.



[ Mr. Cox to the representation of Eastbury, of which there has been





beside by Stanley Rose at Dullington, in the teeth of an earnest protest from Mr. Titchmarsh, who, without knowing what she was, thanked her for the prize the moment he heard them over, she revealed that decision easily at Hull, and then went on with very little let and hindrance in the shrovetide. She made her ground very gradually in the Royal lists, as she was second at Canterbury to Mr. Ambler's Woodcock, and first the next year in the own class against Queen Mab, Woodcock, and Duke of Gloucester, and other good winners. The while and went twice here each season, her once at Uventon and Selby, and so did Boller's Bride last August; but she has won about twenty-five times in all, and brought eight cups, none of the Challenge ones, that Captain Guster and his later for ever. It is said that the Captain does not intend to risk his animals by forcing them for shows in future, but we trust to meet his name and whites at all events, in the better-off class, at the Royal. He has won the other three female classes in one year, with Duchesses 7th, 8th, and 8th, already, besides being second for one and first and second for another in the previous year, and he is hardly likely to rest satisfied till he has set this calf seal on a success which we believe has no parallel in hunt annals.

#### THE NEW PRESIDENT OF CHILE.

The second period of five years of the presidency of Señor Don Manuel Montt being about to terminate, men of all political grades began to look around for a successor to replace him in this high office on the 18th of September of the present year.

According to the Constitution of Chile the Deputies to the approaching Congress were elected in March last, their functions commencing on the 1st of June, and embracing a period of three years, that is, to the same date of 1894. They followed in May last the election of the Corporation for the same period of office, and on the 25th of July was elected the new President, who assumed the duties of first magistrate on the 18th of September last.

The result of the general scrutiny of votes in all the provinces of the Republic was the unanimous election to the presidency of Señor Don José Joaquín Pérez—a most important fact, filling with joy the heart of every true Chilean. It is hoped that his known moderation, his marked capacity for and experience in public affairs, will enable him during his five years of office to guide the bark of State with prudence and energy. The service he has rendered to his country date far back, as will be learned from the cursory biography of his public life which we give in continuation.

SEÑOR DON JOSÉ JOAQUÍN PÉREZ was born in Santiago de Chile, the 15th of March, 1801, and belongs to one of the most respectable families of the capital. His public career dates from the year 1827, when he was sent to the United States in the capacity of Secretary of the Chile Legation at Washington. After a residence of nearly three years in the United States he was appointed by the President of Chile, Don Francisco Vial, to the post of Consul-General in France. He sailed from New York, and arrived in Paris a short time previous to the fall of Charles X., but was only recognised in his position by the Government of Louis Philippe, who was the first to acknowledge the independence of the South American Republics. Returning to Chile in 1835, he was elected a Deputy to the National Congress, and in the years 1836 and 1836 was brought into notice as editor of a Government paper called the *Avance*. He was a friend of



SEÑOR DON JOSÉ JOAQUÍN PÉREZ, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF CHILE.

the great Chilean Minister Portales, and about that time wrote several important articles, distinguished alike for clearness of view and sound argument. In 1838, Chile, conjointly with the Argentine Republic, was desirous of making war against the Pro-Bolivian Confederation, and it being necessary to send some one to Buenos Ayres to discuss

the subject with that Government, Portales fixed upon Pérez, and sent him to Buenos Ayres in the capacity of *Chargé d'affaires* to obtain from that Government, if possible, an acknowledgment of Santa Cruz as a Government of power in Peru, as also a declaration of war by General Rosas. In 1839 Pérez returned to Chile, having satisfactorily fulfilled the commission entrusted to him, not only obtaining a declaration of war against the Pro-Bolivian Confederation, but likewise considerable military force, under the command of General Irujo, which force, however, was unfortunately routed by General Braam, who commanded the Confederate army. On the 12th of September, 1844, Intravalle, the Vice-President of Chile, appointed him Provisional Minister of Finance during the illness of Don Manuel Rengifo, and on the 17th of April, 1845, on the death of this latter personage, Pérez was confirmed in his post, which he continued to occupy till the 18th of September in the same year, when his resignation was tendered to and accepted by the President, General Bulnes. On the 12th of June, 1849, he was called upon to fill the office of Home and Foreign Minister. During the years 1848-1849 he was President of the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1857 occupied the same post in the Senate, of which assembly he had been a member from 1852, and during the Administration of Don Manuel Montt he was a Party Councillor.

In the debates in which he has taken part during the periods above alluded to, his calmness, moderation, and quickness of perception shone conspicuously, equalled only by his promptness to grasp and fearlessly opposing all measures bearing semblance of injustice, and at the same time lending his valuable assistance to the furtherance of such measures as in his opinion tended to the good of his country.

In the Chambers of 1849, when the projects were discussed of granting extraordinary powers to the Executive, and defining the refractory provinces in a state of siege, Pérez, as First Minister of State, eloquently defended the policy of the Government, attacked by revolution and insurrection.

Since the events of 1859, when the constitutional Government triumphed over the forces who had raised the standard of rebellion in almost every province of the Republic, the revolutionary mind has remained in a state of prostration and despair.

Such was the surprise under which the new President of Chile enters upon office.

#### DESTRUCTION OF AN HOTEL BY FIRE.

On Monday week the Queen Railway Hotel, a magnificent building, opened last summer at Chester, was to a great extent destroyed by fire. The catastrophe originated about five o'clock from an overstrained gas in the kitchen. The Mayor, the magistrates, and the militia were all quickly on the spot, with the Chester fire-engines. The firemen and crew engines were telegraphed for and soon arrived. The railway engines were also present in good time. Captain Hamerton, M.P., heading a small body of volunteers, supported the police, and every effort was made to protect the property. There was just time to save the plate and a part of the furniture. At one period the railway station itself, which cost above a quarter of a million, was deemed in danger. The interior of the original part of the hotel is destroyed, but the large new wing is safe, so that the establishment may be soon reopened. The building is partially insured in the London and Liverpool Fire Office.



DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE QUEEN RAILWAY HOTEL AT CHESTER.



PRESENTATION OF PRIZES TO THE QUEEN'S (WESTMINSTER) RIFLE VOLUNTEERS IN WESTMINSTER HALL ON SATURDAY LAST BY COUNTESS GROSVENOR: THE COUNTESS PRESENTING THE CHAMPION SHOT TO THE FIFTEENTH COMPANY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 151.



CAPTAIN GUNTER'S DUCHESSE 3718, FIRST PRIZE COW AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW AT LEEDS.—SEE PAGE 377.



**YOUNG'S IMPROVED ARBATICATED**  
WHITE FELT CORN AND RUBBER PLANTERS. Prepared  
H. Young, 21, Shaftesbury-place, Abingdon-street, E.C. Price  
per box. The best value to customers.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., there will be published a Second Edition of THORLEY'S AGRICULTURAL ALMANAC, containing all the latest reports of the BAKER-THURTELL MARKET SHOW in London, and a summarized FAT CATTLE SHOW in Leeds, including the winners, and how they did, also, stating the food they were fed upon. As Thorley's Almanac in the only one that finished regular

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NEWS.—Subscribers and Purchasers on their VOLS. II, III, IV, and V, the appropriate Colours, with 200 copies of 12 sets each, by sending their cheques-paid, with post-office order payable to LIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 11, Strand, London, W. The 2000 Divided authoritatively by the Proprietors.

**ILLUMINATION.**—Boxes of Colours and Materials, Carl von Laine's Manual on the subject, and every requisite.—WINGAR and NEWTON, 37, Bathurst-place, London.

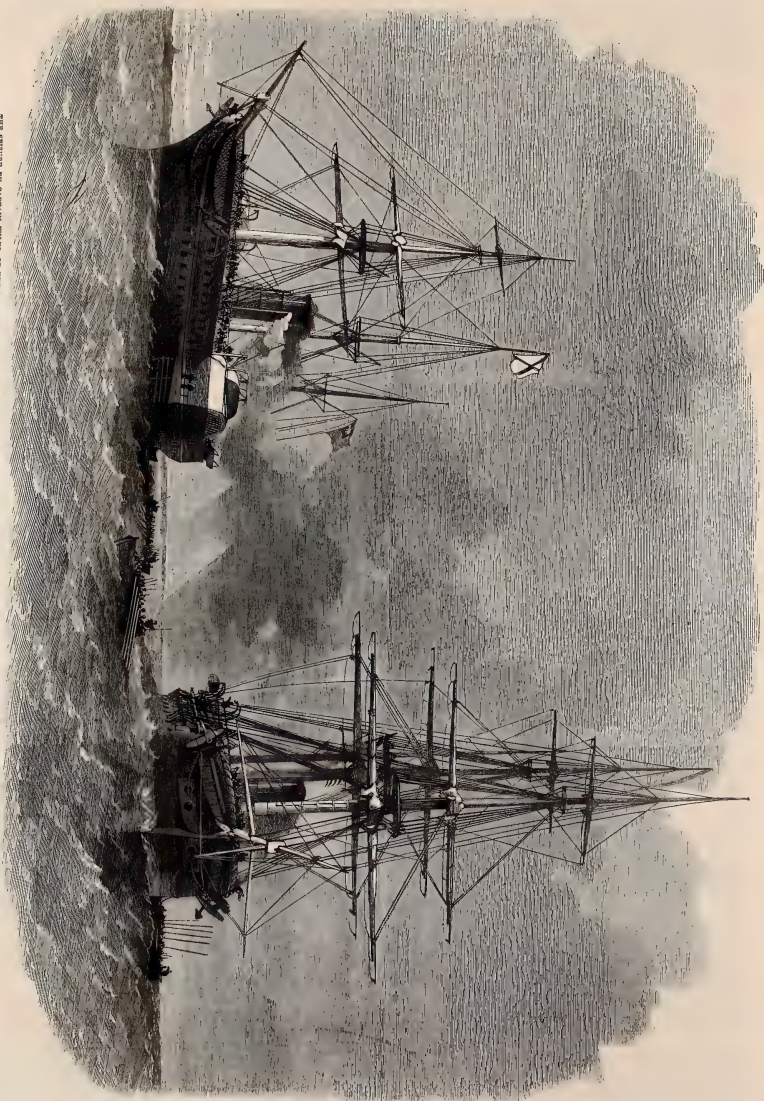
**THE EXHIBITION ALBUM FOR 1914** with Illustrations by BRANDER, will be published on 15th inst. a superb Composition by Verdi, Gluck, Gounod, Cella, Wagner, and other popular Composers. Elegantly bound. Price 75s.







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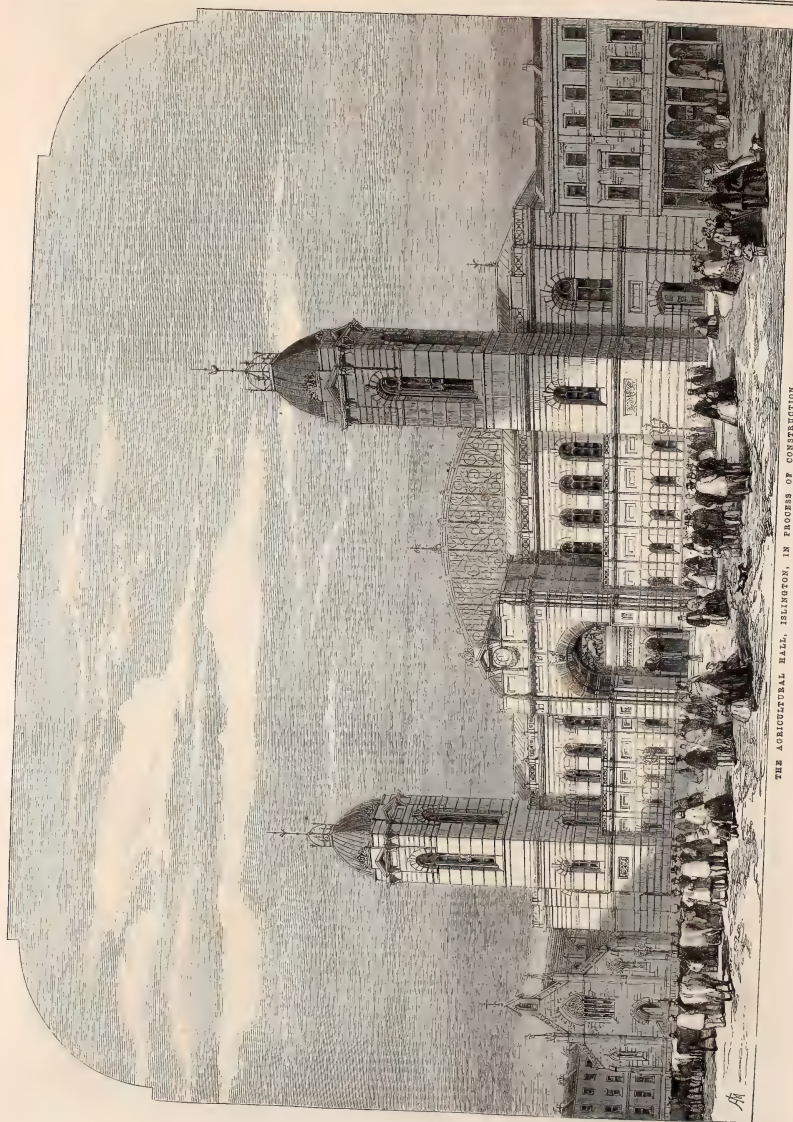




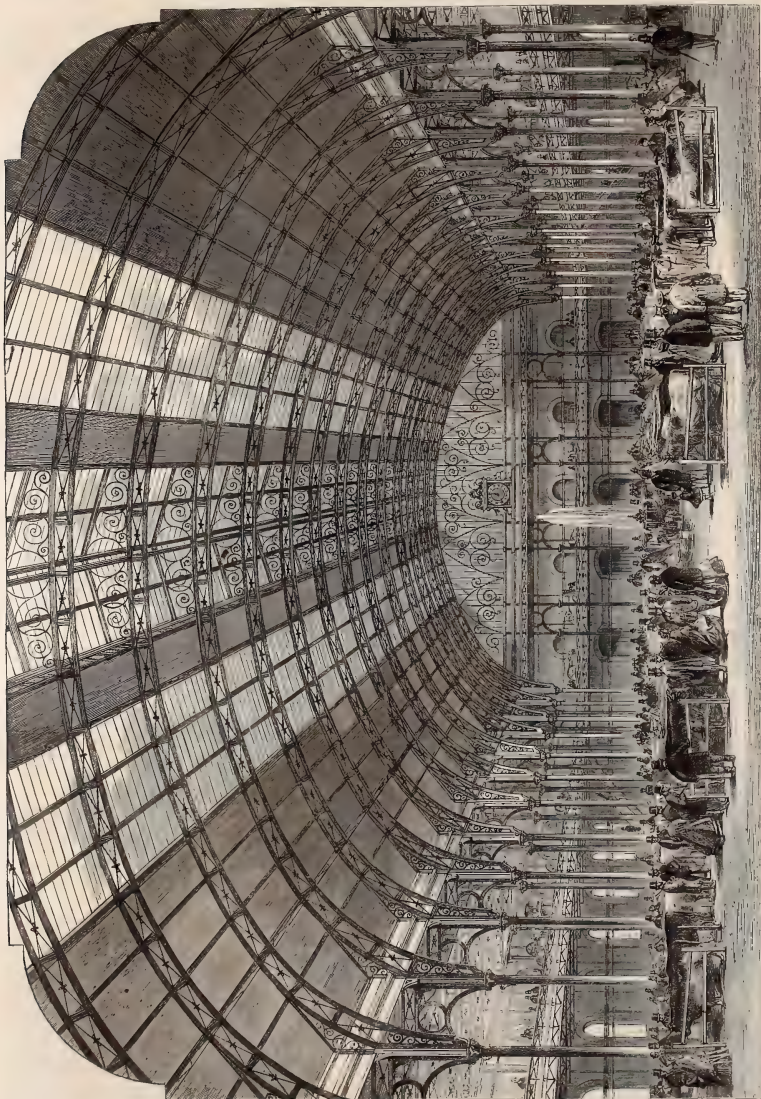








THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON, IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.



INTERIOR OF THE 1883 AGRICULTURAL HALL. LONDON. SEPTEMBER 4.



... will satisfy even the most sanguine enthusiast how fallacious is the hope of any becoming a great power.

to spare with the world. It is not the same," said the King in a passion; "setting his mind into it as if he had been a cat, drew them sleepily across the floor." But the Lawrence was in disgrace.

And the two aristocrats left to go to Gainsborough; the last he saw from Lawrence himself, who shivered till the scotchies.

We have no hesitation in saying, and we do not speak without good ground, that we do not believe either of the aristocrats; and that we are sure that the King is not the kind of being the friendship of whom almost uses the term, though applied to a Monarch who was not so much from such a feeling as could possibly be conceived, which existed even George IV. and Lawrence, and the delicate sensibilities of Walter, will participate in our misbelief.

It is not only the aristocrats, but the literary and tedious volumes, which will do little credit to the literary pretensions of their comers as to the artistic removal of "the great man" whose life and

as they pretend to record,







# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



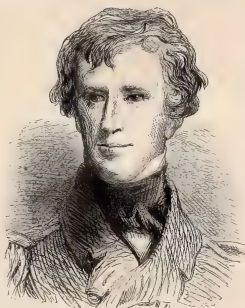
No. 1121.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

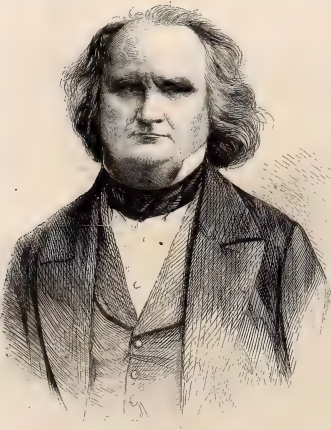
## OUR CONTROVERSY WITH AMERICA.

THE attitude and bearing of the people of England under the circumstances which have arisen in connection with the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the *Trent* have been in all respects worthy of the occasion. This is not the verdict of mere self-complacency, but ample testimony has been borne by the press of France to the mingled dignity, moderation, and firmness of purpose which have been displayed by the whole country, and without exception of class. The bitterest satirists on England and the English have failed to find anything in our conduct on which to base even a sneer; while for an accusation no shadow of a foundation has been discovered. If it were necessary we might quote some of the language of writers in Continental journals in which our national spirit, our unanimity of feeling, and our consciousness of being in the right are held up to admiration in no measured terms; but we only refer to these eulogies for the purpose of illustration, and with no desire to make more of a highly creditable state of things than it deserves. It would certainly have been a melancholy thing if a country like this should on the occurrence of an act of aggression have set about to scold and vapour with all the sound and fury of those, whether persons or nations, who are assured neither of their position nor the rights of the matter in dispute; and therefore, while admitting simply and unostentatiously the justice of any consideration which we have received for our conduct in this juncture of our national affairs, we can afford to be almost surprised that any one should have conceived it could have been other than it has been. It is to be observed that, as the time since the intelligence of the *Jacinto* affair was



CAPTAIN WILKS, OF THE *SAN JACINTO*.

received has run on, the public mind has taken a calmer view of the situation; but, nevertheless, there has not appeared any abatement of the resolute determination to hold to the honour of England at all hazards which was the first sensation that pervaded the land. If there be any change in the view of this question—and we think there is—a growing incredulity with regard to the necessity for a resort to the bloody arbitrament of the sword. Reflection, consideration, examination of the subject in all its bearings, seem to lead to something like a conviction that, if a similar process be applied to the question on the other side of the water, it must result in a peaceable issue. The most recent accounts show that some change has come over the spirit in which most of the Federal so-called organs of public opinions deal with this subject. The tone adopted by these journals is much more serious and practical than that which characterised the delivery of opinions on the first blush of the matter; and something has been done to familiarise the popular mind in America with the surrender of the Confederate Commissioners as a contingency by no means remote. Some of them go so far as to say that the recent event cannot—we suppose because it ought not—be a cause of war; and others have allowed that, if the act of the officers of the Federal navy is not justifiable by the law of nations, it cannot inflict any wound on the national honour to make a suitable apology. The signs of the existence of such a feeling, however feeble they may be, are not without significance, and from them may be drawn auguries of things to come which, we believe, the most resolute Englishmen would be willing enough to witness. It must be remembered that these indications of a tendency to



MR. W. A. F.



MR. STOWELL.

THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE SEIZED ON BOARD THE *TRENT*.—SEE NEXT PAGE.









## CAPTAIN JAMES MOIR.

CAPTAIN JAMES MOIR, commander of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's ship *Trent*, now engaged in the intercolonial service in the West Indies, is about forty years of age, a native of Scotland, and his family residence is at Somerville, Hamilton. The earlier part of his seagoing life was spent in the East India service, where ultimately he commanded one of the finest vessels trading between this company and the East Indies. Subsequently he joined the West India mail service as a junior officer, and at the time of the Russian War he was chief officer of the Royal mail steam-packet *Orinoco* when that



CAPTAIN MOIR, OF THE TRENT.

vessel was engaged in towing the disabled men-of-war from the thickest of the fight. Soon after the war he was appointed commander of the Royal mail steam-packet *Trent*, then to the *Conway*, and finally to the *Trent*, which he now commands. On several occasions he has had to take the command of the *Atrato* and *La Plata* in the Transatlantic service, and the passengers by those, as well as the intercolonial ships which he has commanded, cannot fail to remember the strict attention paid to their comfort, the scrupulous neatness and cleanliness of the ship, the excellent discipline of the crew, and courteous and gentlemanlike demeanour of the Captain, of whom the worst that can be said is, that he is a good officer and a thorough gentleman.

## ALFACAS AND LLAMAS IN AUSTRALIA.

ALFACAS and LLAMAS are indigenous to Peru, Bolivia, and Chili, and supply food and clothing for their inhabitants, the latter being also used as beasts of burden. The wool of the former is highly esteemed, and the trade therein is vastly increasing. In 1881 the import into Liverpool was 570,000, and now reaches nearly to 8,000,000. In 1836



ARMOURY AND DRILLROOM AT BALFORD FOR THE THIRD WEST YORK RIFLE VOLUNTEERS—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

the price was 8d., and during the last ten years it has fluctuated between 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. The Peruvian Government, jealous of its wealth-producing animal being possessed by other countries, in 1840 issued a decree prohibiting their exportation, and imposing a penalty of forfeiture of the flock and of ten years' labour in chains at the Chiloé Islands on the owner and driver of any flock of these animals found within a certain distance of the coast. After overcoming insuperable difficulties and encountering great hardships during a period of nearly seven years, almost exclusively devoted to the prosecution of the enterprise, Mr. Charles Ledger succeeded, in November, 1858, in landing at Sydney 275 of these animals out of nearly 1500 he had at various times taken into his flock. It is impossible too highly to estimate the importance of this to the future of our colonies. All, or nearly all, the animals introduced into Australia have flourished there. In 1778 Australia had no sheep; the animal stock of New South Wales was one bull, three cows, one horse, three mares and three colts (Fairfax). In 1850 New South Wales alone had 205,713 horses, 2,110,091 cattle, 22,443 pigs, and 7,081,767 sheep; while the product of wool imported into this country alone from all our Australian colonies amounted in 1860 to nearly 60,000,000 lbs. Mr. Charles Ledger estimates the probable increase in the alpaca flock in Australia in fifty years to reach 5,000,720 animals, which, at 7lb. only (a low average), will give a total of 35,005,040 lb. of alpaca wool; and, at 2s. per lb., to yield an income of £4,505,704. The figures are large, no doubt, but the time is long in the life of a man although short in the history of a people. The number of animals at last account was 265, and the lambing time was close at hand, after which the shearing, the second in the colony,

was to take place, and was anticipated to be encouraging in the highest degree.

Our engraving represents some of the animals selected for slaughter and exhibition as stuffed specimens of the product of the colony at the Great Exhibition of 1862. They have, with the exception of the llama, all been born in the colony.

The animals possess fleeces such as Peru has never seen, and the fat (of which specimens will also be sent) obtained from each animal exceeds any ever seen in South America, showing in the most convincing manner both the perfect acclimatization of the alpaca in Australia, and the completeness of the crossbreeding Mr. Ledger has been conducting.

The engraving is from a photograph, and represents the animals departing on the lawn attached to the residence of J. H. Atkinson, Esq., M.L.A., at Sutherland, about twenty-three miles from Sydney, on the Great Southern Railway; the spot will be famous in the history of Australia as that at which the alpacas spent the first year of their colonial existence; where the first clip of colonial alpaca wool was shorn, in November, 1859; and where, on the 7th of September, 1861, the first alpaca meat killed in the colony was partaken of by a party of more than 300 ladies and gentlemen of the city of Sydney, including the Hon. G. Cooper, the Premier, several members of both Legislatures, and members of the leading commercial firms of Sydney.

At the first weekly meeting of the Society of Arts for the session 1861-2, held at the society's rooms, Adelphi, on Wednesday, the 20th of November, 1861, a silver medal was presented "To Mr. Charles Ledger, for the introduction of the alpaca into the Australian Colonies."



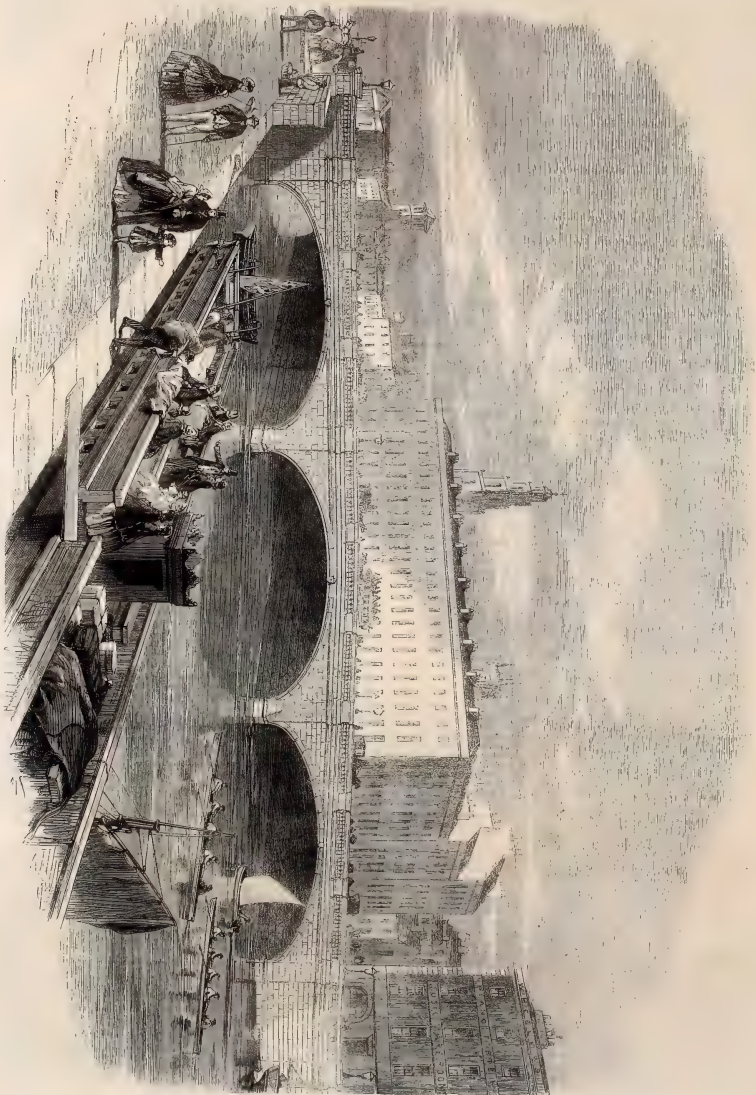
LEADER.

LION.

ALPACA.

MR. LEDGER'S ALFACAS AND LLAMAS AT SUTHERLAND, THE SEAT OF MR. ATKINSON, NEW SOUTH WALES.

ST. PATRICK'S BRIDGE, COBE, OPENED ON FRIDAY—THE NEW FORD.





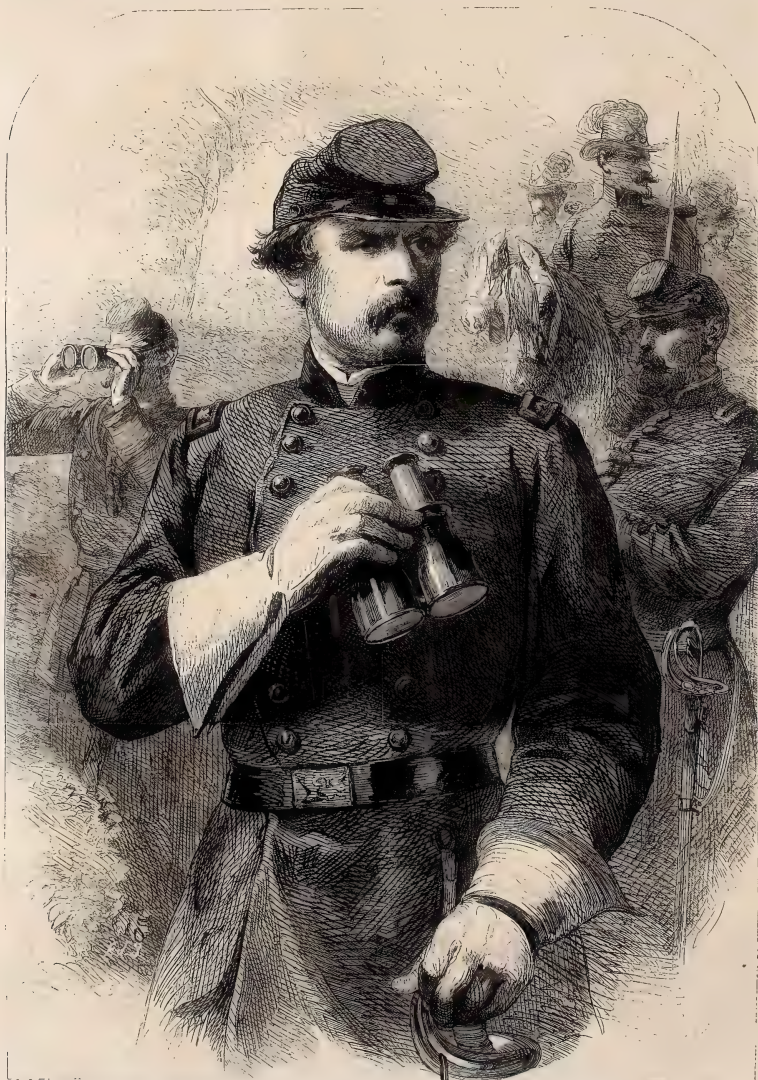








PRIZE DOGS FROM THE EXHIBITION OF SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS HELD LAST WEEK AT BIRMINGHAM. SEEN BY ARMY, PAGE 508.



GENERAL McCLELLAN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FEDERAL FORCES. — PAUL STUPPHELM, LITH. — 1861.



## PRIZES.

situation, not in his own person, but in Mr. Baker's, who showed it nearly as good as any of the gold-miner men and won the silver.

This was a slight abstract of the contents of the catalogue, and with the permission that they have been pretty back, and the evidence of townspeople pretty weary enough, to supply the lack of miners, we bid good-by to Baker-street and all its historical glories.

The judges were—For cattle, Messrs. Franklin, Hale, and Torr; for sheep, Messrs. Douglas (of Athelstanford), E. Spence, J. T. Terminus; and for shotbirds and cross-breeds sheep, Messrs. H. Baker, J. Rawlance, and J. S. Turner.

LIST OF PRIZES.

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1906-1907, 1908-1909, 1910-1911, 1912-1913, 1914-1915, 1916-1917, 1918-1919, 1920-1921, 1922-1923, 1924-1925, 1926-1927, 1928-1929, 1930-1931, 1932-1933, 1934-1935, 1936-1937, 1938-1939, 1940-1941, 1942-1943, 1944-1945, 1946-1947, 1948-1949, 1950-1951, 1952-1953, 1954-1955, 1956-1957, 1958-1959, 1960-1961, 1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1966-1967, 1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 2308-2309, 2310-2311, 2312-2313, 2314-2315, 2316-2317, 2318-2319, 2320-2321, 2322-2323, 2324-2325, 2326-2327, 2328-2329, 2330-2331, 2332-2333, 2334-2335, 2336-2337, 2338-2339, 2340-2341, 2342-2343, 2344-2345, 2346-2347, 2348-2349, 2350-2351, 2352-2353, 2354-2355, 2356-2357, 2358-2359, 2360-2361, 2362-2363, 2364-2365, 2366-2367, 2368-2369, 2370-2371, 2372-2373, 2374-2375, 2376-2377, 2378-2379, 2380-2381, 2382-2383, 2384-2385, 2386-2387, 2388-2389, 2390-2391, 2392-2393, 2394-2395, 2396-2397, 2398-2399, 2400-2401, 2402-2403, 2404-2405, 2406-2407, 2408-2409, 2410-2411, 2412-2413, 2414-2415, 2416-2417, 2418-2419, 2420-2421, 2422-2423, 2424-2425, 2426-2427, 2428-2429, 2430-2431, 2432-2433, 2434-2435, 2436-2437, 2438-2439, 2440-2441, 2442-2443, 2444-2445, 2446-2447, 2448-2449, 2450-2451, 2452-2453, 2454-2455, 2456-2457, 2458-2459, 2460-2461, 2462-2463, 2464-2465, 2466-2467, 2468-2469, 2470-2471, 2472-2473, 2474-2475, 2476-2477, 2478-2479, 2480-2481, 2482-2483, 2484-2485, 2486-2487, 2488-2489, 2490-2491, 2492-2493, 2494-2495, 2496-2497, 2498-2499, 2500-2501, 2502-2503, 2504-2505, 2506-2507, 2508-2509, 2510-2511, 2512-2513, 2514-2515, 2516-2517, 2518-2519, 2520-2521, 2522-2523, 2524-2525, 2526-2527, 2528-2529, 2530-2531, 2532-2533, 2534-2535, 2536-2537, 2538-2539, 2540-2541, 2542-2543, 2544-2545, 2546-2547, 2548-2549, 2550-2551, 2552-2553, 2554-2555, 2556-2557, 2558-2559, 2560-2561, 2562-2563, 2564-2565, 2566-2567, 2568-2569, 2570-2571, 2572-2573, 2574-2575, 2576-2577, 2578-2579, 2580-2581, 2582-2583, 2584-2585, 2586-2587, 2588-2589, 2590-2591, 2592-2593, 2594-2595, 2596-2597, 2598-2599, 2600-2601, 2602-2603, 2604-2605, 2606-2607, 2608-2609, 2610-2611, 2612-2613, 2614-2615, 2616-2617, 2618-2619, 2620-2621, 2622-2623, 2624-2625, 2626-2627, 2628-2629, 2630-2631, 2632-2633, 2634-2635, 2636-2637, 2638-2639, 2640-2641, 2642-2643, 2644-2645, 2646-2647, 2648-2649, 26

CLARK, *Baroness* Adelaide, 3 yrs 11 mo, bred by William P. de la Roche, New York, N. Y., 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580,

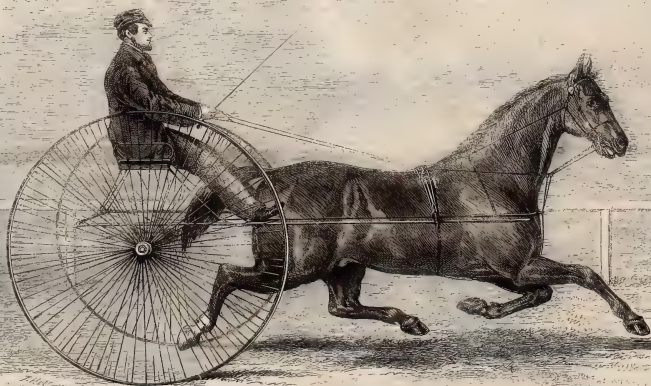
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SCENE FROM MR. PALMER'S NEW DRAMA, "PEEP O' DAY," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE: THE OLD QUARRY IN THE FOUL DUNN, OR DARK VALLEY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 608.



JACKY, THE WINNER OF THE LATE AINSFELD STOTTING STAKES AT LIVERPOOL.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 609.

THE GREAT SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND.

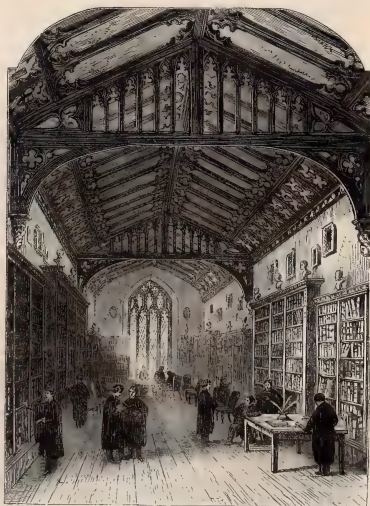
SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 609.



THE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT SHREWSBURY.



SHREWSBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL: THE SCHOOLROOM.



SHREWSBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL: THE LIBRARY.









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RECEPTION AT WOLWICH OF THE 2 BATTALION FOURTH BRIGADE OF ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY ON BOARD THE MESSAGER FOR CANADA—SEE PAGE 548.







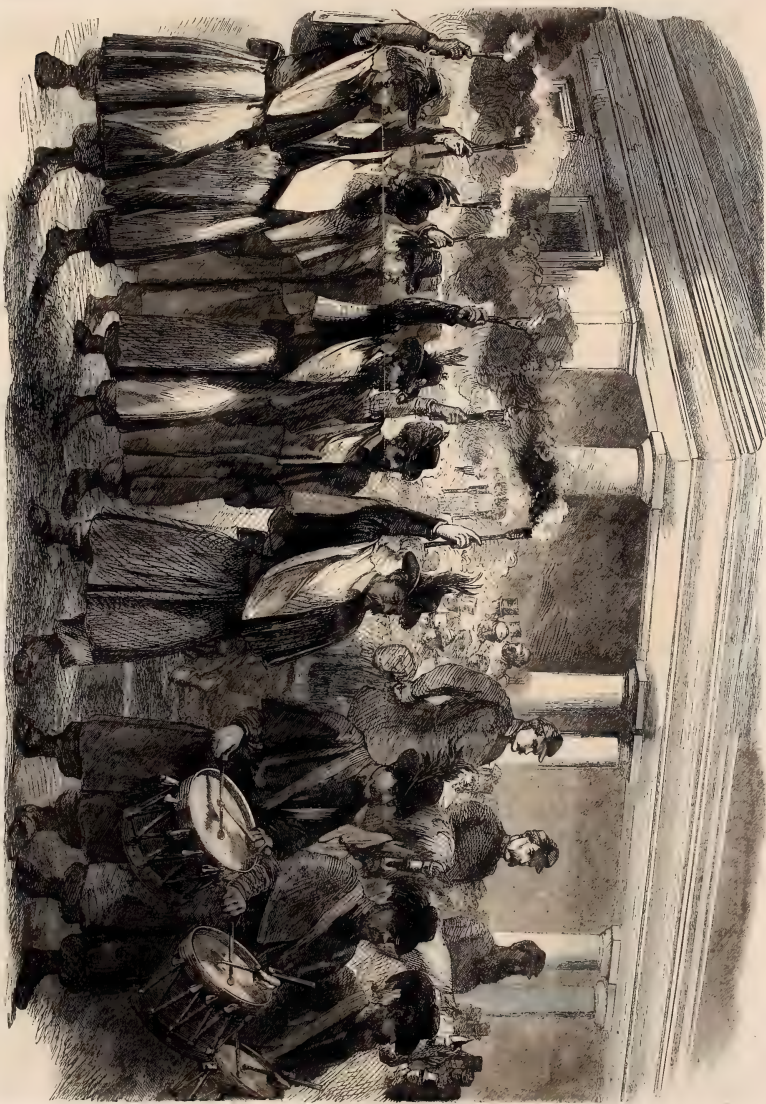






THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA THE CONFEDERATE ARMY—MISSISSIPPIANS PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE GENERAL BREWER AND STAFF

THE CIVIL WAR IN AFRICA. PROMINENT FIGURES OF GENERAL BURNHAM BRIDGE AT WASHINGTON IN FRONT OF GENERAL WILLIAMS' TOWER, CAPTAIN OF THE FEDERAL ARMY, AND A SERGEANT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY—SEE NEXT PAGE.













# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1122.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS AND  
COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } 1s.

## DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

The death of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Saturday last, is the heaviest national calamity which has befallen this country for many years. When the Duchess of Kent, not many months

ago, was taken from us, the parting, though deeply felt, was not without attendant solace. She had come to the end of her days, "like a shock of corn fully ripe." She had faithfully and successfully achieved the work given her to do. The support which

her wise counsels had given to the throne of her Royal daughter had ceased to be needed, though not to be grateful, and the nation took comfort in the conviction that a husband's affection would, after awhile, supply to her Majesty whatever loss she had



REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA: THE MILITARY TRAIN.—SEE PAGE 60.



maintained by the decease of her mother. But now, alas! death has unexpectedly removed that prop. Our gracious Queen! The hearts of her people bleed with hers. They share her agonies and grief. They are overwhelmed with the same sense of desolation. The terrible tidings which, following close upon the heels of the message full of hope, ruthlessly crushed her loving spirit have sorely banished these also. England mourns with her widowed Queen. Every family in the land is smitten with the awe and the gloom which Death excites when he breaks into the domestic circle and smashes from it its chief pride and joy. For the moment there seems no consolation. It is all dark and mysterious. Grief itself is dumb and tongueless with agonies of astonishment. Even faith is stunned, and can only murmur forth its faltering accents, "Thy will be done."

Most of us can recall the joyous satisfaction we felt in coming to all our fellow-subjects when the young Prince came hither from his father's Court. We were glad to see him, and glad that this country bore a union of hearts as well as hands that this exception to the rule awakened the liveliest interest, and that the youthful couple pledged their troth each to the other, and to the people, in the presence of the people. Everything seemed to surround them with an atmosphere of affectionate sympathy, and to diffuse over the whole kingdom the gladness of hope. Nor from that day did any of the other members of the royal family, or that anybody, or that anybody inspired. The bridegroom became the husband, the husband the father, the father the grandfathers, without losing in any degree the hold which he had taken upon the people. His exalted relationships were not calmly recognized, and their duties so faithfully discharged, that the public had come to regard him almost in the light of an institution, and that it seemed to be necessary to complete national development. He marked out his own sphere with such sagacious precision, and he filled it with such promptness and consistency, that he has been called the "British Constitution," and to lose sight of the fact that it is from him, and from him alone, we derive our present notions of what is becoming to the position and character of a Prince of Wales. His conduct has been so natural, so unforced, and so unostentatious as to require no effort of the will to remind us that such he had promised to be, and that he was so. We have seen him in the most recent and unsatisfactory.

[illegible]

ten of the people: why he should not apply this stimulus to his favour and his example to scientific research. According to the author, the position of the British public is not a very laudable one, but it is not so bad as it seems. In a broad area of duties, he reasonably discharged them. To him, in great part, we are indebted for the thoughtful and earnest attention which is being directed to the progress of the world. He is not so much distinguished by the passages from all that have gone before him. He has succeeded in giving to them, in the estimation of the British public, a new and more important significance. He has done more than can be computed to elevate the taste of the adopted nation—to give it a useful, desired direction—a character for the future. He has been able to do this, because of the intellect of leisure, means, and talent. In elevating and refining the character of modern civilization Prince Albert has been a principal agent.

It is not surprising that the author of the introduction of the public with the Great International Exhibition of 1851. Whether the original conception of that magnificent enterprise was his, or whether it was suggested to him by others, he made it his own by the enthusiasm with which he welcomed it, the zeal and perseverance with which he laboured to carry it out, the unbounded confidence which he placed in it, the great results which it attained on mortality. No one who witnessed it can forget the pride and triumph with which he accompanied the inauguration of that glittering Palace of Taste and Art, with its wondrous and varied contents, the majesty of its contents. If by that competitive display of art

facturing art an emulative spirit was kindled in the bosom of country prompting to higher aims and conducing to better result if self-satisfaction was shaken by it from its enervating slumber and enterprise was taught to beatir itself or be distanced—it homes of England have in consequence become more furnished with artistic examples of graceful forms and combinations of color, and have generally substituted elegance for uncouthness in their internal arrangements and decorations—if an art-spirit has been born amongst us, and is being cultured into a per-

tion to which it was imagined it could never attain among a singular population like ours—the change is mainly due to the exertions and influence of the late Prince Consort. In this respect he has done more than any other man to regenerate England; and, though called from us but too early, it is not before he has stamped upon the public mind his own image and superscription.

Upon the International Exhibition of 1862 the death of the Prince, we fear, will have a depressing effect. We do not, of course, expect to prove that the illustrations and able management which had been the glory of the exhibition were the work of one person; but it is probable that the Prince's death will be regarded as a serious loss to the exhibition, and that the Prince's death will be regarded as a serious loss to the exhibition, and that the Prince's death will be regarded as a serious loss to the exhibition.

We never know the full value of our blessings till we lose them. It would be impossible to estimate, even now, the immense advantage which the departed Prince conferred upon his country by his death. He was the only person in the world who could have been the Sovereign and father of her children. To what extent his sagacious counsels may have helped to shape her Majesty's constitutional course, his suggestions and reflections may have needed but little to be said. His death has left a vacuum, not only in the pressure of responsibility, we have no adequate means of knowing; nor can we measure with any approach the influence he may have exerted in forming the royal household, directing the education of the children, and the education of his children. But what is justly, and unanimously, attributed to him his full share in the performance of these duties, and rated that share at a high value may be inferred from the glowing eulogies which may have reached the ears of his royal widow and her family. The first thought of every Englishman after hearing of the great calamity which the country had sustained was for them—the first wish and emotion had reference to the welfare of the royal widow and her children, to be hewn from the depth of every heart was—  
"God bless, support, and be a husband to the bereaved Queen—  
God be a father to her fatherless children!" The direction and strength of this wish, which the nation set upon the Prince's death, is a remarkable circumstance which may have been

[illegible]

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS

[illegible]

The *Neuve presse* states that M. Ch. Rogier, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has commenced an action against the *Journal de la Meuse* for defaming the grandson of the assassin of *Arrest*, and has demanded 10,000 francs.

The *Bombay Gazette* states that a monster train, consisting of twenty seven carriages, was run from Surat to Bhrol, the day before the arrival of the Durand Express. The train was pulled by a single engine, and the passengers adhered to the riverside embankment in such quantities that the outer rails for the most central day control with each other, so that the slowest of engines could not have pulled the monster train. It is said that the driver of one of the engines was told to stop "their wife's monstrous train" if it came to a halt.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANC

The intelligence of the death of the Prince Consort has not *only* forth the strongest marks of regret and sympathy from the Emperor and Empress. Their Majesties have sent autograph letters of condolence to our beloved Sovereign; the Court will go into mourning for twenty days; and the Japanese warriors, over the Emperor's personal command, will march to the frontiers of China to pay the most gratifying tribute of sympathy and praise to the memory of the Prince. Monday's *Messenger*, in announcing the sad tidings, says:— "This melancholy event, this sudden and premature decease, has plunged in grief the august Queen, the Emperor, the Imperial family, and the whole of the Japanese nation. The Emperor, the Imperial family, and all Princes will share, with all their sympathies, in this grief and in this sorrow." The entire press speaks the same language, and declares that "public opinion is so much affected by the death of the Prince Consort, which has befallen our Emperor Victorio, the former faithful ally of France, that it is

[illegible]

in Tuesday's  
Issue of the

French ultraright Lyons or has plagiarized one, in consequence of his having published in a journal a poem containing what M. Rouland, Minister of Public Instruction, terms "injurious allusions to the Sovereign" who has risen from universal suffrage and the nation which he gloriously governs."

## SPAIN

The address of the Congress, in reply to the Queen's Speech, has been passed by 228 against 79 votes.

## BELG.

A grand "Te Deum" was performed in the Cathedral Church a Brussels on Monday on the occasion of the King entering his seventy-second year.

LOCATION ON 10

ITALY.

The *Opinione Nazionale* announces that all the officers of the Southern Italian army have been ordered not to leave their homes until further orders; and that all temporary furloughs are for the present suspended.

The committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies at Turin to inquire into the charge made by Dr. Bertani, that letters were opened by the Government in passing through the post, have reported exonerating the Ministry from the charge.

The *Corriere Mercantile* states that a disagreement has arisen between Garibaldi and the leader of the majority of the Genoa committee, who had voted that the authority of the committee was superior to that of Garibaldi.

A despatch from Rome announces that the Marquis de Lavelette left a conference of two hours with Francis II. on Tuesday. In the course of which, it is asserted, he demanded that the Majesty should quit Rome. The king, who was consulted on the matter, advised the ex-king to quit the Quirinal and take up his residence at the Palazzo Farnese.

Venice, as we learn by a telegram from Naples on Wednesday, has recommenced eating fish dishes. An official report states that Torinese Geco has retired to the coast of Sicily, and that the carabinieri have been sent to the coast, where they have opened in the earth, forming perfect gulls. In the Bay of Naples the sea has receded to a distance of 50 metres.

PRU.  
11 of 12 Days

On the receipt of the sad intelligence, the King and Queen paid a visit of condolence to the Crown Princess. The King also sent his Aide-de-Camp to Lord Loftus to express his sympathy for the late Emperor and to urge the British Government to extend its sympathy for the bereaved people. According to a letter from Berlin, the result of the recent election has produced a painful impression on the Government.

The *Berlinische Tidende* publishes a semi-official article announcing that Prussia has declined the propositions of the Danish Government for the settlement of the Schleswig question on the ground that she is not entitled to interfere in the affairs of Holstein.

THIR

The Paris papers publish a telegram stating that on the 16th inst. the monetary crisis at Constantinople still continued, and that our Ambassador was supporting the efforts of the Government to raise million sterling in London.

## Stolar, and M

**SWEDEN.**

The King of Sweden has rather unexpectedly taken his departure for Norway, and a Ministerial crisis now exists at Stockholm, owing to the attitude of the Norwegian Government relating to the union, and the complaints which Norway has expressed in somewhat imperative terms. King Charles XV. hopes that his presence will contribute to allay passions and to satisfy wishes which the general interest does not absolutely command him to resist.

## AUS:

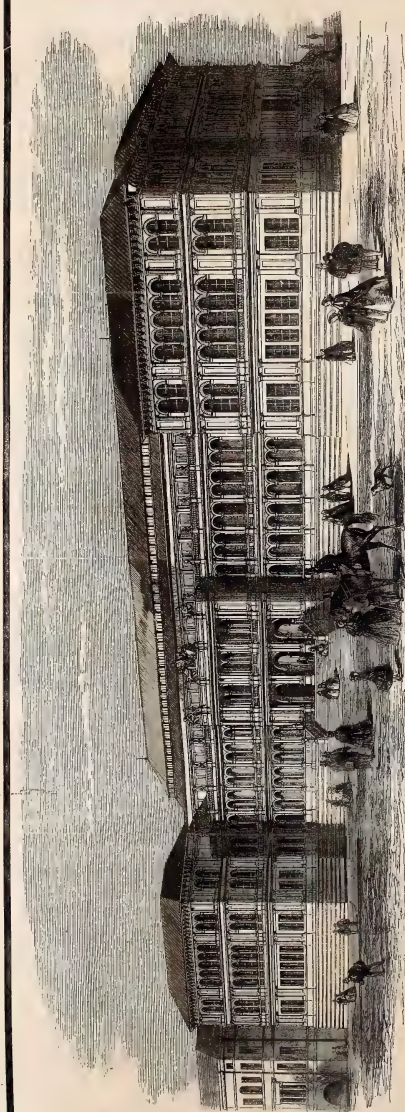
The Reichstag is proceeding rapidly in the enactment of laws calculated to consolidate the constitutional liberties of the country. On Saturday the Upper House passed three most important laws—viz. for preserving the inviolability of letters, for securing personal liberty and for maintaining the right of domicile.

The budget was presented on Tuesday to the Council of the Empire. The following is a summary of the financial statement made by the Minister of Finance:—

[illegible]







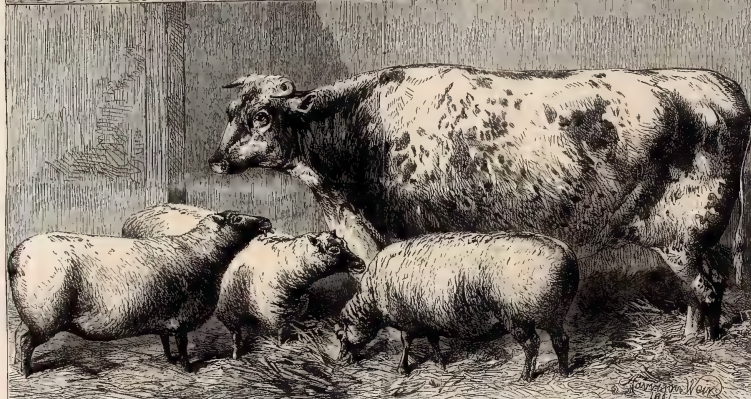
THE INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM OF SCOTLAND, AT EDINBURGH, OF WHICH THE FOUNDATION-STONE WAS LAID BY THE PRINCE CONSORT ON OCT. 25, BEING THE LAST PUBLIC ACT OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 611.



THE NEW BARRACKS FOR THE GUARDS AT CHELSEA.—SEE SUPPLEMENT PAGE.







PRIZE CATTLE AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—DRAWN BY HARRISON WEIR.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 612.

THE HEROES IN EXILE. BY GUTHRIE. IN THE LOBBY AT PAUL'S-CHAMBER, LONDON.

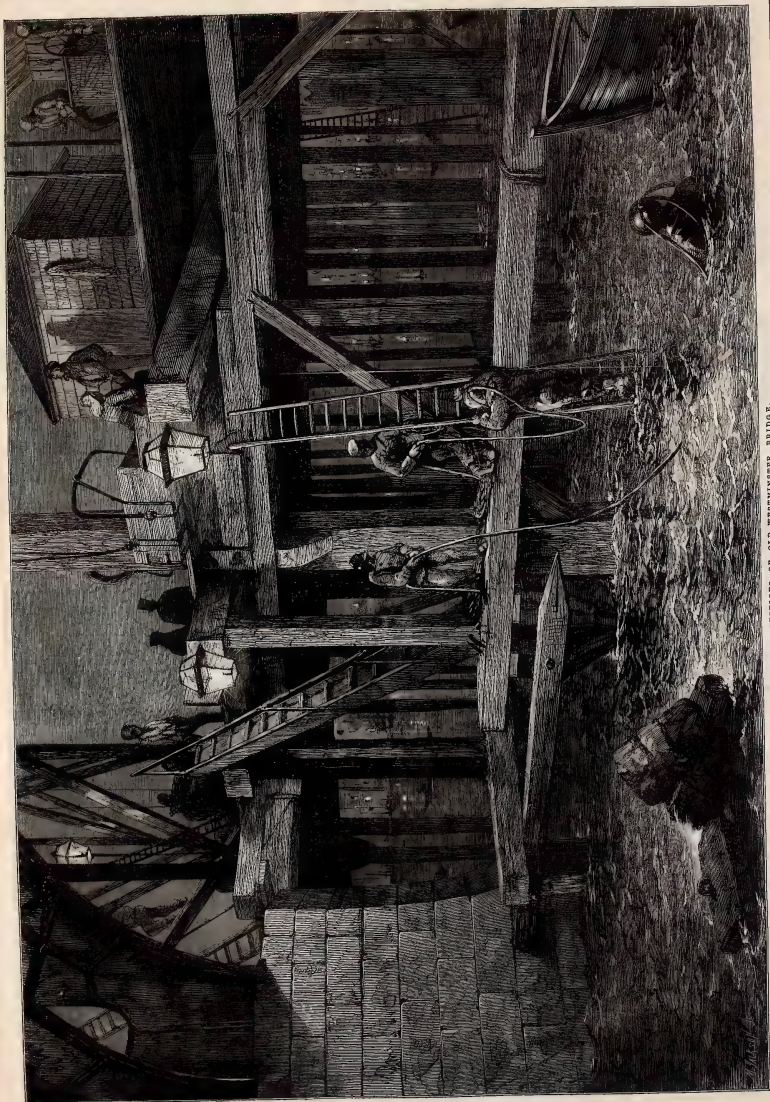












THE LAST VESTIGE OF OLD WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.



PRIZE POULTRY AND PIGEONS AT THE BIRMINGHAM EXHIBITION, DRAWN BY HARRISON WEIR.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 543.







CONGREGATIONAL BAZAAR MEMORIAL CHURCH IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT DARLINGTON.—SEE PAGE 625

## DIVERS AT WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

The old bridge at Westminster may now be considered a thing of the past; for, except two of the piers, which can be seen at the time of low water only, the whole of this ponderous mass of stone-work has been removed.

In taking up the foundations great recourse has been had to that most useful invention, the diving-dress, which has completely superseded the diving-bell for any of the subsequent operations on these works, having been found that the work was done with much more economy and speed in the former than in the latter.

All the magnificent Portland blocks forming the piers of the new water-work had to be removed by the aid of the divers, who went down and fixed the "lewis" in the stones by which they were moved with the aid of the large travelling cranes on the works. These operations have been carried on both night and day with such rapidity that it has taken but little more than twelve months to complete the removal of this immense quantity of stone.

Before being much employed in removing the old bridge, divers have been extensively engaged in putting in the foundations

for the new structure. It makes but little difference to the diver whether it is night or day, as far as their work is concerned, for the muddy water is so utterly impenetrable to the rays of the sun that they are in perfect darkness when diving, and consequently work entirely by the sense of touch.



GROUP OF DIVERS AT WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

It is necessary for divers to be men with good constitutions and strong nerves, particularly at Westminster-bridge, where the work is more than usually arduous, the tide running there so swiftly as to sometimes carry them completely off their legs, notwithstanding the great weight they bear, which consists of those with an inch thickness of lead over the sole, and weigh about 180 lb. each; also, two weights, one at the back, the other at the front, of the body, which weigh 50 lb. each; then there is the helmet and dress, which is something considerable; yet they walk about and work at the bottom of the river as if they were on dry ground, with no weight on whatever.

A diver commences his toilet by putting on a suit of flannel; then



CLOCK-TOWER AND DRINKING-FOUNTAIN AT TYNEMOUTH.

SEE PAGE 626.

he puts on the waterproof dress, which is something like a jacket and trousers made all in one; this hooks on to the breastplate, with an india-rubber banding, and is fastened on by "butterfly" screws. His attendant fastens the india-rubber wristbands tightly round his wrists; he puts on a wooden kind of nightgown, and proceeds to the place of operation. Having arrived there, his attendant gets on his boots, weights, and belt, in which he places his tools, fixes on his helmet and life or signal line—the air-pump "bore up"—the signalman fixes on the mouthpiece, which completely shuts him up inside the dress, and then he descends to his subterranean labours. Divers are able to remain a considerable time under water; some of them at Westminster-bridge have been up there of three hours down without coming up once. They work under water all through the winter, as they do not feel the cold at all when in the dress, except in the hands, which get so benumbed that they have sometimes struck them with a hammer under water, and

remained perfectly ignorant of it until they came up.

The worst of the divers' sufferings, however, are in the winter, when they take off the india-rubber wristbands before mentioned, which, combined with the cold, stops the proper circulation of the blood through the hands. When these wristbands are removed the blood again flows in its usual manner through the veins of the hands, causing them to suffer most acute frost.

Yet, with all their troubles, danger, and possible loss of work, they enjoy as good health as ordinary workmen. One old fellow whom we saw at Westminster-bridge told us he had been between sixty and seventy years old, and had spent nearly four years of his life under water. He had, however, left off diving, and looked a hale, hearty old man. He had been down in the Royal George, and had seen strange sights under water in his time.











# Christmas Supplement (to the) Illustrated London News

No. 1123.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861.

[VOL. XXXIX.]

## THE MISTLETOE BOUGH.

BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

"Let the boys have it if they like it," said Mrs. Garrow, pleading to her only daughter on behalf of her two sons.

"Fray don't, mamma," said Elizabeth Garrow. "It only means romping. To use all that is detestable; and I am sure it is not the sort of thing that Miss Holmes would like."

"We always had it at Christmas when we were young."

"But, mamma, the world is so changed!"

The point is dispute was one very delicate in its nature, hardly to be discussed in all its bearings even in fiction, and the very mention of

which between a mother and daughter showed a great amount of close confidence between them. It was no less than this,—about this branch of mischief which Frank Garrow had brought home with him out of the Lowerber wools to be hung up on Christmas Eve in the dining-room at Thwaite Hall, according to his wishes, or should permission for such hanging be positively refused? It was clearly a thing not to be done after such a discussion, and therefore the decision given by Mrs. Garrow was against it.

I am inclined to think that Miss Garrow was right in saying that the world is changed as touching mistletoe boughs. Kissing, I fear, is less innocent now than it used to be when our grandmothers were alive, and we have become more fastidious in our amusements. Nevertheless,

I think that she laid herself fairly open to the merriment with which her brothers attacked her.

"Honi soit qui mal y pense," said Frank, who was eighteen.

"Nobody will want to kiss you, my Lady Finestair," said Harry, who was just a year younger.

"Because you choose to be a Puritan there are to be no more cakes and ale in the house," said Frank.

"Still waters run deep! we all know that," said Henry.

The boys had not been present when the matter was discussed and decided between Mrs. Garrow and her daughter, nor had the matter been present when those little amenities had passed between the brother and sister.



THE FIRST CHRISTMAS FROM HOME.—DRAWN BY A. HUNT.—SEE PAGE 645.









remember that, in making up your mind, you must think of him as well as of yourself. If you do not love him, if you feel that as his wife you could not love him,—there is not another word to be said. I need not explain to my daughter that under such circumstances she would be wrong to encourage the visits of a suitor. But your mother says you do love him!"

"Oh, mamma!"

"I will not ask you. But, if you do,—if you have so told him, and allowed him to build up an idea of his life's happiness on such telling,—you will, I think, sit greatly against him by allowing false feminine pride to mar his happiness. When once a girl has confessed to a man that she loves him, the confession and the love together put upon her the burden of a duty towards him which she cannot with impunity throw aside." Then he kissed her, and, bidding her give him a reply on the morning of the New Year, left her with her mother.

She had four days for consideration, and they went past with her by no means easily. Could she have been alone with her mother the struggle would not have been so painful, but there was the necessity also that she should not neglect the Cordeliers. Nothing could have been kinder than Bella. She did not speak on the subject till the morning of the last day, and then only in a very few words. "Bessy," she said, "as you are great, be merciful."

"But I am not great, and it would not be mercy," replied Bessy.

"As to that," said Bella, "he has surely a right to his own opinion."

On that evening she was sitting alone in her room when her mother came to her, and her eyes were red with weeping. Pen and paper were before her as though



A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—WAITING FOR THE COACH.—DRAWN BY E. DUNCAN.

she was resolved to write, but hitherto no word had been written.

"Well, Bessy," said her mother, sitting down close beside her, "is the deed done?"

"What deed, mamma? Who says that I am to do it?"

"The deed is not the writing, but the resolution to write. Five words will be sufficient, if only those five words may be written."

"It is for one's whole life, mamma; for his life as well as my own."

"True, Bessy; that is quite true. But it is equally true whether you bid him come or allow him to remain away. That task of making up one's mind for life must always at last be done in some special moment of that life."

"Mamma, mamma, tell me what I should do."

But this Mrs. Garrow would not do. "I will write the words for you if you like," she said, "but it is you who must resolve that they shall be written. I cannot bid my darling go away and leave me for another home. I can only say that in my heart I do believe that home would be a happy one."

It was morning before the note was written; but when the morning came Bessy had written it and brought it to her mother. "You must take it to papa," she said. Then she went, and hid herself from all eyes till the noon was passed. "Dear Godfrey," the letter ran, "Papa says that you will return on Wednesday if I write to ask you. Do come back to us,—if you wish it. Yours always, Bessy."

"It is as good as though she had filed the sheet," said the Major. But in sending it to Godfrey Holmes he did not omit a few accompanying remarks of his own.

An answer came from Godfrey by return of post, and, on the afternoon of the 26th of January, Frank Garrow drove over to the



JULIAN: A LEGEND OF BAYNSHURST.—ILLUSTRATED BY R. F. LEITCH.—SEE PAGE 627.

Dec. 21, 1893.



WHAT I SAW IN THE FIRE.—DRAWN BY A. CROWQUILL.—SERIES 17.











## THE MISTLETOE BOUCE

DRAWN BY J. GILBERT. — SEE PAGE 631.

"ST. B." HE SAID AND HE AGAIN STOPPED HIMSELF, THE NARROW PATH, STANDING IMMEDIATELY BEFORE ON THE WAY — "YOU REMEMBER ALL, I.E. (BELL) AND COVER THAT MADE, BY PAINT."

CHRISTMAS HOUSEHOLD.—DRAWN BY A. HUNT.—SEE PAGE 614.













"THE CURATE OF GLEETING."—GLEETING GREEN.—DRAWN BY S. BRAD.—SEE PAGE 643.



"IMMEDIATE OF GLEAVING!" THE DENUNCIATION OF CHARLES TREVOR.—DRAWN BY J. D. WATSON.—SEE PAGE 640.



THE SHADOW DANCE.—DRAWN BY H. K. BROWNE.—SEE PAGE 64.









learn the result of my labour. Telegraphed to my office, I told them to send it here; and here, I believe, it is."

A loud knock had announced the messenger.

Mr. White, who had hitherto been as silent and motionless as a figure in Miss Tassell's waxwork, was aroused by the summons into sudden and powerful vitality. He rushed at the room door, which he succeeded in double locking in his eager attempt to open. At last, however, he managed to repair his mistake and receive the telegram.

"Read it, Silbery," said Byder, taking it.

"I can't, John. I could have gone on with a stout heart battling for those dear to me, and never have murmured, never repined; but now, knowing that competence or poverty will be revealed in this paper, I have the courage, John, to learn the truth it hides."

"Oh, do somebody read it," cried Jenny, who had succeeded in pacifying her grandfather. "Mr. White, do you."

Mr. White, in the height of his excitement, tore open the envelope.

"Now, Mr. White—what, what?"

"Deary me," remarked that individual, "I quite forgot when I opened it how much my education was again me. I—I can't read."

Jenny then took the paper, read it, crept up to her sister, and whispered in her ear. "Success!"

The manner of Silbery was unchanged.

"Success!" he repeated. "Success!"

"Well, I am sure," remarked Lady Dick, breaking her long silence.



"A PEARL AMONG WOMEN." "WHERE IS MISS SILBERY?" INQUIRED MR. LAWRENCE.—DRAWN BY L. HUARD.

"I think it was time for something to turn up—for this silk dress has been cleaned twice and tumbled three times."

"Oh, grasps!" cried Jenny, rushing to old Mr. Lawrence, "we're going back to Irving!"

"But what does Dr. Billing say?—that my health will be better there?"

"Oh, very well; of course, then, but Silbery goes."

"Yes, oh yes! Where you go I go, always."

The blind old man stretched out his lean and withered hand, and hid it in his sunny hair—

"God bless you, Silbery. It's all I can say, but I do say it very often."

"Ah, John! I always unselfish. You demand that which is true your own already."

Let imagination supply the sequel. A happy return to Irving—a merry Christmas in the old hall—a wedding in the early spring—the establishment of Mr. White as the most flourishing of market-gardeners and Lady Dick with the most outspoken admiration for her new relative, who, devoting his time to the prosecution and improvement of the cone fatal works, made them a pattern of engineering skill and the source of wealth to a united and an increased family.

Presently Mr. Lawrence leaned back among the cushions, and little by little, subdued into sleep.

"How still, how quiet you are, Silbery!" said Byder, rubbing him. "I thought here would have been a light in your eye, and a smile on your pleasant face."

"I can't quite believe it yet. Used to the hard features of the present, I almost doubt the reality of that fair future which is so speedily to come."

"Doubt no longer, Silbery. A few short weeks, and you will be the mistress of Irving Hall."

"Oh, John, dear John! how shall such generosity be repaid?"

"Let me feebly justify the reward by the recital of my claim. My firm, Silbery, is wealthy—flourishing. My actual income was small, because, to prevent their foreclosure, I paid the interest on the Irving mortgages."

"Enough!"

"The livings are reinstated in their old estates, but they must pay a severe price for the privilege. They must share with me, the eldest daughter of their house."



"A PEARL AMONG WOMEN." "LADY DICK'S SUDDEN COMMOTION."—DRAWN BY L. HUARD.











## MIMIE, GUERRABELLA.

GISELLA GUERRABELLA is by birth an American, of English descent, but was taken to Italy when a year and a half old, where she has received her musical education. She began the pianoforte at five years of age, and at thirteen was a fine performer. At this time she became acquainted in Germany with Mmes. Sonntag. That great artist took a warm interest in the child, and gave her instructions, and when the young German returned to Italy, furnished her with an introduction to Rossini, who procured a master for her, and superintended her progress, he also being much attracted by her love of and talent for music. She has also had the best masters in France. It has been supposed that she has a long experience on the stage; but in truth, she has only appeared for a very short time at three or four Continental theatres, having previously been occupied above six years in the sedulous study of her art. Our musical readers are already aware that she made a brilliant debut in this country last season at one of the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, and that she is at present engaged at the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, where she has appeared in Macfarren's "Robin Hood" and Wallace's "Maritana" with complete success. And we may now add that she has appeared with not less success as an accompanist, having sung the soprano part in the Sacred Harmonic Society's performance of "The Messiah" at Exeter Hall on Friday, the 19th of December, when she was received by a crowded audience with the warmest applause.

## UNCOVERING THE LONDONBERRY

## MONUMENT AT DURHAM.

The monument erected to the memory of the late Marquis of Londonderry at Durham was inaugurated on Monday, the 2nd inst., with befitting pomp. The site of the monument is in the market-place, immediately adjoining St. Nicholas Church and the Town Hall. The work has been executed by the process of metal depositing called galvanoplastic, or electrolytic, and it is the only equestrian statue and the largest pedestal attempted as yet by this process by a private sculptor. For the accommodation of the principal visitors a large platform had been erected. Not an unimposing feature of the occasion was the presence of a considerable number of men in working attire, who took up their position on the ground surrounding the statue. The attendance, too, of several of the volunteer corps of the district was a fitting mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Marquis. The ceremony began shortly after twelve. The Marchioness of Londonderry and party were escorted to the market-place by the Duke of Cleveland and following in the procession were the Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli, Lord Adolphus Vane Tempier and Lady Susan Vane, Mrs. Henderson, and Mrs. H. G. Willemsen. The Mayor (J. H. Foster, Esq.), in opening the procession, said— "My Lord Duke, ladies, and gentlemen—We are assembled here to-day to do honour to the memory of a respected nobleman and a brave soldier—one who served his country with great gallantry and distinction during one of the most awful periods of its history, and to whose courage and enterprise this country in particular is vastly indebted for the part he has taken in the development of its commercial and mining interests." The hymn having concluded, the singing was removed, and amid the plaudits of the bystanders, the huge steel and noble rider were fully exposed to the gaze of the public. Reviving the command, the volunteers presented arms and the band of the 7th Durham Rifle played "Rule Britannia," the city bells at the same time striking out joyous peals. The Duke of Cleveland presided the

## MIMIE, GUERRABELLA, OF THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

statue to the Mayor and Corporation, with the deed of gift, and a volume containing a list of subscribers to the Marchioness of Londonderry. The Mayor having returned thanks on behalf of the Corporation and citizens, and Lord Adolphus Vane on behalf of his family, the volunteers once more presented arms, and the National Anthem was performed by the band. These cheers were enthusiastically given for the Queen and for Lady Londonderry, and the large assemblage dispersed.

A public luncheon at the Townhall followed, at which speeches were

made by the Duke of Cleveland, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Mowbray, Lord Adolphus Vane Tempier, and others. Among the persons toasted was Mr. Monti, the artist of the statue.

## WAITING FOR CURRANTS AT PATRAS.

THE scene depicted in the engraving at page 647—from a sketch by Captain W. Parker Pym—is one intimately connected with this season of plum puddings and mince-pies, and therefore finds a place as yet rigid in our Christmas Number. It is pretty well known that are currants of the growers find a place as yet rigid in our Christmas Number. It is pretty well known that are currants of the growers find a place as yet rigid in our Christmas Number. It is pretty well known that are currants of the growers find a place as yet rigid in our Christmas Number.

About the end of August and the beginning of September the anchorage of Patras presents a lively appearance from the number of steamers and other vessels which are daily arriving to load with currants for England. It is usual for a vessel when the first boat-load comes alongside to fire a gun and decorate the masts with flags. This year there were thirteen large steamers and fifty other vessels of various size. The people (who flock from other parts of Greece, the Ionian Islands, and Neapolitan shores) who are engaged in filling and stowing the new fruit into numerous casks and loading the barges alongside. The shores of the Gulf of Patras and Cenchae are cultivated with the currant vine, and when the fruit is ripe enough for cutting it is laid out on a prepared sandy patch of ground to dry, and it takes (with fine weather) about eight days. This year, owing to a storm and heavy rain, a good deal of fruit was damaged.

Patras, except during the current season, is a dull town, with little trade. It is situated about six miles south-west of the entrance to the Gulf of Lepanto, and stands on a ridge about a mile long, of which the acropolis, or citadel, crowns the summit, commanding the view of a fine and fertile plain which stretches along the seacoast. Mount Voulva, one of the high summits of the Morea, rises above the ridge on which the town is built. Many of the houses are surrounded by gardens, with orange, fig, pomegranate, and other fruit trees; but the houses themselves are ill-built and mostly of wood. Previously to the Greek Revolution, Patras (the ancient Nauplia) was the most thriving town of the Morea, being the emporium of the trade of the peninsula as well as of Western Greece. It contained about 10,000 inhabitants, nearly all Greeks, and had Cenchae of most European nations. But the war of the Greek Revolution nearly ruined the town. The citadel, which was in the hands of the Turks, was repeatedly attacked, but never taken by the Greeks; and it capitulated at last, in 1826, to the French auxiliary force. Patras was one of the twelve cities of the Dodecanese, or Aegean, and is the only one that exists as a town. After the battle of Aclium, Augustus sent a colony to Patras. The present town occupies the same site as the old one. For remains of antiquity, however, are visible, except some statues in the acropolis.

## ILLUSTRATION OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

## KERMISH IN VIRGINIA.

ALTHOUGH there had been no engagement of note between the rival forces on the banks of the Potomac at the time of the latest despatches leaving America, yet attacks and counter-attacks on a small scale be-



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONBERRY AT DURHAM.



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: SKIRMISH NEAR FALL'S CHURCH, VIRGINIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

between detached bodies were continually occurring. The accompanying illustration, from a sketch by our Special Artist in the Federal camp, shows a skirmish which took place a short time ago near Fall's Church, Virginia, between a body of the 14th New York (Brooklyn) Regiment and a troop of Confederate cavalry. The 14th were surprised while out foraging; and, after a smart skirmish, both parties separated, the Confederates, who lost three men, carrying off with them thirty-six prisoners and six wagons. The remainder of the 14th fell back on their supports with their wounded, leaving some dead on the ground.

# TESTIMONIAL TO M. AND MME. LEGRAND,

OF CORDOVA.

The handsome piece of presentation plate of which we give an engraving has just been executed by Messrs. R. and S. Gurney, of the Haymarket, for the Admiralty. An inscription engraved on the foot of the cup explains the particulars of the incident which gave rise to

its being made and presented. It is as follows:—"Presented by the Admiralty of Great Britain to Monsieur and Madame Legrand, of Cordova, to mark their appreciation of the kindness and hospitality shown to Captain Aldham, of H.M.S. Valorous, when wounded by brigands in Mexico, 1861."

# THE INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM OF SCOTLAND.

A MELANCOLY interest will always attach itself to this building, in consequence of the last public act of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort having been to lay its foundation-stone. Immediately after laying the first stone of the new General Post Office at Edinburgh, on the 21st of October last, his Royal Highness proceeded to the University to perform the like ceremony for the intended Industrial Museum, in the large quadrangle of which the Principal (Sir David Brewster) and the members of the Senate Academici were in waiting to receive him. Sir David Brewster presented an address from the Senate to the Prince Consort, which his Royal Highness briefly acknowledged. The company then proceeded to the site of the museum through one of the windows of the University, where the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was gone through.

The building, of which a View from the north-west is given, is intended to receive the large collection of natural and manufactured objects forming the Industrial Museum of Scotland, and which is now stored in some of the old houses adjoining. It will also accommodate the very beautiful natural-history collection, which has been presented by the University of Edinburgh, and which now crowded into inconvenient rooms in that building.

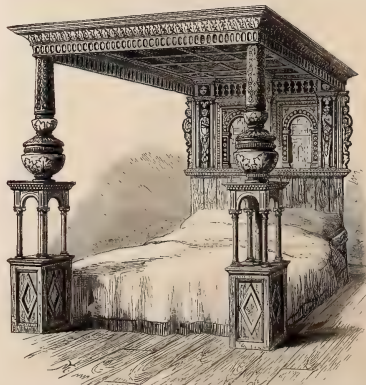
The site which has been chosen is immediately adjoining the University, and to the westward of it, and a plot of ground sufficient for the entire building has been secured. It is only intended, however, at present to proceed with the construction of one wing of the building.

The entire building when completed will contain in the western wing offices and library and in the eastern wing a large lecture theatre, while the space between and in the rear of these projecting wings will be occupied by the museum proper, which will consist of a series of glass-lighted courts, opening out upon a great hall 210 feet long by 70 feet wide and 70 feet high, and roofed with the same description of semicircular timber truss that has been employed by Captain Fowler in the Exhibition and in other buildings.

A peculiar feature in the structure is the two-story cloister or gallery, which runs along the north side of the museum, and forms the front, as seen in the engraving. This being glazed with plate-glass along its front, and opening into the glass-covered museum behind, will show the effect of a glazed screen as seen from the street; and by admitting the south light from his



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED BY THE ADMIRALTY TO M. AND MME. LEGRAND, OF CORDOVA.



THE GREAT BIRD OF WAR.—(SEE PAGE 64.)











# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1124.—VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1861.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

## IN MEMORIAM.

ALL is over. The last rites of national mourning have been fulfilled as they only can be fulfilled on those rare occasions when there is added to the unexpectedness of a calamity an overwhelming sense of its irreparable nature. The son has seen the last of his father by the burialplace in the Chapel of St. George at Windsor; the widowed Queen sits alone with her children seeking and giving comfort; the lamentations of a whole people have ascended from church and chapel throughout the breadth of the land; everywhere in the public streets and places there has prevailed a great hush, a mournful but significant silence; trade has been suspended, amusements have been set aside, even the dread shadow of war itself has been almost at times forgotten in the more terrible reality of our great loss. If any manifestation of the profoundest respect for him, or of the most affectionate and sympathetic loyalty for her, on the part of a great people, can mitigate the blow for the survivors, they have both of these things secured them to an extent and with a heartfelt sincerity that the history of this country can rarely parallel.

But can we do no more? When the tears have dried from the cheek, and the current of daily life has resumed its course, shall we content ourselves with merely cherishing the memory

of the Prince as a memory, or by preserving in our records the narrative of his many admirable exertions in our behalf as a narrative only, with which we have no longer any practical concern?

Is it thus he would have acted could he have been placed in a corresponding position? Is that what he would wish if we might commune with him in spirit and seek to learn how he might most truly honour him? Let us not for a moment believe it. Let us rather imagine how, from his idea of duty, he would have shown us our duty, saying:—"Think not of me for my own personal sake, but only of what I did and ought to do. These things lay near my heart while I lived; take them now to your heart in my death, and carry them on to fruition."

What, then, are the works in which he took such constant interest, and which, to some extent, compensated to him for the absence of any public political life? They may all be compressed in the one popular phrase—"Social Science." He thought one of the first duties of men in authority was the amelioration of the state of the poor, and he said so in noble words—

"To show how man can help man, notwithstanding the complicated state of civilised society, ought to be the aim of every

philanthropic person; but it is more peculiarly the duty of those who, under the blessing of Divine Providence, enjoy station, wealth, and education." These were the Prince's sentiments as expressed in 1848 at a meeting of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes. And how did he himself set the example? He began with the reform of the poor man's home. He knew well that there all improvement must originate. He did not yield to the mockery of saying "Be moral," when he knew that every condition of the labourer's cottage was rife with the conditions of immorality; or of merely preaching "Be religious; look to the interest of your eternal soul," while conscious that body and soul, hope, love, and faith, were all being crushed out of existence by a hard, grinding, inexorable destiny. No; he set to work to show how the poor man could be lodged by building at his own expense a model cottage—the one that was shown during the Exhibition of 1861, and which now stands on what was Kensington Common. From building one house as an example, the transition was natural to the assisting to build many such houses for actual occupation; and the Prince gave his sanction to a very interesting experiment when he supported the Windsor Royal Society, which is essentially a co-operative effort to teach the people how to construct their own houses. The company is



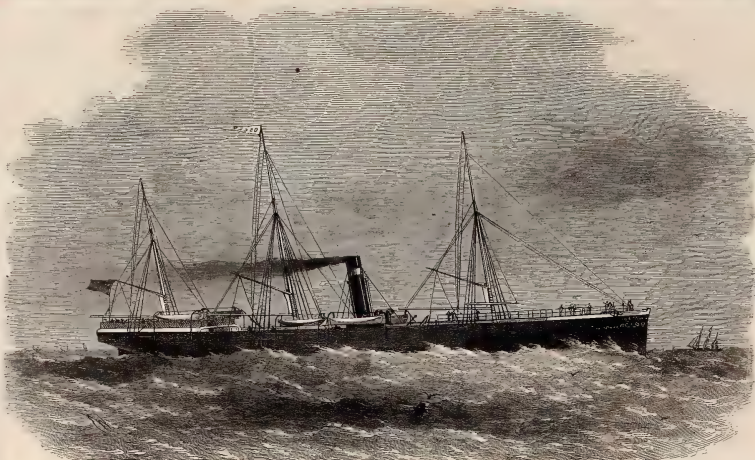
THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



**CURIOUS SORT OF MANUAL LABOUR.**—A singular incident during the opening of the Assizes of the Seine. M. Ducrest, set down on the list of advocates, and, in consequence, being obliged to go to the bar, was seen, dressed in a simple frock coat, and a white apron, busied in serving, on the ground that he was leader of the *clouque* (and applauders) the *Ambigu Comique*, and could not attend. The Advocate-General observed that the applicant was required only in the evening at the theatre, and that he could perform his duties in the afternoon. The President replied that he had his repetitions in the daytime, in order to point out to his men at what parts of each piece they were to applaud, and that, therefore, he could not serve as a lawyer. The Court, applying Article 6 of the law of 1822, which forbids persons living by their manual labour from being advocates, refused to the applicant.







THE LONDON AND EDINBURGH SHIPPING COMPANY'S NEW STEAM-SHIP OSCAR.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE RUSSIAN CORVETTE BOGATIR AND FRIGATE ORLIANA OFF GRAVESEND.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA: THE GUARDS LEAVING THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY STATION FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



SHIPPING MUNITIONS OF WAR AT THE TOWER FOR CANADA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.





## THE THEATRE'S

THE termination of the present theatrical season prevents the drama under some rather novel aspects. The fact of £30,000 having been made by one play in a single drama is a circumstance so unprecedented that it has naturally given rise to much reflection. Another fact, that a foreigner has undertaken to teach us how Kluge-pose ought to be acted, and has succeeded in performing Hamlet as many as twenty-five nights before a British public, and, although a great deal of discussion about the merits of the play has been going on, the startling or extraordinary. Both these events have recently become the subject of grave criticism, and have already passed in review its lower courts and claimed attention in higher quarters. *Blackwood*

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

## ANTOMMES.

But at the present season our duties are not merely retrospective. Christmas festivities have their peculiar drama, usually divided between pantomimes and bouffes. The former are to be found at the larger theatres principally. We begin with

**COVENT GARDEN**—The Royal English Opera rejoices in

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[illegible]

**PRINCESS**.—That pantomime at this house is ambitious in its aim, and opens with an allegorical incident, the product of Mr. Byron's invention. King Ruler is the lord of the kingdom of Whittington, and his daughter, the Princess, is betrothed to a noble and accomplished apprentice who is named Bad Lot. Good Humour, however, protects the lad, and Robin Goodfellow is sent in the likeness of a cat to watch over him. The Princess, who is a very beautiful and accomplished creature, but is courted by Bad Lot, who charges him with stealing the estates and drink, as the cook has given to Ball's Eye, one of the force. Dickles, in the story, has to fly, and escape on the wings of the wind. He is rescued by the good fairy, who is a very beautiful creature in his favor. Either he is pursued by Bad Lot, who attempts to kill him; but Whittington is saved by the guardian cat, and then seeks his fortune in foreign lands. Here he becomes acquainted with a very beautiful and accomplished creature, who is a very beautiful and accomplished creature, and she does good service, but is at last overborne by

knights. Bad Luck somehow, got to be prime minister of this kingdom, and Dick and his cat get in fact the worst of it—Dick being thrown into prison, and pussy blown from a mortar. And now Robin Goodfellow reappears in his proper form, sets all to rights, and Dick marries the King's daughter. The transformation scene is magnificent, and the appointments throughout the piece are most costly. The dancing groups are novel and striking. The pantomimists are Mr. J. Lawi as Harlequin, Mr. Hildyard as Clown, Mr. Paulo as Fancoulon, Miss Adams as Columbine, and Master John Haslem, a pupil of Gabriel

"SADLER'S WELLS.—It is to the Countess D'Aulnay that Mr. Blanchard has resorted for his story, and his pantomime opens in a stilettoed grotto which admits the moonlight, whither Queen Mab has retired to mourn the encroachments of modern science; and she is comforted by the excitement of a pantomime on the subject of "Cherry and Fair Star." The dangers that the heroine undergoes on account of her mission are faithfully presented, and much of both humorous and pictorial effect is obtained from the delineation. The scenery is by Mr. Charles James, and the harlequinade is supported by

**SECRETARY.**—Mr. Martin Duffell is the author of the pantomime at this house, which comes to the tune of "Hey Diddle Diddle, the Cat and the Fiddle," and "The Old Lady and the Twelve Dancing Princesses." The plot is a calvary concerning the making of punch, which opens the game: the part was intended to signify we have not been able rightly to interpret. There is, however, enough of bustle and picture to amuse a Pantomime audience. Also, there is a great creation scene, entitled "The Quackwolderger Bechamner, and the Flying Pantomime," which takes some respect to the dancing dresses. The transformation scene is painted by Mr. Charles Brew, and is sufficiently splendid to prove generally attractive. Mr. Stephen Saville

**STANDARD.**—“The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood” has seldom been treated with more effect than in the pantomime at this house. A new feature has been imported into it—*that of the Gorrils*. Here we have him as an enchanted King, attended with lions, and spitting rocks to effect his escape. The piece concludes with the usual termination of the Princess waking after her hundred years’ sleep, and a transformation scene, which is elaborated in a style emulous of West-end

CITY OF LONDON.—Here we have Mr. Nelson Lee's 211th pantomime—"Alonso the Brave and the Fair Imogene." The story is closely followed, Alonso taking his perjured bride to the Coalhole, and thus necessitating the transformation scene, which is replete with mechanical changes and effects.

**BURLESQUES.**—Another of Mr. Nelson Lee's pantomimes, on the subject of "Johnny Gilpin," forms the Christmas attraction at this house. It is well placed on the boards, and has a really splendid transformation scene.

LYCEUM.—Mr. L. Buckingham, profuse of his wit and humour, renites his entertainment at this house "in decidedly erratic and somewhat capricious" manner. He is a "strongly marked" "Ringsided." With an allowable jab at a rival house, he states also that "the 'piece in composed by the Fairies of the Rose, the Shamrock, the Shamrock, the Shamrock, or, as commoner mortals would say, written, by Leicester Buckingham." He is a "strongly marked" "Ringsided." The author, forestalling popular suggestion, has made a startling alteration in the original catalogue, thereby entirely destroying the "Ringsided" character of the piece. The author, forestalling popular suggestion, has made a startling alteration in the original catalogue, thereby entirely destroying the "Ringsided" character of the piece. The author, forestalling popular suggestion, has made a startling alteration in the original catalogue, thereby entirely destroying the "Ringsided" character of the piece.

**OLYMPIC.**—Mr. F. C. Burnard has written for this theatre an extravaganza which just suits Mr. Robson: it is founded on a fairy tale, and is set in a remote and romantic spot, the island of the southern coast of which is invaded by the Danish monarch, Giagruff, who kills the native king, and imprisons his son, Prince Zephyrus, and his daughter, the Princess Zephyria. The Danish monarch, the interned prince, Zephyria, and loves and is beloved. Accordingly, he refuses to wed the Danish corsair's stepdaughter, Gorgonia, and she, in her turn, refuses to marry the prince. The Danish monarch, the Merrow king, then suggests the title to the piece, which is called *The Merrow King's Daughter*. The plot is simple, and the action is devoid of exciting love from the power of this mysterious monarch, applies to Zephyria, the fairy queen, who has no immediate interest in the plot, but who, by her magic power, is able to do almost everything, effects the object. Her plan is to procure a poor Irishman, Dan, the late king's king, to act in the matter, and this individual is secured by the Danish monarch, who, in the meantime, has been in disguise, and the fairy pronounces a spell upon his pipes, so that they may be used to procure the king's daughter, and to enable him to escape from the pipe, to the water's depth, and to furnish him with a magic harp, so as to enable him to do so with safety. One safely landed in the marine

weakened and exhausted, when the Prince and Sabrina, taking advantage of the occasion, deprive him of his keys, and secure two magic hats, by which they ascend to earth. Coomora on recovering is so enraged with poor Dan that he transforms him into a sea-monster, and as such he is hauled up in a net by King Gringaffo's prime minister. After diverse adventures, poor Dan gets killed, when, by the assistance of Zephyrina, he resumes his proper shape, and in the issue the Prince and Sabrina are made happy in wedlock. This pretty story is provided with some magnificent scenery by Mr. Tulbin, and cannot fail to be popular.

ST. JAMES'S.—A classical extravaganza by Mr. Brough, on the subject of "Perseus and Andromeda," will be welcome to the higher class of audience that frequents this theatre. The original fable is cleverly followed. Not being able to make a present to Polydectes of a richly-ornamented horse, Perseus undertakes instead to subdue the

and even throughout the piece acts as chorus, and explains such  
 things as require less interpretation. Perseus' arduous and energy-re-  
 quiring contest with the Gorgon, his rescue of Andromeda, the  
 betrothed bridegroom of Andromeda, who runs away from the dance  
 when the Oracle decrees that Andromeda shall be bound to a rock and  
 offer a prey to the dreaded Sea-monster. Perseus having conquered  
 the monster, and rescued Andromeda, is rewarded by Pallas; he  
 survives, according to the story, and delivers the maiden from her  
 mutually inflamed with love, they anticipate no difficulty in obtaining  
 her parents' consent to their union; but, unexpectedly, new dangers  
 arise, and Perseus is obliged to await the day when occasion for all the arms  
 with which he had been provided by the gods shall be required. At  
 noon, as the Spirit of Extravagance, commands that the piece shall end  
 happily. The final tableau represents the departure of Perseus and  
 Andromeda for their own home in a magnificent gilded and jewelled

STRAND.—"Puss in a New Pair of Boots" is the name of an entertaining Christmas piece, by Mr. H. J. Byron, at this house. We need not repeat the tale of the young Marquis of Carabas and his mighty convenient cat, who gets over all difficulties by means of her versatile talents. The scenery alone of this piece, which has been exquisitely painted by Mr. A. Calcott, would ensure its success.

The celebrated vocalists Carlotta and Barbara Marchisio have arrived in London, and are to appear, for the first time in this country, at Mr. Land's evening concert, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday, the 2nd of January.

"ABOUT LONDON."—Under this quaint title an entertainment of a novel and descriptive character, with models and maps, is about to be given by Mr. Mark Lemon at the Royal Gallery of Illustration. It is to be comprised in three sessions, including, in Part I (which will be delivered on Jan. 6), "Old London City within the Walls," part 2, "Old London City without the Walls," and part 3, "London to Westminster."

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

## FORCEMENTS FOR CANAD.

[illegible]

She collected about two o'clock in the afternoon and anchored in the river. Both the docks along this destination were empty, the following morning. The "Parana" and her berth, the docks close to the Nashville Gunboat Company, were empty. As she was leaving her berth, with the Guards on board, the band struck up the tune, "I'm off to Charleston so early in the morning." The officers of the Nashville were watching the departure of the Parana with great interest and considerable interest.

Her officer destined for "Cassidy, on stepping on board of his transport, kindly ready for him two pairs of woollen drawers, one jersey, two morine under-socks, two pairs of worsted stockings, one comforter, one chamois leather

The Royal Mail Company's steamer *Magdalen*, Captain Woodward, with its 16th foot (about 100) strong on board, took their departure from Southey on Saturday morning for Halifax, carrying the mails for Newfoundland, St. John's, New Brunswick, Canada, and other portions of North America. The *Magdalen* is a fine ship, 410 feet long, 35 feet beam, 10 feet draught, with a 1000-horse-power engine, and a complement of 100 men, including crew, passengers, and mail.

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The Flying Fish sailed yesterday week for Lisbon, with sealed orders and dispatches.

Orders have been received at the camp at Colchester for volunteering for the 5th, 17th, 24th, 47th, 62nd, 63rd, and 54th Regiments, which are destined for service in Africa. The volunteers are to be sent by the Flying Fish.

The Government having decided on forming a reserve of troops at Bermuda, for operations in North America, orders were on Sunday received at Chatham for the fifth company of Royal Engineers to hold itself in immediate readiness to embark for Bermuda at an hour's notice.

A steamer has been chartered to transport the whole of the

[illegible]

The regulations issued with reference to the granting of commissions in the Royal Naval Reserve seem to have generally met the approval of the officers of the mercantile marine. A highly important meeting of shipowners and officers was held in London yesterday week, when resolution of a most satisfactory character were passed. The terms offered by the Government were cordially accepted, and those present expressed their readiness to come forward, whenever danger might present itself, to defend

Orders have been received from Government to complete at once the western wing of the hospital at Netley for the reception of military wounded, and a large number of additional hands will be put on for that purpose immediately after Christmas.

The question of Indian law reform has been referred to a royal commission composed of the Master of the Rolls, Chief Justice Brie, Mr. Justice Willes, Sir Edmund Ryan, Mr. Leove, and Mr. John Macpherson Macleod. The commissioners are charged with the preparation of "a body of principles" to be applied to the laws of the Indian Empire, and Sir Charles Wood will have the merit of their judgment on any measure of law reform upon which he may ever decide.

Canada, England, Belgium, Prussia, and Russia is nearly completed, and the accurate length of a base line stretching from the west coast of Ireland to the east of Montserrat will very shortly be ascertained. This will be the greatest arc in trigonometrical surveying ever accomplished. In order to triangulate the country along the parallel, stages 70 ft. high have been erected so the Command by the Royal Engineers. The triangulations for the purpose of ascertaining the length of the base line will be calculated at the Ordnance Survey Office in Southampton.





REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA. THE GUARDS CROSSING WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE ON THEIR WAY TO THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY STATION.—SEE PREVIOUS PAGE.



HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE, CONSORT, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN SHORTLY BEFORE HIS DEATH BY MAYALL.











ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS NEAR THE FOOT OF THE HILL, BETWEEN RESINA AND TRE DEL GRECO, AS SEEN FROM THE MARINELLA AT NAPLES.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: DRUMMING OUT A SOLDIER OF THE FEDERAL ARMY THROUGH THE STREETS OF WASHINGTON.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

## ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, KINGSTONE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

The new church erected to replace the former parish church is situated four miles from Uttoxeter, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield on Oct. 21. The old church had become dilapidated and insecure, and, consequently, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot (in whose gift is the living) was induced to build a new church on an adjoining site, from designs supplied by Mr. D. Broaden, of London. The style of architecture selected for this building is of the Early English period. In plan it has a nave, polygonal chancel, south aisle, and vestry, under which is a crypt for warming the church; and at the east end of the aisle is a tower to contain five bells and a spire. The church is designed to contain three hundred sittings. The walls are constructed of stone from the Hollington quarries. The pulpit and font which



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, KINGSTONE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

are of a very ornate character, are also carved in the same stone. The floor is paved with Milton's tiles, of varied designs and colors. The open timber roofs rest on elaborately carved corbels, which, together with the enriched carving of the chancel arch, has been most effectively executed. The seats are of pine, stained and varnished, and are all open and free. The work was begun about twelve months back, and has been very creditably executed by Mr. Evans, of Ellastree, in Derbyshire. The church has been built at the expense of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, aided by grants from the Lichfield Diocesan Society and the Incorporated Society for Building Churches, and some private subscriptions. The picturesque design of the edifice, which is placed on the slope of a hill, groups well with the surrounding trees and scenery.

## ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, COVENTRY.

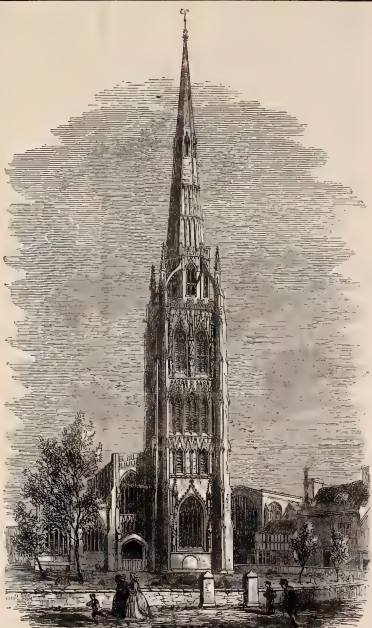
Few persons, we should think, who have passed Coventry by rail have failed to remark how imposing is the effect of the lofty spire of that ancient city. The most famous and beautiful among them is that of St. Michael's Church, which has been lately undergoing repair. St. Michael's is one of the three most ancient churches of Coventry;

it is very remarkable for its beauty and richness of ornament. It was originally founded in 1118, in the reign of Henry I., and was given to the Benedictine monks of Coventry by Ranulph, Earl of Chester, in the reign of Stephen. It was commenced in the perpendicular style (the Perpendicular) in 1378, and finished in 1576. The length of the church is about 500ft., the breadth, 104ft. The interior is lofty, and richly ornamented with rows of clustered pillars and arches, and the numerous windows are fitted with old stained glass. The organ is said to be one of the best in the kingdom. But the glory of the church is, as we have said, the magnificent steeple, the first among its class. It rises to an elevation of 300ft. from the ground, and its graceful and heavily can hardly be surpassed. The spire rises from an octagonal base upon a square tower—perhaps the arrangement of flying buttresses between the square and the octagon is more singular than pinnacles. As will be seen, the spire is not crocketed, but partly pinnacled. The tower itself displays a great variety of sculptured decoration—niches, canopies, and statues being placed in spaces left on each side of the windows, both in each stage being combined in a single design. In the tower is a fine pool of bells.

Trinity Church is the second of the ancient churches of the city; it is less elegant than St. Michael's. Its spire is 257ft. high. St. John's, the third, was founded by the Merchant's Guild, in the reign of Edward III.

On the right in the engraving appears a part of that most interesting building, St. Mary's Hall, erected in the reign of Henry VI. Its principal chamber, 63ft. by 30ft. and 51ft. high, with carved oak roof, quaintly-worked tapestry, chair of state, portraits, coats of arms, and gallery of miniatures, is a most valuable relic of past ages. It is now used as a council chamber and civic festival hall.

Coventry, as early as 1416, was renowned for its exhibitions of pageants and processions chiefly connected with its ecclesiastical institutions, and also for the religious dramatic mysteries. The love of processions, &c., descended to the modern dwellers in Coventry, finding vent in the great show at the fair on the Friday in Trinity week—a principal feature being a brown-furred maiden Lady Goleve riding in a flesh-colored dress, with flowing hair, on a grey horse, escorted by men in armor and others well-dressed with gay ribbons. Coventry was the favorite residence of Edward the Black Prince, which Queen Elizabeth delighted to see the page of Hook Tunsday, which represented the destruction of the House by the English in 1402.



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, COVENTRY.



MOURNING COSTUME.—SEE PAGE 665.



## THE MARKETS.

John E. Haver - Our market was closed both on Monday and Wednesday, since the  
 and all kinds of produce must be consumed extremely quickly.

Second.—The prices of wheat are listed below in the following table:

[illegible]

100 lbs. 200.00; 250 lbs. 250.00; 300 lbs. 300.00; 350 lbs. 350.00; 400 lbs. 400.00; 450 lbs. 450.00; 500 lbs. 500.00; 550 lbs. 550.00; 600 lbs. 600.00; 650 lbs. 650.00; 700 lbs. 700.00; 750 lbs. 750.00; 800 lbs. 800.00; 850 lbs. 850.00; 900 lbs. 900.00; 950 lbs. 950.00; 1000 lbs. 1000.00; 1050 lbs. 1050.00; 1100 lbs. 1100.00; 1150 lbs. 1150.00; 1200 lbs. 1200.00; 1250 lbs. 1250.00; 1300 lbs. 1300.00; 1350 lbs. 1350.00; 1400 lbs. 1400.00; 1450 lbs. 1450.00; 1500 lbs. 1500.00; 1550 lbs. 1550.00; 1600 lbs. 1600.00; 1650 lbs. 1650.00; 1700 lbs. 1700.00; 1750 lbs. 1750.00; 1800 lbs. 1800.00; 1850 lbs. 1850.00; 1900 lbs. 1900.00; 1950 lbs. 1950.00; 2000 lbs. 2000.00; 2050 lbs. 2050.00; 2100 lbs. 2100.00; 2150 lbs. 2150.00; 2200 lbs. 2200.00; 2250 lbs. 2250.00; 2300 lbs. 2300.00; 2350 lbs. 2350.00; 2400 lbs. 2400.00; 2450 lbs. 2450.00; 2500 lbs. 2500.00; 2550 lbs. 2550.00; 2600 lbs. 2600.00; 2650 lbs. 2650.00; 2700 lbs. 2700.00; 2750 lbs. 2750.00; 2800 lbs. 2800.00; 2850 lbs. 2850.00; 2900 lbs. 2900.00; 2950 lbs. 2950.00; 3000 lbs. 3000.00; 3050 lbs. 3050.00; 3100 lbs. 3100.00; 3150 lbs. 3150.00; 3200 lbs. 3200.00; 3250 lbs. 3250.00; 3300 lbs. 3300.00; 3350 lbs. 3350.00; 3400 lbs. 3400.00; 3450 lbs. 3450.00; 3500 lbs. 3500.00; 3550 lbs. 3550.00; 3600 lbs. 3600.00; 3650 lbs. 3650.00; 3700 lbs. 3700.00; 3750 lbs. 3750.00; 3800 lbs. 3800.00; 3850 lbs. 3850.00; 3900 lbs. 3900.00; 3950 lbs. 3950.00; 4000 lbs. 4000.00; 4050 lbs. 4050.00; 4100 lbs. 4100.00; 4150 lbs. 4150.00; 4200 lbs. 4200.00; 4250 lbs. 4250.00; 4300 lbs. 4300.00; 4350 lbs. 4350.00; 4400 lbs. 4400.00; 4450 lbs. 4450.00; 4500 lbs. 4500.00; 4550 lbs. 4550.00; 4600 lbs. 4600.00; 4650 lbs. 4650.00; 4700 lbs. 4700.00; 4750 lbs. 4750.00; 4800 lbs. 4800.00; 4850 lbs. 4850.00; 4900 lbs. 4900.00; 4950 lbs. 4950.00; 5000 lbs. 5000.00; 5050 lbs. 5050.00; 5100 lbs. 5100.00; 5150 lbs. 5150.00; 5200 lbs. 5200.00; 5250 lbs. 5250.00; 5300 lbs. 5300.00; 5350 lbs. 5350.00; 5400 lbs. 5400.00; 5450 lbs. 5450.00; 5500 lbs. 5500.00; 5550 lbs. 5550.00; 5600 lbs. 5600.00; 5650 lbs. 5650.00; 5700 lbs. 5700.00; 5750 lbs. 5750.00; 5800 lbs. 5800.00; 5850 lbs. 5850.00; 5900 lbs. 5900.00; 5950 lbs. 5950.00; 6000 lbs. 6000.00; 6050 lbs. 6050.00; 6100 lbs. 6100.00; 6150 lbs. 6150.00; 6200 lbs. 6200.00; 6250 lbs. 6250.00; 6300 lbs. 6300.00; 6350 lbs. 6350.00; 6400 lbs. 6400.00; 6450 lbs. 6450.00; 6500 lbs. 6500.00; 6550 lbs. 6550.00; 6600 lbs. 6600.00; 6650 lbs. 6650.00; 6700 lbs. 6700.00; 6750 lbs. 6750.00; 6800 lbs. 6800.00; 6850 lbs. 6850.00; 6900 lbs. 6900.00; 6950 lbs. 6950.00; 7000 lbs. 7000.00; 7050 lbs. 7050.00; 7100 lbs. 7100.00; 7150 lbs. 7150.00; 7200 lbs. 7200.00; 7250 lbs. 7250.00; 7300 lbs. 7300.00; 7350 lbs. 7350.00; 7400 lbs. 7400.00; 7450 lbs. 7450.00; 7500 lbs. 7500.00; 7550 lbs. 7550.00; 7600 lbs. 7600.00; 7650 lbs. 7650.00; 7700 lbs. 7700.00; 7750 lbs. 7750.00; 7800 lbs. 7800.00; 7850 lbs. 7850.00; 7900 lbs. 7900.00; 7950 lbs. 7950.00; 8000 lbs. 8000.00; 8050 lbs. 8050.00; 8100 lbs. 8100.00; 8150 lbs. 8150.00; 8200 lbs. 8200.00; 8250 lbs. 8250.00; 8300 lbs. 8300.00; 8350 lbs. 8350.00; 8400 lbs. 8400.00; 8450 lbs. 8450.00; 8500 lbs. 8500.00; 8550 lbs. 8550.00; 8600 lbs. 8600.00; 8650 lbs. 8650.00; 8700 lbs. 8700.00; 8750 lbs. 8750.00; 8800 lbs. 8800.00; 8850 lbs. 8850.00; 8900 lbs. 8900.00; 8950 lbs. 8950.00; 9000 lbs. 9000.00; 9050 lbs. 9050.00; 9100 lbs. 9100.00; 9150 lbs. 9150.00; 9200 lbs. 9200.00; 9250 lbs. 9250.00; 9300 lbs. 9300.00; 9350 lbs. 9350.00; 9400 lbs. 9400.00; 9450 lbs. 9450.00; 9500 lbs. 9500.00; 9550 lbs. 9550.00; 9600 lbs. 9600.00; 9650 lbs. 9650.00; 9700 lbs. 9700.00; 9750 lbs. 9750.00; 9800 lbs. 9800.00; 9850 lbs. 9850.00; 9900 lbs. 9900.00; 9950 lbs. 9950.00; 10000 lbs. 10000.00; 10050 lbs. 10050.00; 10100 lbs. 10100.00; 10150 lbs. 10150.00; 10200 lbs. 10200.00; 10250 lbs. 10250.00; 10300 lbs. 10300.00; 10350 lbs. 10350.00; 10400 lbs. 10400.00; 10450 lbs. 10450.00; 10500 lbs. 10500.00; 10550 lbs. 10550.00; 10600 lbs. 10600.00; 10650 lbs. 10650.00; 10700 lbs. 10700.00; 10750 lbs. 10750.00; 10800 lbs. 10800.00; 10850 lbs. 10850.00; 10900 lbs. 10900.00; 10950 lbs. 10950.00; 11000 lbs. 11000.00; 11050 lbs. 11050.00; 11100 lbs. 11100.00; 11150 lbs. 11150.00; 11200 lbs. 11200.00; 11250 lbs. 11250.00; 11300 lbs. 11300.00; 11350 lbs. 11350.00; 11400 lbs. 11400.00; 11450 lbs. 11450.00; 11500 lbs. 11500.00; 11550 lbs. 11550.00; 11600 lbs. 11600.00; 11650 lbs. 11650.00; 11700 lbs. 11700.00; 11750 lbs. 11750.00; 11800 lbs. 11800.00; 11850 lbs. 11850.00; 11900 lbs. 11900.00; 11950 lbs. 11950.00; 12000 lbs. 12000.00; 12050 lbs. 12050.00; 12100 lbs. 12100.00; 12150 lbs. 12150.00; 12200 lbs. 12200.00; 12250 lbs. 12250.00; 12300 lbs. 12300.00; 12350 lbs. 12350.00; 12400 lbs. 12400.00; 12450 lbs. 12450.00; 12500 lbs. 12500.00; 12550 lbs. 12550.00; 12600 lbs. 12600.00; 12650 lbs. 12650.00; 12700 lbs. 12700.0

with small heads, and all breeds ranked by size, at full growth they were very similar. The few sheep on offer commanded a ready, though not very keen, inquiry. The few that were offered at a low price were of the same type as the others, but with a trifling variation in the color of the wool. The few that were offered at a high price were of the same type as the others, but with a trifling variation in the color of the wool. The few that were offered at a high price were of the same type as the others, but with a trifling variation in the color of the wool.

THE LONDON GAZETTE,  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20.

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**  
**LANGRIDGE, Charles-street, Westbourne-terrace, builder.**—J. WHITE, Danforth, builder.  
**BANKRUPTS.**  
**CHILCOTT, New-street, Edmonstone-road, commission agent.**—S. KINGSTON

[illegible]

—W. G. GODDINGTON, Great Bridge, Staffordshire, design to Johnson.—J. POWELL, Walsingham, grocer.—H. HOWELL, Weston-super-Mare, bookbinder.—W. WALL, High, coalmerchant.—L. HANCOCK, Halifax, policeman.—M. H. CLARK, Tuxford, grocer.—J. NAYLOR, Warrick, ironworker.—C. SCRIMSHAW, Welford, shoemaker.—J. WELLS, Worcester, shoemaker.—C. BRADSHAW, Leamington, bookkeeper.—J. L. JAMES, Great Yarmouth, bookbinder.—D. F. BLINMAN, Leamington, grocer.

[illegible]

—S. Great Camble-street, Oxford Market.—W. WOOD, Claydon, farmer.—W. G. HOVE, Ryebrook, dry cooper.—G. FISK, Great Yarmouth, fish merchant.—S. SMITH, Eve-all-ry.—J. J. SOWER, Doncaster, saddlery, harness, grocer.—J. SIMPSON, Orsett, Suffolk, cutter.—R. HUCKLE, Chatterton, 1 barrow.—H. BRIDGENT, Manning, Essex, planter.—R. HUBBY, Stratford-upon-Avon, railway clerk.—W. H. L. FUNNELL, Brighton.—J. DENNIS, Maresfield, dairykeeper.—R. MORRAN, Beckrook, assistant farmer.

[illegible][illegible]

BRANDT, J. A. - F. C. MAQUINN, Cumberland, iron trader. - J. W. JEWELL, Yorkton, read, clerk. - A. BIRDALE, Tisbury, Whitaker, tank-pur. - F. BUNT, Morris, machine, farmer. - W. PELL, Slave ton, LeComber's, farmer. - J. J. MICKLING, Highgate, lace trader. - E. AUNT and J. TINSON, Cribben, W. 12, mason. - S. SHIPCOCK, Glenora, machine, master. - R. TOWNING, Saint Day, Glenora, grower. - SCOVIER, Weyburn, horse, horse, shoemaker. - J. W. GILBERT, Saint Day, grower.

CRAIG, Enoch, lumber, -E. HOGG, Cimbora, Cornwall.-J. HOL-  
brooke, lumber, -K. STENBY, Bridport, owner G. MOORE,  
Bridport, timber.-R. DENMAN, Weymouth, lumber, publia.  
KITE, Peabody, Maine, miller.-O. PARKER, Seaside, publia.-Z. LLOYD  
Wood, Merrimack, miller.-HANNAH RUSSELL, Seaside, miller, lumber.  
COLLEBROOK, Maine, publia.-F. FIDU, Farham, owner, lumber.-J. A. PETER

BUCKING, SULLIVAN, 353-C-1, T. JOHNSON, Northampton, builder.—E. IMPEY, Haverhill, Bethel-green-road, baker.—J. M. DODSON, Athol-gardens, E. J. COLEMAN, Worcester.—J. BRADANT, New-street, Fitchburg-town, grocer.—J. B. COLEMAN, Fitchburg, Kendal-town.—W. F. PEAKE, 101 Bethel-green-road, commission agent.—J. ALDRIDGE and W. COLEMAN, 101 Kend-road, brewers.—W. EVANS, Glenside-grove, Concord.—S. MOORE, Nightham, Suffolk, labourer.—E. DIXON, Newbury, South.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.  
 BRYERIDGE, Aberdeen, writer.—W. LINCOLNE, Glasgow, commission agent.—J. M. EATY, Glasgow, house, writer.—L. GRANT, Greenock, Inverness-shire, carrier.—J. GORDON, Glasgow, writer.—A. KIRKLAND, Glasgow, civil engineer.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24.  
BANKRUPTS.  
WARRINGTON, New Corn Exchange, Mark Lane, and Gething-lane, City, corn mer-  
chant. J. MARTIN, Solicitor-at-law, Boston, Boston, Mass. J. A. McDONALD, Chicago, Ill.

1921, 1925 officer in the army—W. SAMSON, Fairleigh, Surrey—H. DOLL, So. street, Hathers, Baker—T. BACKHOUSE, Richmond, Surrey—D. GULLEMIN, 17, Whitehall, City—C. FEGLER, Mordach street, Clarendon, water and gas engineer—J. S. SINGHET, Wandsworth, Surrey, and Wallington chambers, Longbridge, Surrey—J. B. CONROY, Hatch street, St. George's-in-the-East, London—E. P. O. J. LARCELLES, Twickenham, retired Major-General in the late East Africa Campaign—L. S. WEST, Mordach street, New—water and gas engineer.

19. Great Dover-street, Borough. Journeyman baker. - W. J. FRANKLIN. Acton.  
10. Gray's-road, printer. - W. HILDEN. Knap's Lynn, Norfolk. - F. NEW. Mil-  
ford. Dumfries-street. - F. Y. WINTER. Manchester-street. Manchester-square  
of doctor. - H. BELLINGHAM. Johnson's-place, fiddler, builder. - W. J. KIL-  
gill-street, assistant's clerk. - H. H. HOLLISON. Princess-street, Chelsea, carrier.  
- Y. MARK. Tottenham, and Great St. Helen's-street, ship-builder. - J. J. McNEENEY.

buildings. Address, work in the Admiralty office.—W. H. SPONG, Furness-street, Liverpool-green, cab inspector.—G. LEWY, Dyer-buildings, Hebburn, and Enson, S. Fawcett, auctioneer.—J. KNAPP, Northampton, boot manufacturer.—H. B. BLAIR, Alwood, Kensington-park, bathos.—S. J. TAYLOR, Great Dyer-street, Newington, contractor.—G. L. WORTH, Wellington-place, Nursery, reporter.—H. BENNETT, signaller.—EMMA NOON, Burnley, Staffordshire, clothier.—F. DRE, Birmingham.

preceptor—W. B. WIT, Leominster, bookkeeper—W. KLOIS, Birmingham, printer of mail—J. H. DINDY, Aubrey-Gale-Lynch, lawyer—W. SPOONER, Treadwell, smooth-shoe, sewing store dealer—JENNIE HUGHES, Fymeston, Farnham—T. ROWLANDS, Shipping, Penryn—T. S. PATTERSON, Drysal, sailor—S. T. JONES, Brestonia Island, Doctorate, pastor. F. W. BENNETT, Earl Home, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.—C and J. FITCH, -bottles, large manufacturers in 1909, Bristol, -bottles.

HERN and J. MORLEY, Manchester, yarn agents—J. DINKERWATER, Manchester manufacturer—T. HERBERT, Manchester, hose merchant—J. BOGSON, Blackburn and HUNTER and H. SODDEN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Low Walker, Newcastle, goods merchants—J. SMITH, Cockburn, Durham, farmer—T. COOLEY, Scarborough, goods merchant—J. SMITH, Cockburn, Durham, farmer—O. H. JOHNSON, York, Salted

**SIR**-R. A. TOKES, Birmingham, (owner)-G. MASON, Birmingham, jeweller-W. HARRINGTON, ex., Birmingham, painter-E. HEWLETT, Bristol, beer retailer-A. EDMONDSON, Bristol, contractor-J. FLYNN, Liverpool, tobacconist-O. WILKINSON, Exeter-R. SANDFORD, Everton, Lancashire-R. PILKINGTON, Charlton-upon-Avon, poultry-care maker-H. EDMONDSON, Charlton-upon-Medlock, transfer-IF. B. W. MARCHING, surrey-trainer-J. ROBERTS, Manchester, tinsmith.

J. A. N. Manchester, provision dealer, W. SHAW, Marley, Yorkshire, joiner.—T. HAM, Hethen, grocer.—W. M. AVANT, North Fetherton, Somerset, tailor.—S. Y. Netherham, tailor.—T. KELLY, Killybegs, Londonderry, stonemason.—R. FITCHER, St. Neots, Staffordshire, farmer.—R. CARFOOT, Burton-upon-Trent, bricklayer.—H. BLAND, Alfreton, Derbyshire, watcher.—J. GREW, Huddersfield Inferior, Suffolk, shoemaker.—C. GEORGE, Worcester, green grocer.—W. SHADLEY, Wakefield, stonemason.

—L. L. BROWN, Yorkville, coal agent.—E. BROWN, Tazewell, poultry dealer, butcher.—FORBES, J., Northwich, Chester, boat builder.—T. DEWELL, Redox, Yorkville, mason.—H. W. COUPIN, Oxford, tailor.—J. HILL, Westport, Suffolk, veterinarian.—W. ELLING, Melton, Suffolk, farmer.—J. ROSE, Lower Davenport, Essex, beer-brewer.—J. BROWNING, Great Cornhill, Essex, cooper.—S. PEAKES, Ramsey, Northwich, farmer.—E. GROVE, Milner, Kidderminster, butcher.—J. EYRE, Colchester, North Essex, cooper.—J. GILLMAN, Northwich, cooper.

Mr. Nove, foreman—W. GIBBELL, JR., general assp. keeper—A. CAMPBELL, mill-apt. typr, master mariner—HELEN ROSS, Peabody's head, J. FORBES, mill apt. Dgrs. Chester, fountain ester—J. MAKEPPE, Haddon, Durham, baker—A. HED, D. Kilg, Harry, watchmaker—W. ROBERTS, Cardiff, Glamorgenshire, agent for Northern Shanks Navigation Company—J. DANNO, Roath, near Cardiff, Glamorgenshire, freestone to wagn—W. PARFITT, Cardiff, Glamorgenshire, tailor—N. NUTT, LITTON, salubry green—G. V. HOLMEN, Aberdeen, Derbyshire, local-born in the Army.

WAGON, Crash! Des Moines, attorney's clerk.—J. T. CANNING, Amesbury, miller.  
OWEN, Farmworth, Lanesboro, bootmaker.—J. BIRD, Middleborough, Bucks, farm  
man.—W. LASHFORD, Brighton, grocer.—J. MILLARD, Kew-Forest, Beds, man-  
ager proprietors.—L. P. DELAUNAY, Buckley, Lanesboro, dyer.

GUTHRIE, JAMES, cabinet maker.—T. WRIGHT, Part Glasgow, ship-  
per. A. R. TODD, New Canaan, Glasgow.—J. MILLAR, Kilmichael, farmer.—  
J. DUNN, Glasgow, wine-merchant.—R. BOHLEN, Edinburgh and Newcastle-upon-  
Tyne, fruit merchant.—F. W. THOMAS, Glasgow, auctioneer.—J. BROWN, Balmago-  
rath, oil merchant.





## NEW MUSIC

THE FUNERAL OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.



THE FUNERAL PROCESSION IN THE NAVE OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.—SEE PAGE 672.





ORDER OF THE BATH.



ORDER OF THE THISTLE.



ORDER OF THE GARTER.



ARMS OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.



ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.



ORDER OF THE SERAPHIM (SWEDEN).



ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.



ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.



ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

## THE PRINCE CONSORT.

We give this week, on page 669, a Portrait of the lamented Prince, and the accompanying strictly-correct Engraving of his armorial crest. His memoir appeared in last week's Number. A list of his exact titles and an account of the orders he bore may be matters of further interest, and are therefore here added, as follows:—

## TITLES OF THE PRINCE.

The Most Illustrious and Most High Prince his Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, K.O., K.T., K.P., K.S.I., G.C.M.G., Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece of Spain, Knight of the Order of the Seraphim of Sweden, Knight Grand Cross and Chief Master of the Order of the Bath, P.C., LL.D., D.C.L., Ph.D., Field Marshal in the Army, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, Captain-General and Colonel of the Scots Guards and Chief General of the Scots Guards, Lord Warden of the Exchequer and Chief Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, Governor and Countable of Windsor Castle, Ranger of Windsor Great Park, Lord High Steward of New Windsor, Lord High Steward of Plymouth, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and Master of the Trinity House, President of the Zoological Society, President of the Horticultural Society, and President of the British Association. The Prince was born at Ehrenberg, on the 25th of August, 1819, and was married to her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria on the 10th of February, 1840. He was naturalized by statute the 3rd Vic. to quarter the Royal arms on the 7th of February, 1840. His Royal Highness died at Windsor Castle on the 14th of December, 1891, in the inexpressible grief of the Queen, the Royal Family, and the whole British nation.

## ORDERS BORNE BY THE PRINCE CONSORT.

## THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

instituted by King Edward III.

about August, 1348 (K.C.), insignia

—The Collar gold, consisting of

twenty-two paces, each in form of

a garter, encased, and, and

supported thereby the George, or

signet of St. George on lionchess,

encountering the dragon. The

Georges were to the collar, and

the lesser George, pendant to a

hoard disk blue silk over the

left shoulder. The Star is of eight

## ORDERS BORNE BY HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

points, silver, upon the centre of which the cross of St. George, gules, encased with the garter. The Garter, of dark blue velvet, bearing the motto in golden letters, with buckle and pendant of gold richly chased, is worn on the left leg below the knee. Ribbons of the order, garter-blue. The Prince Consort was made a Knight of the Garter in 1840.

## THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

revived by King James II. in 1687. Re-established by Queen Anne, Dec. 31, 1703 (K.T.). The Star of this order, which is worn on the left side of the coat or cloak, consists of a St. Andrew's cross, of silver embroidery, with rays emanating from between the points of the cross, in the centre of which is a thistle of green, heightened with gold, upon a field of gold, surrounded by a circle of green, bearing the motto of the order in golden characters. The Badge, or jewel, is worn pendant to the collar, or to a dark green ribbon over the left shoulder and tied under the arm. It consists of a figure of St. Andrew, of gold, enamelled,

with his gown green, and the surcoat purple, bearing before him the cross, enamelled white, the whole surrounded by rays of gold in the form of a glory; the cross and feet resting upon the ground, of enamelled green. The Collar is of thistles, intermingled with sprigs of rose. By a statute passed in May, 1807, the order is to consist of the Sovereign and sixteen Knights. Motto, "Nemo nisi iure laudat." The Prince Consort was made a Knight of the Thistle in 1842.

## THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

instituted by King George III. Feb. 5, 1783 (K.P.), consisting of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and twenty-two knights. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being is Grand Master. The Star—a cross saltire, gules, on a field argent, surmounted with a trefoil, vert, charged with three imperial crowns, within a circle of pearls, with the motto, "Quia separabili," and the date MDCCLXXXIII in letters of gold, the whole surrounded by eight rays of silver. This is embroiled on the left side of the cloak or coat. The Collar is of pure gold, composed of six large and five smaller elements joined together by twelve knots. In the centre is a crown, surmounting a harp, to which hangs the badge or jewel of the order of gold, enamelled similar to the star, with the exception of the rays. The Jewel, which is worn pendant to the collar, or from a light blue ribbon over the right shoulder, is the same as the star, except that in place of the rays there is a circle of pearls. Motto—"Quia separabili." Ribbons, sky-blue. The Prince Consort was made a Knight of St. Patrick in 1842.

## THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

instituted by her Majesty Queen

Victoria, Feb. 28, 1861 (K.M.I.),

consisting of the Sovereign, a Grand

Master, and twenty-five Knights,

together with such Extra and

Honorary Knights, as her Majesty,

her heirs, and successors, shall from

time to time appoint. Her Majesty's

Royal and Exalted Highness, the

Prince of Wales, for the time being is Grand

Master. It is competent for the

Sovereign to confer the dignity of

Knight of the order upon those

Princes and Chiefs of States who

have entitled themselves to her

Majesty's favour, and upon such

British subjects as have, by im-

portant and loyal services rendered

to the Indian empire, merited the

honour. The Collar is com-

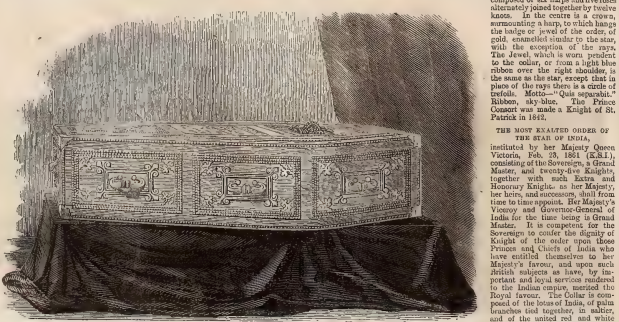
posed of the lotus of India, of gold

branches tied together, in water,

and of the united red and white

rose; in the centre is an imperial

crown, all richly enamelled on

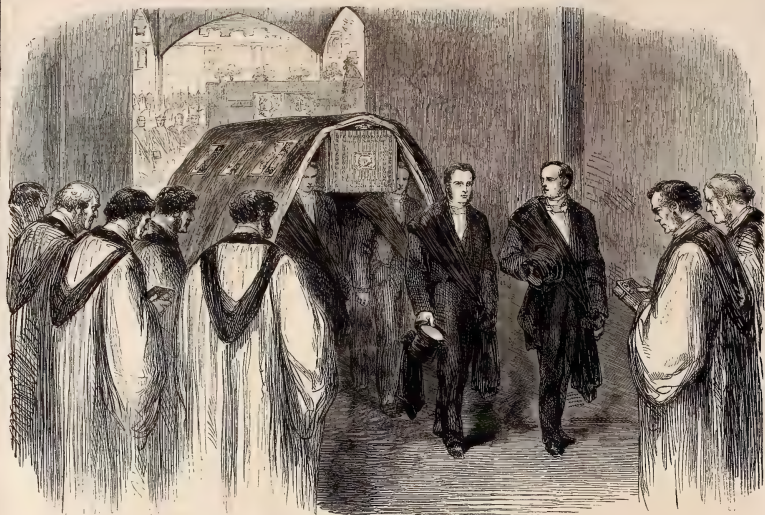


COFFIN OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.





## THE FUNERAL OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.



RECEPTION OF THE BODY BY THE CLERGY AT THE ENTRANCE OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.



FIRING MINUTE GUNS IN THE LONG WALK, WINDSOR PARK.

THE FUNERAL OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT: THE HEARSE.













## THE BRITISH HOME for INCURABLES

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The Earl Gower.  
The Viscountess Raynham, M.P.  
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By order, EDWARD W. BAKER, Secretary.

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